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THE  
ETYMOLOGY  
OF THE  
WORDS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

WITH THE OMISSION GENERALLY OF PLANTS  
AND SOMETIMES OF THE MORE UNCOMMON ANIMALS.

*Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

T

LONDON:  
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## PREFACE.

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THIS little Work corresponds to that of another by the same Author, entitled "A Manual of Latin Etymology." The two together contain a great mass of information on the origin of the words of the Greek and Latin languages.

It may be asked, Why a special book for Etymology? Why not leave this to the writers of Lexicons and Dictionaries? But in truth derivations cannot be treated of fully and adequately in such works. Etymology requires the consideration of various, and often of conflicting, thoughts and conjectures, and frequently demands various observations and illustrations with a view to establish or corroborate, to build up or confirm; and these are often incompatible with the dimensions and numerous purposes and objects of a Dictionary, which cannot therefore give the necessary room to Etymological discussion. Besides, Etymology is a study in itself, a subject of its own: it forms a separate department of Philology, and should receive its distinct and separate attention, unmixed with other matter. Accordingly, the Author hails with much satisfaction the appearance of Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's English Etymology, which he hopes will meet with extensive encouragement. Not that instances in former times are wanting of similar attempts in Etymology: for we have the valuable labors of Lennep, Voss, Becman, Martin, Menage, Wachter, Tooke, and others, all in the same direction.

Yet it is willingly conceded that the Lexicons have been constantly consulted by the Author, and that they have greatly enriched his pages. In particular, the valuable Lexicons of Dean Liddell and Dr. Donnegan have supplied a great deal of useful matter; their works being fraught with rich stores from Schneider, Passow, Pott, Buttmann, and other continental etymologists. Nor has the author left unconsulted the Lexicons or Indexes of Stephens, Scapula, Constantine, Damm, Hederic, Schleusner, Parkhurst, Ewing, Jones, Wright, Grove and Ormston: while the etymological labors



of the distinguished writers first mentioned, as well as those of Valckenaer, Hemsterhuis, Casaubon, Brunck, Heyne, Hermann, Hoogeveen, Bos, Matthiæ, Forcellini, Jablonski, Bochart, Reland, Sturze, Dahler, Gregory, the Blomfields, Toup, Bp. Burgess, Webster, Todd, Jamieson, Dunbar, Dalzel, Major, and of others on a smaller scale and in narrower spheres, have contributed their share in making this work what it is. We have, in fact, in these pages a goodly result of the labors of scholars of the first talent and celebrity.

The author has endeavoured to give the reader a fair exhibition of the claims of the Oriental and of the old European Languages to the origination of Greek words. This undoubtedly will make his Work more varied, more interesting, more impartial, and more perfect.

GARVESTON RECTORY,  
Norfolk, 1860.

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Greek capital letters are used when a word seems a decided Primitive or unusually doubtful.

† is prefixed to such words as are avowedly obsolete or of only supposed previous existence.  
R. is short for 'The Root,' or 'The Root is —'.

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# GREEK ETYMOLOGY.

## A.

'A, \*A, *ah! ha!* and  
\*A, \*A, *ha ha! aha!*—From the sound. Found apparently in all languages.

'A-, not.—For 'Aνευ, whence αν-, as in 'Αν-ώνυμος. (2) For 'Απδ, as 'Από-μουςος. So Lat. *ab-sonus*. (3) For 'Ατερ.

'A-, much; as in 'Α-τενης, 'Α-τενίζω. (Other instances in new Steph. Lex., pp. 10, 11, note.)—For 'Αγαν. (2) For 'Αδην. (3) For 'Αρι. 'A- appears often to be merely euphonic, from much use of it. Note our *A-rise*, *A-wake*.

'A-, together.—For 'Αμα; as in 'Α-λοχος.

'Αάζω, to breathe out.—R. *ῥάδω*, redupl. of *ῥάω*, *ῥάσθην*, whence 'Ασθμα, a panting, and 'Αημι.

'Αάσσω (as 'Ηδάσσω), 'Αδω, *ἄσσω*, to injure.—Formed like 'Αάζω, redupl. of *ῥάω*, to breathe, breathe upon, dry up, scorch, blast. So Hermann, in new Steph. 1296. Thus, 'He shall blow upon them, and they shall wither:' (Isa. 40. 24. and vs. 7.) See 'Αζω.

'Αατος, insatiable.—From α, and *ῥάω*, *ῥάται*, allied to *ἄται*, to satiate, in Homer. *ῥάω* is to breathe, to breathe hard, as in 'Ασθμα; then, to be tired, satiated. (Hermann, in new Steph. 1295.)

'Αθακέω, to be speechless.—From α, *βάζω*, *βέθαχα*, to talk. So, 'Αστρο-Βακος is an astrologer. K, as, *πεφύλαχα*, *φυλακή*; so, *μαλακός*.

'Αθάε, 'Α θάε, *θάε*, oh that!—Properly said of one wishing to change his lot: *θάε*, as 'Απαγε, *Απαγε*, away with it! (2) Hebr. and Chald. *abal*, to mourn.

'Αθαξ, -ακος, a slab, counter, geometrical table, board.—The Etym. M. says, 'as hung on a wall, without legs to rest on.' 'Ο μή *ἔχων βάσιν*, one that has no base or pedestal. This *βάσις* is allied to *βέβαιος*, firm, and (through *βέθαχα*, *βέβακται*) to *Βασιλεύς* and *Βάκτρον*, a staff, as well as to this 'Α-βαξ, *ἄ-βακος*.

'Αδδηρικὸς, silly, like the people of *Ἀδδῆρα* in Thrace.

'Αέλτερος, silly, stupid.—Dunbar says: 'Βέλτερος, *better*, is for *Βελότερος*, from *βέλος*. Hence 'Α-βέλτερος, rude in [*βέλος*] arms.' Then, rude generally. Rather, as we say, 'He knows no better.' In another sense we say, 'He is no better than he should be.'

'Αδλεμής, feeble, powerless.—Ldd. and Dnn. from α and *βλεμαίνω*: Or allied to it: Not acting with spirit and vigour. (2) For *ῥάπο-βλεμής* (like *ἄρτεμής*), from *ῥβλέω*, *βάλλω*: answering to *Ab-jectus*, *Ab-ject*, cast down, prostrate. So *Re-missus*, *Remiss*. See *Βλη-χρός*. Or α, not: Not hitting the mark.

'Αθολέω, to meet with.—R. α for *ἔμα*, *ῥβολέω*, *βάλλω*: To strike on a person. So 'Αντι-βολέω.

'Αερα, or 'Αερα, any favourite female slave, gen. explained 'delicate,' fem. of *ἄερός*. (2) Kuhne from Hebr. *EBR*, a *Hebrew* woman: such being treated as slaves by the Pagans.

'Αερός, tender, soft, gentle.—Ldd. from *ἄεα*, Dor. of *ἥθη*, youth. (2) Like 'Απαλός, from *ἄπτομαι*, to touch. B in aor. 2., as *καλύπτω*, *ἐκάλυπον*. Soft to the touch.

'Αεροτάζω, to miss.—Prop. to miss one's way in the *ἄερότη*, night. (2) We find *ἡμεροστον*, 'by transp. and insertion [of β as in *μεσημβρία*], for *ἡμαρτον*, *ῥῆμαρτον*,' says Blomf. on *Matthiæ*. Some then to this refer 'Αεροτάζω, i.e. *ἁμαρτάνω*, to miss; and Thiersch from α, *ῥμορτός*, *ῥμορτός*, *ῥμορτός*, from *μείρω*: To miss one's PART.

'Αερότη, night.—From α, *βορός*: When no men are abroad. Homer has *ἄερότη νύξ*.

'Αερότονον, southernwood.—R. *ἄερός*, delicate, *τόνος*, sinew. 'The leaves of this plant, *slender* as they are,' &c.: Mrs. Loudon. 'Quia *ἄερος τείνεται* [*τέτονε*]' : Voss. Etym. Lat.

'ΑΒΥΡΤΑΚΗ, a sour sauce of leeks, cresses, capers, pomegranates, &c.—'A foreign dainty, and therefore it seems a foreign word,' says Lennep. Yet, as *Βάλανος* and *Γάλανος*, *Βλέφαρον* and *Γλέφαρον*, *Βέφυρα* and *Γέφυρα*, *σίβυρος* and *σίγυρος*, are found, *ἄβυρτάκη* might be for *ἀβυρτάκη* (as *ἐριδάκη*, *δανάκη*, *μανδάκη*, *παρδάκη*), from *ἀβύρτης*, a gatherer, collector. (2) Reland from Persian *aber*, fruit-preserve, *tag*, pomegranate.

'Αγαθός, good.—R. *ἄγαμαι*: Which is admired, or to be admired. In form, as *γνέθοος*. (2) Lenn. from *ἄγω*, 'to lead, be superior:' Dalz. from *ἄγω*, 'to drive off booty.' See 'Αρετή, 'Αρείων. So *ψάμαθοος*, in form.

'Αγάλλω, to make splendid, adorn. 'Αγάλλομαι, to make oneself gay, pride oneself, exult.—R. α, much, ἥδω, γένος, brightness, gaiety; γάλω to be proud of. So Ψάω, Ψάλλω.—Allied by Todd to Celt. *gae*, our *gay*. (2) Some derive 'Αγάλλομαι from ἀγα, ἔγαν, ἔλλομαι, to leap: as Salto, Exsulto, Exult. (3) 'Chald. *gela*, to shine: Mrt.

'Αγαλμα, -ατος, a splendid ornament; an image of the gods, as richly ornamented.—R. ἀγάλλω, ἔγαλμα.

'Αγαμαι, 'Αγάδομαι, 'Αγάδομαι, to wonder at, admire envy.—Valck. from ἀγω, ἔγγωμαι, I am led or attracted to an object. Or, I am carried away. Cicero: 'Totus ad se convertit et rapit.' Compare 'Αγῆμα from 'Αγα, Δύναμαι from Δύνω. (2) R. ἔγγω, wonder, allied to αἰγῆ, splendour: To be splendour-struck, dazzled. Or to ἔδομαι, to stand in awe of, as πλάζω, ἐπλάζον. See 'Αγος. (3) From α, much, and γάω allied (like Γαμῶς to Καμῶς) to ἔχδω, χαίνω, 'inhio,' to admire or to be astonished at' (Dnn.). Thus Virgil: 'Tenitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,' amazed, stupefied. Horace: 'Hunc plausus hiantem corripuit.'—Thus Thiersch from Root ΓΑΓ, Germ. *gaf-zen*, to gaze at.

'Αγαν, very much, too much.—For κατ' ἔγγω, with wonder, 'mirum in modum.'

'Αγανακτέω, to be grieved or aggrieved.—R. ἔγαν, ἔκται (whence 'Ακτῆ), p. p. of ἔγγωμαι, to break: To be much broken in mind and spirits. Cicero: 'Animo fracto et afflicto.' Ezek. 6. 9: 'I am broken with their whorish spirit.' Psal. 69. 20: 'Reproach hath broken my heart.' Acts 21. 13: 'What mean you to weep and to break my heart?' (2) R. ἔγα- (as in 'Αγα-κλυτός) νάσσω, νέναικται, to compress. As Στένω from Στενός. (3) R. ἔγαν, ἔχθομαι, I am out of spirits. For 'Αγαναχτέω.

'Αγανός, pleasing, mild, gentle, kindly.—R. α, much; γένος, gladness, pleasure.

'Αγαπᾶω, to be pleased or delighted with, regard, love, acquiesce in, content oneself with.—Valck. from ἀγα- for ἔγαν (as in ἀγα-κλής), and a root ἔΠΑΩ, which he supposes to have meant to pay attention to, as in 'Εμ-πάδομαι, Πατήρ, Παῖς, and Latin *Pasco*, *pasci*. (2) Soft for ἀγαπάω, from ἀγα-, ἀπάω, to handle: To caress, fondle. (3) Lennep from ἀγάπη, this from ἔγγω, ἀγάδομαι, to admire, respect. See πόριπΗ. (4) 'Hebr. *agab*, adamare; and Arab. *placere*: Mrt.

'Αγανός, illustrious, noble.—R. ἔγγω, ἀγάδομαι, to admire. (2) Allied to Γαυρός.

'Αγγραφεύω, to press into the public service, as did an ΑΓΓΑΡΟΣ, a Persian mounted courier. A Persian word.

'Αγγέλλω, to bring a message.—ἔ'Αγγέω (from ἔγω, ἀγαγών), to bring, ἔγγέω, ἀγγέλλω, as Ψάω, Ψάλλω. See Δι-ἀκτορος. (2) R. ἀνάγω, ἔγγω, bring back. (3) R. ἔγγελος, this from ἔγγωρος above.

ΑΓΓΟΣ, 'Αγγεῖον, a vessel, jar, pail, pan.—Many

refer this to Hebr. *aggar*, crater. (2) R. ἔγγω, ἔγγω (as in 'Αγγέλλω), from ἔγω: a vessel for carrying things in, or which carries anything in it.

'Αγείρω, to bring together, assemble.—R. ἔγω, συνα-γω. As ἔφθεω, φθειρῶ; κείω, κείρῶ; ἱμείρῶ. 'Αγῆμα is found, as from ἔγγω. (2) 'Hebr. *agar*: Mrt.

'Αγέλη, herd, drove.—R. ἔγω, as Drive, Drove. So Νέφος, Νεφέλη.

'Αγέρωχος, glorious, noble; vainglorious, proud.—R. α, much, γέρας, reward: Having much reward. Some add ἔχω, ἔχα, to have. (2) Lenn. from ἀγείρω, ἀγερῶ, to collect, i.e. a multitude about one, 1. as Honoratus, 2. as Ostentator, 'Αγούρητης.

'Αγῆ, from ἔγαμαι; astonishment, &c.

'Αγνέω: a form of 'Αγω. As Βινέω, 'Ορίνω.

'Αγιος, sacred, holy; cursed, as devoted to the gods, Sacer.—R. ἔγος.

'Αγῆ, 'Αγκάλη, 'Αγκοῖνη, an arm; 'Αγκάλῃς, armful; 'Αγκιστρον, hook; 'Αγκος, valley; 'Αγκίλος, crooked; 'Αγκύλη, arm, knee, hook, hilt; 'Αγκών, arm, angle of a wall, arm of the sea; 'Αγκύρα, an anchor.—All these evidently point to one root, which seems to be ἔγω, ἔγωα (ἔξω), ἔγγω, to bring (round), like περι-ἡγῆς, curved; and Steph. explains περι-ἄγγωμαι 'contorqueo'.—Or, as 'Οκλαδῶν, on bent knees, is from κλάω, to break, (as the knees seem broken,) so ἔγω here and in Περι-ἡγῆς is the same as ἔγγωμαι, to break. And Liddell explains ἔγωα 'to flow in a winding course.' See, too, 'Αγοστός. So Lat. suffrago, the joint of the knee, from Suffrago. (2) The Ed. Rev. compares *uncus* and Sansk. *ancus*. So 'Ογκος.

'Αγκύλη, 'a hook, loop; arm or knee from its bending; a javelin thrown by a strap bent round the middle; a sort of cup; a handle, thong; 'Αγκυλαί, arms of a sailyard' Ewing.—R. ἔγκυλος in the last.

'Αγλαός, splendid.—R. ἀγάλλω, ἀγαλῶ, (ἀγαλῶ,) to adorn. Allied to Αἴγλη, brightness. (2) R. α, γλάω, γλαυκός.

'Αγνός, like 'Αγιος, from ἔγος.

'Αγνυθες, stones hung by weavers to the warp.—As Saxum, from ἔξω or ἔξω, a Cretan word for Rock, (Steph. 1060) means Broken, from ἄγγωμαι, ἔξω, to break, so ἄγνυθες. And so Rumpo, Rupes. (2) Or from ἔγω, as Κατ-ἄγω, to spin, i.e. draw out, and Κατ-ἄγμα, wool spun out. 'The slender silk to LEAD' *Martian*.

'Αγνύμι, 'Αγω, to break.—'Αγω, to lead, is also to drag by force; (just as Ρυστάζω, to drag, from ἔρνω, ῥύω, to draw:) hence then to 'hurl violently, to break. So 'Ορω, 'Ορνύμι.

'Αγορά, assembly, council, market.—R. ἀγείρω, ἔ-γορα.

'Αγορεύω, to buy in an ἀγορά.

'Αγορεύω, to harangue in an ἀγορά of the people.

'Αγος, eos, religious awe;—crime, as calling it forth;—curse invoked by crime, as Sacer is 'curse.'—'Αγος

and Ἄγιος are from ἄζω, to stand in awe of, as πλάζω, πλάζω.

Ἄγοςτος, the hand clenched, grasp, elbow.—From ἄγω, to curve, as fully stated in Ἀγκή.—στος as in ἀκΟΣΤΗ. Some add δστᾶ, the bones: for there περι-ἀγονται τὰ δστᾶ τῶν δακτύλων: Etyim. M.

Ἄγρα, booty.—R. ἔγω, to carry off. Polyænus: τὴν λείαν ἄγειν. So ἔλωρ from ἔλω, εἰλωρ.

Ἄγρει, come on!—R. ἄγρῶ, from ἀγείρω: Collect yourself, as in Ἀγρυπνος. Homer has Ἀγρόμενοι. (2) Come on to the ἄγραν, prey.

Ἀγρεῖφρα, or Ἀγρίφα, a harrow.—Perhaps from ἀγρέω: from its seizing and dragging the clods along like so much ἄγραν, game. (2) Dnn. from ἀγρός? (3) Allied to our gripe. See Γρίπος 2. (Very rare.)

Ἀγρός, a field.—As belonging to an ἀγός, chieftain. Thus Regio from Rex, Regis. (2) R. ἄγρα, 'prey, wild beast,' (Wr.) 'All sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field,' (Ps. 8. 7) where Poole says, 'The wild beasts.' (3) Sax. acer, Germ. acker, Irish, acra, our acre formerly an open field: agr, akoro, Hebr., Syr., Arabic, a field. (Webster. Todd.)

Ἀγρυπνος, wakeful.—R. ἄγρω, (ἀγρόμενοι, Il. η. 332.) like ἀγείρω, ἀγερῶ: θννος: Collecting oneself (se colligens) from sleep. 'It seems formed from ἄγρα or ἔγρω': Blomf.

Ἀγραστis, grass.—As everywhere growing in the ἀγροῖς, fields: Forcell. (2) Allied to Γράστis, grass.

Ἀγυιά, a way, street.—R. ἄγω: 'Quà te ducit via,' Virg. We say, 'Where will this road lead me?' And the Greeks said, 'Ἡ ὁδὸς φέρεi.'—So in form δρυΓΙΑ.

Ἀγυρίς, an assembly, ἀγορά. T, as in ὄνυμα.

Ἀγύρτης, a collector of an ἀγυρίς.

Ἀγχι, Ἀγχοῦ, near.—Ἀγχι is dative of ἄγχι, the bend of the arm. So Ἐγγυς is ἐν γυῖ: Blomf. Allied to Ἀγκή, the arm. 'I'll be at thy elbow': Shaksp.

Ἀγχω, to bind hard, compress, strangle.—R. ἄγω, ἄγωω, ἄγχα, for συν-ἄγω, to draw together, Lat. 'ad-duco,' to draw tight.—Or as ἔγχος for ἔχος, and λαΓχάνω, from ἄγω, ἄχα (ἄχα).

ἈΓΩ, ἔΓΩ, (whence Ἐγείρω, Ἐπειγώ, and Ὀγμύς), primitive verbs, to bring, lead, bring, drive.—Parkh. from the Hebrew.

Ἄγων, a solemn assembly, combat, contest, struggle, lawsuit.—From ἄγω, συν-ἄγω, to bring together.—Or in the sense of ἄγειν ἀγῶνα, to celebrate a combat. (2) A gathering of ἀγοί, chieftains. (3) Hebr. agen, to fatigue': Wr.

Ἀδάξω, Ἀδαχέω, 'to sting, cause an itching: perh. from α, ἰδάσκω, ἰδάξω, to bite:' Ldd. See Ἀδάσκω.

Ἀδελφός, a brother.—R. α, δελφός, womb: One of the same mother with. 'Ἰῆς ἐκ μηδούς ἦσαν, Hom.

Ἄδῶ, fut. ἀδήσω, to satiate, fatigue.—Allied to ἄδην, to satiety, ὄσαι, to satiate.

Ἄδῶ, Ἀνδάνω, to please.—Allied to ἀδέω, to satiate, satisfy. That is, to give satisfaction to any one, to please. We say, 'I received great satisfaction from it:' and,

'He was full of compliments,' from Compleo, to fill. Hemsterhuis says: 'The use of the Soft and the Aspirate was formerly promiscuous.' So Ἄρω, Ἀρμόζω: Ὅρω, Ὀρμάς: and see Ἀπλός. (2) 'Hebr. hadah, to be glad:' Mrt.

Ἀδήμων, ill at ease. Ἀδμονέω, to be ill at ease.—'Perh. akin to Ἀδέω, Ἀδην:' Ldd. Ἀδέω, ἄδηναι, is to fatigue. Compare Γέμω and Gemo.

Ἀδην, Ἀδδην, abundantly, to satiety.—As Βδδην, Στδδην, from ἰδῶ, ἰτδῶ, so Ἀδην from ἰῶ, ἰτῶ, whence Ἄ-ατος, insatiable, ὄσαι, to satiate.

ἈΔΗΝ, -ένος, a gland;—glandular swelling. Very rare: a medical word.—Perhaps allied to Ἀδινός, compressed, thick.

Ἀδης. See Ἀΐδης.

Ἀδινός, abundant, crowded, oppressed, compressed, thick, incessant, vehement, loud.—R. ἄδην. So ἄλθι-θΙΝΟΣ.

Ἀδρός, 'much, great: from ἄδην [as κδρΟΣ]:' Mart. Some add, stout, fat, strong. See Ἀδινός. (2) Hebr. ader, strong, ample, magnificent.

Ἄδω, for Ἀείδω.

Ἀέθλος, ἄθλος, combat, conflict, labor and toil.—From α, much, ἐθέλω, ἰθέλω, to be willing. Homer: ἙΘΕΛΕΝ δὲ ποτὶ προμάχεσθαι ἀπάντων. And: Οὐδ' οὐκ ἙΘΕΛΟΝΤΑ μάχεσθαι. Thucyd.: Νομί-σατε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἙΘΕΛΕΙΝ. (2) As Ἀεμμά for Ἄμμα, ἄθλος came first, from α, much, δλῶω, to bruise, beat.

Ἀεῖ, Αἰεῖ, Ἀέν, Ἀές, Ἀέ, in uninterrupted succession, always.—Elegantly derived by Lennep and Dnubar from ἄω, to breathe: the duration of time being shown well by the continual movement of breathing. As also in Αἰ, which see. We say, 'So much time transpired:' 'At the expiration of the time:' from Spiro. (2) Our aye, ('For ever and for aye.') Sax. aa, Goth. a, Mæs. Goth. aiw.

Ἀείδω, to sing.—From α, much; εἶδω, to know. Thus Theocritus has πολλῶ-ιδρις δαΐδός. Horace: 'Citharæ sciens.' Spenser: 'And bards that to the chord Can tune their voices cunningly,' i.e. knowingly. Theocritus has: Ὀδία ὄσα 'ἱΣΤῆΤΙ, πανόλεια ὡς γλυκυ-φανεί! Dalzel says on Pind. Ol. 1. 15, 'Σοφοί here are poets, as elsewhere in Pindar.' (2) 'Hebr. yada, to confess, praise:' Pkh.

Ἀείρω, Αἶρω, to raise.—R. ἔρω, prop. to draw, whence Ἀρῶω, to draw up, ἔρωω, to draw. (2) To take up into the ἀέρα, air. (3) 'Hebr. arim, sustulit:' Mrt.

Ἀελλα, a whirlwind.—R. ἰῶ, ἄημι, to blow, as ὄωω, ὄβελλα, Lat. duELLUM. (2) R. α, much; ἔλλω, to roll. Ἦνπερ ἄελλαί ΕἰΛΕΩΣΙΝ, Hom.

Ἀεμμά, same as Ἄμμα.

Ἀέω, Αἰέω, Αἰζάνω, to increase.—R. ἄγω, ἄξω, to carry (forwards): ἀγέλω, ἈΕξω, like Ἀεμμά. Φέρε-ται is 'advances' in Ed. T. 501. 'Pro-dūcas sobolem:' Hor., multiply. (2) Our verb waw, Sax. weazan,

Germ. *wachsen*, Sw. *vaxa*, Lat. *augeo*, *αυξί*.

'Αεσα, I slept. — R. *†άω*, *ἀημι*, to breathe; here to breathe hard, as in sleep.

'Αερds, Alerds, an eagle. — From 'Αέσαι, to rush, (in Hesych.) : prop. to blow, pant, *άσω*. Pf. p. *αετα*. (2) 'Hebr. *at*, to fly.' Dr. Valpy.

'Αζα, dryness, the white mould on dry things, soot, &c. — R. *έζω*. So *Αδχως* and *Αύσταλέος*. (2) 'Hebr. *az*, to burn.' Wr.

'Αζήχης, hard, rough; also, unceasing, excessive. — R. *έζω*, to dry, *ήχῃ*, sound. Homer has *Αδον έύσεν*, and Virgil, '*Aridus* audiri fragor,' where Servius says, '*Aridus* means, very much.' Some simply from *έζω*.

(2) A, ζα, *ήχῃ*. (3) A, ζα, *έχω*, to hold on : *con-tinuu*, unceasing.

'Αζος, for 'Ασζος.

'Αζω, to dry, parch. — R. *†άω*, *ἀημι*, to blow upon. Haggai 1. 9. See 'Ασζω. (2) R. α, *ζω*?

'Αζω, 'Αζομαι, to stand in awe of. — R. *†άω*, *ἀημι*, to breathe hard, pant, palpitate. Spenser: 'Yet might her heart be seen to pant and quake.' The aspirate expresses better the panting. Compare *Αιρέθ*. (2) *As* Γαία, Αία; Φημί, 'Ημί; Φεύ, Ηευ; If, for Gif; so 'Αζω for Χάζω, to give way, retire.

'Αηδών, the nightingale. — The same as *αειδών*, from *αείδω*. 'Thee, chauntress.' Milton.

'Αημι, to breathe, blow. — R. *†άω*, *†άσθην*, whence *Ασθμα*, asthma. See *†ΑΩ*.

'Αηρ, *αἴρ*, the air : — thick air. — R. *†άω*, *ἀημι*, to blow, breathe. So *αἶθα*, *αἰθHP*. As 'thick air,' it may be prop. 'exhalation, vapor.' (2) 'Hebr. *ar*, to flow.' Dr. Valpy.

'Αήσυλος, thought the same as *Αίσυλος*. Better Heyne, from α, not, *ήδομαι*, *ήσομαι*: Not easy to be pleased, rough-tempered, &c. — Some for *†άσυλος* (See in the next), from *άτω*, *άσω*, to hurt, *άτάω*.

'Αήσυρος, light. — Lengthened from *άσυρος* from α, *σύρω*, *σύρῳ*: Easily drawn. (2) For *αἰρό-συρος*, drawn by the air. Horace: '*Cinis aridus ventis ferar*.' (3) R. *ήσuis*, a blowing. Easily blown about. (4) Valck. reads *αἰεί-συρος*.

'Αήτης, 'Αημα, a blast. — R. *ήμι*, to blow.

'Αητος, 'prob. from *ήμι*: orig. stormy, and so violent, terrible': Lidd. (2) For 'Αατος, insatiable. (3) Lengthened from *άτω*, *άσω*, to hurt, *άτάω*. See 'Αή-συρος.

'Αθήρα, 'Αθήρα, pottage, porridge. — R. α, much; *δέρω*, *έθωρον*, *δερμαίνω*, to heat, warm. See *δάρσος*. (2) 'An *Egyptian* word.' Jablonski. And so says Pliny.

'Αθέλω, to suck, to milk — From α, much; *έλκω*, to draw, as Θ in *Όμα* from 'Αμα, *Θάλασσα*, *Θειλόπεδον*, and *Θέλω*. Bacon: 'The crown had *sucked* to hard and now being full was like to *draw* less.' Horace: '*Pocula arente fauce traxerim*.'

'Αθερίζω, to think slightly of. — Prop. to care for it no more than for an *άθήρα*, spike of an ear of corn. We say, 'I don't care a fig for it.' (2) 'Better perh.

from α, *δέρίζω*, to reap: or with Schneid. from α, *δέρω*, *δεραινεύω*.' Dnn.

'Αθερίνη, a small bony fish. — Referred by Dnn. to *άθηρ*, *eros*, the awn of an ear of corn.

'Αθηρ, g. *άθῆρος*, the awn or beard of an ear of corn. — Some from α, *intens*, *δέρω*, as *άrista* (like *arena*) from *άreo*: It being dry, compared to the ear itself.

Forcellini says that *Arista* is used 'pro herbis *aridis* inutilibus.' (2) Aspir. for *†άθηρ*, *†άτέρος*, from α, *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, from its sense in its derivatives '*τρέω*, *τρώω*, *τιτρώω*, to transpierce, *τρώω*, *τιτρώσκειν*, to perforate.' Dnn. As being sharp and prickly.

'Αθλιος, wretched. — R. *άθλος*, a struggle.

'Αθλον, the reward of the 'Αθλος.

'Αθλος: in 'Αεθλος.

'Αθρέω, to look attentively at. — R. α, much; *δωρέω*. (2) R. α, *†τρέω*, *τρήμα*, to perforate (with the eye). Observe *Τορds* from *Τορέω*.

'Αθροος, gathered together, crowded. — R. α, *δρῶος*, noise of a tumult.

'Αθύρω, *άθύρῳ*, 'from α, [or *άπῃ*], *θύρα*, to sport, play as children do out of doors.' Ewing. So 'Αθυρος is open, 'Αθυρόγλωσσος, 'Αθυρόστομος, 'having a mouth without a door, garrulous.' Ewing. (2) Dnn. compares it with *Θῶω*, to move rapidly. As *πῆτρον*.

Αί, alas! oh that! if. — From the sound. (2) Properly 'If': Cretan for *El*.

Αία, for Γαία. As our If for Gif from Give.

Αίδω, to bewail. — Seneca: 'Sonuistis *ai*, *ai*.' So *Οίω*, *Οιμῶω*, *Ωῶω*.

Αιδώς, -νος, 'prob. from *αiei*: everlasting: hence irksome, then painful.' Ldd. (2) From *ai*, alas: *αίδω*.

Αιβοί, 'bah! exclam. of disgust or astonishment: *Αιβοί βοί* of laughter.' Ldd. From the sound. So 'Ιαιβοί *αιβοί*: *bah! bah!* (2) 'Hebr. *aboi*.' Mrt.

Αιγανεία, a hunting-spear for killing (*αίγας*) goats. (2) R. *άσσω*, *αίγων*, to rush on (with). Eurip. has 'ήσσαν δὲ λόγχαίς. Or which you make to rush forward. (3) 'Coray supposes from Hesych. a form *αγανεία*. R. *άκή*.' Dnn.

Αίγειρος, a black poplar. — From its vibrations, from *αίσω*, *αίγον*. As *Κορυθ-διξ*. So *Pōpulus* from *Παι-καλῶ* (*Ξολ. Ποικαλῶ*), fut. of *Παιπῶλλω*, to shake.

Αιγιαλός, a shore. — R. *άσσω*, *αίγων*, to rush; *άλς*, *άλδς*, the sea: On which the sea springs. (2) For *αγυαλός*, from *†άγω*, *άγνυμι*, to break, and *άλός*: Like 'Ακτῇ, and 'Ρηγμῖς from *ρήσσω*. The I seems often inserted: see on *Αιγανεία*, *Αιγυαλός*, *Αικάλλω*.

Αιγιάς, Αίγίς, 'a white speck on the pupil of the eye, giving a supposed resemblance to the eye *αίγυς* of a goat; — the pith of pine, from the same resembl. in the horizontal section.' Dnn.

Αίγίς, a storm. — R. *άσσω*, *αίγων*, to rush.

Αίγυς, a shield. — As made of *αίγυς* goat's skin. So *Galea* from *Γαλέα*; and 'Ικνιδέη. (2) R. *άσσω*, *αίγων*, to rush (with).

Αίγλη, brightness. — Like *άγλαός*, bright, from *ά-*

γδᾶλω; or from α, γλᾶω, γλανκός. (2) R. αἶσσω, αἶγον: From the dartings of light. (3) For ἄγλη from ἄγω, ἄγνυμι, to break: the refraction of light.

Αἰγυπῖος, a vulture.—For αἰετο-γυπῖος, compound of eagle and (γυψ, γυπῖος) a vulture. As Αἰπῖος is Αἰγο-πόλος. See 'Αετός. (2) For ἄ-γυπῖος, where α is nearly quiescent: as in

Αἰγυλιός, an owl.—For ἀγυλιός, allied to Γῶλεος, holes. See above.

Αἶδης, Ἄδης, Αἰδωνεύς, the grave; Pluto.—Generally referred to α; ἴδον, video. The unseen world, or, Where is no seeing. Hesiod has adjective Αἶδής. Αἶθρον Ἄδαν, Soph. Ἀθήνη Δύν' Αἶδος κυνέην, MH μιν ἴδουι Ἄρης: Homer. 'Here their prison ordain'd in utter darkness.' Milton. 'The use of the Soft and the Aspirate was formerly promiscuous,' says Hemsterhuis.

Αἶδιος, eternal.—R. ἀεί. So Μᾶψ, Μαψίδιος.

Αἰδοία, et Αἰδώς, à sequenti, ut Veretrum à Vereor, Pudenda à Pudet.

Αἰδώς, shame, modesty.—R. α; ἴδον. Not permitting us to look up or at a person. Watts: 'At Thy foot asham'd I lie: Upwards I dare not look.' So Psalm 40. 12. Eurip. Orest. 454, 5. Soph. Phil. 929. Æsch. Pers. 700. Aristophanes: Εἰτα δύνασαι πρὸς ἐμ' ἀποβλέπειν;

Αἰεί: in 'Αεί.

Αἶζος, Ἀζήος, vigorous, lively.—R. α, much. ζέω, ferveo. 'Fervens juventâ.' (2) R. α, ζᾶω, ζῶ: Full of life.

Αἶητος, the same as ἄητος.

Αἰδάλη, embers, black cinders, soot.—R. αἶθα, to burn.

Αἰθρα, Αἶθρα, clear sky, pure air.—R. αἶθω.

Αἶθουσα, a corridor, 'looking E. or S. to catch the sun: masc. αἶθων': Ldd.

Αἶθυια, 'cormorant, diver: prob. from [or allied to] αἰθύσσω, to move suddenly or rapidly': Dnn. (2) 'R. αἶθω: Flame-colored': Mrt. Much as ἀγτία.

Αἰθύσσω, to put into rapid motion, stir up, kindle;—move rapidly.—For ῥαθύσσω, from α, δύω, δύσω, to rush. (2) But as well from αἶθω: 'To break out as a flame': Ewing.

Αἶθω, to kindle, burn.—From ῥᾶω, ῥάσσαι, to shine, whence Ἀστήρ, Ἀστρον, a star. ῥᾶω, ῥαῖω, ῥαῖθην. So γήθη, γήθη, &c. The I, not found in ῥᾶω, is found in various senses of words formed from it, αἰσθῶ, Latin aio, álσω.

Αἰκάλλω, to flatter, wheedle.—As α in Αἶζος, for ῥακάλλω: R. α, καλός: To say pretty things of. Horace of a flatterer: 'Clamabit, PULCHRE, bene, rectè.' So Καλλύνουμαι is to extol one's self.

Αἰκή, rapid motion.—Allied to Αἰσσω.

Αἰκία, for Ἀεικία, from ἀ-εἰκής: Unseemly conduct. Αἰκον, Αἰκον, the Lacedæmonian evening meal.—From α for ἄμα; ἴκω: A coming together spec. in the evening, an evening (meal), as Cœna is Commons from

Κοινά. Αἰκλος was 'of the evening,' the time of meeting.

Αἰλινος, a mournful dirge.—From Αἶ Αἶνος, Ah Linus!

Αἰλουρος, Αἰέλουρος, a cat, weasel.—R. αἰόλλω to move or turn, οὐρά the tail. Or α, ἔλλω, ἱλλῶ.

Αἶμα, blood.—The Etym. M. well from αἶθω, to burn, pf. p. ῥαῖμαι. 'The ancients,' says Damm, 'if they were ignorant of its motion, were not ignorant of its heat.' To quote again from Hemsterhuis: 'The use of the Soft and the Aspirate was formerly promiscuous.' So Ἀρῶ, Ἀρμονία: Ὀρῶ, Ὀρμῶ.

Αἶμασία, Αἶμος, 'a thorn bush or brier, quicket edge': Dnn. Also, a coppice: a stone wall.—Not badly, though in a homely manner, referred to αἰμάσσω and αἶμα: As fetching blood. Compare Ἀρρέξα. Then 'a wall' would proceed from the general sense of a 'hedge.' See on Ἀκτῇ 1.

Αἰμύλος, wily, wheedling, deceiving.—Like αἶμων, knowing. (2) R. αἶμα: 'Warming the blood, causing it to thrill, soothing, flattering': Ewing. Lively, sharp, &c. would in some way resemble our Sanguine from Sanguis. (3) Dnn. allies it to Αἶμος, as anything pointed, sharp. Above.

Αἶμων, 'the same as δαίμων, knowing, skillful': Ldd. —But perhaps, as Αἰσθάνουμαι 'to perceive' from ῥαίστην α. 1. passive, so Αἶμων (aspirated) from ῥαῖμαι pf. pass. of αἶω.

Αἰνίσσομαι, to speak by αἶνος fable, teach darkly, hint.

Αἶνος, tale, story, proverb, fable.—From ῥαῖω, Latin AIO, αἶω, to speak. 'From ῥᾶω to breathe: use my breath audibly, say': Ewing. So Fabula is from For, Fārī.

Αἶνος, praise.—From ῥαῖω, to speak, as above. 'What is SAID for a person, in his praise.' So Παραινέω is to exhort, i.e. speak to.

Αἶνός, painful, grievous, terrible.—From αἶ, alas! Or from αἰάνος.

Αἶνυμαι, to take.—R. αἶρομαι, ῥαῖρυνυμαι, as ἔρομαι, ὄρυνυμαι. (2) R. ἀνά, up: To take up.

Αἶξ, αἶγός, a goat:—also a storm, wave, meteor.—From αἶσσω, ξῶ, to spring up; we say to caper.

Αἶζωνέουμαι, to revile like the Ἄεζόνες, the Cecropian tribe.

Αἰόλλω, to shift to and fro, change. Αἰόλος, easily turning, varied, versatile, nimble.—Εἰλέω was to roll, (Steph. 3570.) ῥεῖλα, and ἀελλέω (3577) to roll, to vary; whence ῥεαλέω, αἰόλλω. Allied is Ἀολλῆς collective; Ἀελλα a storm; &c.

Αἰονάω, to wet, sprinkle.—For δονάω, from ῥα, δνῶω lengthened from νῶω (as Ὀκέλλω for κέλλω, and Ὀδαζέω,) to flow: To cause to flow, pour.

Αἰπόλος, goat-herd.—For αἶγο-πόλος; αἶξ, πολέω.

Αἶπύς, high, steep.—As we find Πέπτω and Πέσσω, Αἶπτος and Αἰσσομαι, Ἐνίπτω and Ἐνίσσω, Ὀπτομαι and Ὀσσομαι, so might be ῥαῖπτω and Αἶσσω, to spring



up. Now from *Θρέσκα*, to leap, is *Θρεσμός*, a high place, mound, so, from *†Αίρω* could be *Αίρος*, high. See *Αίφα*, *Αίφνης*.

*Αίρα*, a hammer, mallet. — R. *αίρω*, to raise.

*Αίρώ*, to seize, destroy. — Allied to *Αίρω*, to raise, take up. The Asp. may mark emphasis.

*Α-ίρος* *Ίρος*, unhappy Paris. As *Δύσ-παρις*, Dys-paris, unhappy Paris.

*Αίρω*, for *Αείρω*.

*Αίς*, g. *Αἶδος*, the same as *Αἴδης*.

*Αἶσα*, one's due or right, portion, lot. — From α, much; *ἴση* equal: An equal share. Horace: *Æquā lege necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos.* (2) As *Γαῖα*, *Αἶα*; *Αἰέω*, *Εἰέω*, so for *†δαῖσα* from *δαῖω*, *σα*, to divide.

*Αἶσκος*, a myrtle branch handed at table as a challenge to sing. — R. *ἔδω*, *ἔσω* i.e. *αἶσω*, to sing. (2) 'Held by him to whom the *αἶσα* lot fell to sing.' Dnn.

*Αἰσάλων*, a hawk or small falcon. — 'R. *αἰσσω*: from its rapid flight.' Dnn.

*Αἰσθάνομαι*, to perceive, understand. — R. *αἶω*, *αἰσθην*.

*Αἰσθα*, to breathe out, expire. — R. *†αἶω*, *αἰσθην* whence *Ασθμα*; *αἶω*, *αἶω*, *αἰσθην*.

*Αἰσιμος*, destined; according to what is due and fit. — R. *αἶσα*.

*†Αἰσιμός*, *Ἀν-αἰσιμός*, to use up, spend, consume, waste. — 'R. *αἶσα*': Dnn. Prop., to do with anything what is *αἰσιμον*, fitting, to put to fit and proper purposes, rite et jure tracto.

*Αἶσσω*, *Αἰσσω*, to make to rush, to rush, bound. — R. *†αἶω*, to breathe, pant, *†αἶω*, *αἶω*, *αἶσω*. See *αἶω*, *αἰσθα*. Observe *Αἰκή*.

*Αἶστος*, unknown. — R. α; *†τοτος*, allied to *ἰστωρ*, *ἰστορία*, &c.

*Αἰσθητήρ*, *Αἰσθυνητήρ*, a regulator, president. — As giving to each his *αἶσα* due. 'Justi honestique moderator.' Hemsterh.

*Αἰσυλος*, unjust. — R. α; *ἴσος*, as *In-aequus*, *Iniquus*.

*Αἰσχος*, *Αἰσχύνη*, shame, disgrace. — Like *Αἰκία* for *Α-εἰκία*, unseemly conduct: Σ, as in *ἔσχον*, *ἔσπον*, *ἔσχω*. For *αἰσκος*, or the X from *εἶκω*, *εἶχα*. (2) R. α, *ἴσχω*: Unrestrained conduct, uncontrollableness. 'Clodii furores nullis legibus frenare poteramus.' Cic.

*Αἰτέω*, to beg, ask. — From α, *ἵται*, pf. pass. of *εἰμι*, to go, whence *ἵτης*, *ἵτεον*: To go much about; i.e. begging. Homer: *ἸΜΕΝ ΑΙΤΗΣΩΝ*. So *ἵκα*, *ἱκέτης*, *Ἀφ-ἱκτωρ*; *Ambi-eo*, *Ambio*. Livy: *Circum-ire supplex*.

*Αἵτης*, a lover, intimate. — R. α for *εἶμα*, *ἵται* as in *Αἰρέω*: As *Com-es*, *Com-itis*, from *Com-eo*: Who keeps company with.

*Αἰτία*, a cause, motive; from *αἰτέω* to ask (the cause): — a cause at law, an accusation, in which one is asked a reason of his conduct. Compare *Causa* and *Ac-cuso*.

*Αἴτιος*, accused, culpable. *Αἴτιον*, *Vitium*, fault. — Above. 'Who is asked or questioned.' Dr. Major.

*Αἶτος* in Pind. Ol. 3. 30 is explained *ἐνδιαίτημα* by Eustathius, which is from *δαῖται*. Hermann needlessly alters the word. Indeed the Latin *ÆDES* seems to come from it. *Αἶτος* is like *Α-δυτον*, *Adytum*, and is from α, not, *ἵται* pf. p. of *εἰμι*, whence *ἵτεον*. See *Αἰρέω*.

*Αἰφνης*, *Ἐξαίφνης*, *Ἀφνω*, suddenly. — R. *α-φανής*: In an unforeseen manner. (2) R. *ἄπνω*, *ἄφα*, to connect: As *Continuō*, immediately, from *Con-teneo*. See *Ἐξαφνης* and *Ἀφαρ*. (3) Allied to *Αἶφα*.

*Αἰχμή*, point of a spear. — a spear. — For *αἰχμή* from *αἶχ*, a point: and allied to *ἀκΑΧΜένη*, pointed. (2) R. *αἰσσω*, *αἰχμαι*: To rush with. Eurip.: *ἭΞΣΩΝ δὲ λόγχαις*. Or, which is shot or darted: *Ἐγχοσ HIXΘΗ* *παλάμην*, *Hem*.

*Αἶφα*, forthwith. — For *ἄφα* (as *αἰφνης*), from *ἄπνω*, *ἄπω*, to join. As *Continuō*, forthwith, from *Con-teneo*, *Contineo*. See *Ἀφαρ*. (2) From oba. *ταῖται*, (mentioned in *Αἰνός*), *ψω*, *αἰσσω*, to spring, rush.

*Αἶω*, to breathe out. — R. *†αἶω*, *†αἰσθην*, *αἰσθμα*. See *†Αἶ*.

*Αἶω*, *Αἰσθάνομαι* (through *αἰσθην*), to perceive, understand, feel, hear, observe see. — From breathing (See above), the idea was carried to the properties of breathing things. Cicero has *'spirabilis animas'*. Compare *Anima*, breath, and *Animus*, the mind; *Ψυχή*, breath and the soul; *Πνεῦμα*, the wind and the spirit.

*Αἶων*, duration, space of time, time, an age, life-time, life. — R. *αἰεί ὄν*, being in uninterrupted succession. Or simply from *αἰεί*. See Aristotle on Heaven 1. 11.

*Αἶων*, ἦ, marrow, arisal-marrow. — I suppose as the element of life. Above.

*Αἰωρέω*, to lift up. — R. *αἰέρω*, *ἔωρα*.

*Ἀκαδήμεια*, the olive-grove of *Academe*, Plato's retirement, says Milton. From one *Academus*. Some however say from *ἔκος*, *δήμου*, 'cure of the people.'

*Ἀκείω*, to sharpen, point, edge. — R. *αἶχ*, a point.

*Ἀκαῖνα*, a pointed crook or rod. — R. *αἶχ*.

*Ἀκακία*, the thorny acacia. — Redupl. from *αἶχ*. As *Ἀγαγών*.

*Ἀκαλήφη*, a nettle. — Quaintly, though perhaps truly, deduced by Stephens from α, *καλή*, *ἀφή*: Not good in the touch. A 'Noli-me-tangere,' a 'Touch-me-not.'

*Ἀκαλός*, 'peaceful, still: from *αἶχην*, like *Ἥεκαλος*.' Ldd. See *Ἀκένων*.

*Ἀκανθα*, a thorn. — R. *αἶχ*, *†ακάνω*, *†ακάνθη*.

*Ἀκανθίς*, thistle-finch. — Feeding on the flour of *ἀκανθα*, as *Carduelis* from *Carduus*.

*Ἀκανθος*, the acanthus. — R. *ἀκανθα*. The *'acanthus spinulosus'* is lauded by London.

*Ἀκανος*, 'same as *ἀκανθα*: hence a kind of thistle, and the prickly beard of some fruits.' Ldd.

*Ἀκαρί*, a mite. — R. α, *κείρω*, *ἐκαρον*: Too small to cut. As *Ἀ-τομον*, *Atom*.

*Ἀκασκα*, gently. — For *ἀκακα*, (as *ἔσχω*), redupl. of *ἀκά* in *Ἀκένων*.

*Ἀκατος*, a pinnace: — drinking-cup, prob. like a boat.

— *R. ἀκῶν* : From its pointed prow.

*Ἀκαχίζω*, to grieve.—Redupl. from *ἔχος*, pain.

*Ἀκούμεν*, to heal : oft. to mend clothes.—Most prob. to cure, i.e. to *quiet* pain, *R. ἄκην*, *silently*.—Damm from *α*, [*τῷ* *δα*], *χαίνομ*, to close (a wound), [See Butt. in Next.].—From the later meaning, to mend clothes, came the erroneous deriv. from *ἀκῆ*, a needle : *Dnn.*—Yet it may be originally, 'to sew up WOUNDS with the *ἀκῆ* needle.'

*Ἀκέων*, silent, pensive, soft : *Ἀκῶ*, *Ἀκῆ*, *Ἀκην*, gently, softly.—Hemsterh. from *ἀκῆ*, a point : 'In pungent or poignant grief.' (2) As *ἴαον ἴαον*, so Butt. makes *ἀκέων* for *ἴαον*, *ἔ-ιαον* : Not opening the mouth. (Isa. 53. 7.)

*ἈΚΗ*, *Ἀκίς*, a point.—Perh. from *α*, *τέω*, *κέζω* to split : or *τῶ*, *τῶ*, *χαίνομ*, (See *Ἀκέων*.) whence *σχαζέω*, to scarify. i.e. an edge made for splitting or scarifying, &c.—Or it may be a Primitive.

*Ἀκην*. In *Ἀκέων*.

*Ἀκίδνος*, weak, feeble.—As *ἀλαπαΔΝΟΞ* ; from *ἀ*, *κίω*, to go : Unable to move forward. So *Ἀκίπος*. Much like *Α-κίυς*.

*ἈΚΙΝΑΚΗΣ*, a scimitar. Called by Horace '*Medus acinaces*,' and prob. a *Medish* word. Some offer *ἀκῆ* as the root, but ?

*Ἀκίως*, a grape-stone.—Perh. from its sharp taste : from *ἀκίς* : Pungent, *acer* : Lenn. See *Ἀκῆ*.

*Ἀκίρως*, 'same as' *Ἀκίδνος* : Ldd.

*Ἀκίζομαι*, I seem not to wish what I much wish, I coquet.—From a senseless woman called *Acco*. (Schol. on Plat. Gorg. 113.)

*Ἀκμή*, a point, highest point, crisis. Like *Ἀκῆ*. *Ἀκμην*, at this *point* of time, now. Others understand it 'very,' i.e. at the highest point.

*Ἀκμηστος*, hungry, fasting.—'Brought to a crisis (*ἀκμή*) of distress.' Ewing. Or, At the edge of appetite. Thus *Ἀκμάζει* is, It is high time to do anything. Indeed Hesych. explains *Ἀκμή* by fasting. (2) From *α*, *τέμνω*, whence *πολύ-κμητος* : Worn with toil, exhausted, faint. See on *ἈμενΗΝΟΞ*.

*Ἀκμων*, an anvil.—*R. α*, *κῶμω*, *τέμνω* : Much belaboured with blows, or much laboured at. Homer has *πολύ-κμητος σίδηρος*.—Or *α*, not : Unworn with blows. So *Ἀκμης* is unworn.

*Ἀκμηστis*, the dorsal spine.—'From *α*, *κνέω*, *ἐκνησται* : Which brutes cannot scratch.' Steph. and Wbst. (2) Ldd. allies it to *Ἀκνω*, *†Ἀκνος* ?

*Ἀκόλος*, a mouthful of bread.—*R. α*, *κόλον*, food : where *α* is 'scarcely, if at all,' as in *Ἀδύνατον* Heb. 6. 4 (Schleusn.). (2) 'Hebr. *akeh*, to eat up.' Wr.

*Ἀκολυνθεῖν*, to follow.—Plato from *α* for *ἄμα*, *κέλευθος*, a way. *Κελεύθω* is mentioned in Steph. 4845 ; (pf. m. *κεκόλυθα*). (2) Some compare it with Lat. *cōlo* ?

*Ἀκόνη*, a whetstone.—*R. ἀκῆ*, an edge ; as *Βέλος*, *Βελόνη*.

*Ἀκος*, a cure. See *Ἀκτόμαι*.

*Ἀκοστή*, barley.—*R. ἀκῆ*, a point : Pointed, prickly. As *Hordeum* from *Horridum*, *†Hordum*, bristly. See *Ἀγοστός*.

*Ἀκούω*, to hear.—*R. ἀκῆ*. Much as Lat. *acuo*, to sharpen (the ears) : to be sharp in hearing. We say, To prick up one's ears. Horace has '*aures acutas*.' Cic. '*Erigite aures vestras*.' Apollonius : '*Ὁρθοῦν ἐν ὅσων*.' So *Ἀκροδομαί* from *Ἀκρος*. (2) From *α*, *intens*, *κοῖω* to hear.

*Ἄκρα*, promontory, citadel.—*R. ἄκρος*.

*Ἀκρατίζομαι*, to breakfast.—For this meal consisted of bread steeped in *ἔ-κράνον*, unmixed wine.

*Ἀκρέμων*, (like *Ἀρτέμων*.) 'the extremity of a branch ; —a branch : from *ἄκρος* : *Dnn.* 'From *ἄκρος* : strictly, a bough ending in smaller branches and twigs : Ldd. 'An uppermost branch,' Isa. 17. 9. 'The highest branch of the cedar,' 17. 3. 'The topmost bough,' Young's N. Th. So Dr. Jones here : 'As being the highest branch.' (2) *R. α*, much, *κρεμῶν* : From branches hanging down or over.

*Ἀκριθής*, exact, accurate, strict.—'Usually derived from *ἄκρος* : Ldd. '*Ἄκρος* and [*†βαῖν*], *βαίω* : Ormst. Going to the height or top of a thing. Milton has 'From the height of this great argument.' (2) From *α*, much ; *κρίνω* to judge. B, as in *τρίβω*.

*Ἀκρίς*, a locust.—'A common name to all locusts, from *ἄκρα*, a top : As feeding on the tops of ears of corn and plants' Schleusn. (2) *R. α*, *κείρω*, *κερῶ*.

*Ἀκροδομαί*, to listen to.—Fully represented in *Ἀκούω*.

*Ἀκρος*, extreme, upmost.—*R. ἀκῆ*, a point. (2) From *α*, euphon., *κάρα*, (*κρά*) the head.

*Ἀκράζω*, to feast well. Plutarch says : "What do people mean when in inviting each other to fare pleasantly they say, *Ἀκράζωμεν* to-day ? Is it not that a dinner *παρ' ἀκτῆς* is the pleasantest kind of dinner, as indeed it is ?" In *acté jacēbat ebrius* : Cic.

*Ἀκταίνα*, 'seems a form of *ἄγω*, (*ἔκται*), to put in motion, raise, support : —move rapidly, be active.' Ldd.

*Ἀκτῆ*, a shore ; —any raised place.—*R. ἄνγωμι*, *ἔκται*, to break : From the breakers. Or a broken shore. So *†ῥήγωμι*, *ῥήγωμι*.

*Ἀκτῆ*, corn.—As above : Broken or bruised by the flail or mill.

*Ἀκτis*, a sunbeam.—As above : Broken or refracted ; 'a fragment of the sun,' says Ewing.

*ἈΚΤΑΟΞ*, acorn.—The Sax. *ac* is our *oak*.—Unless, (as *Ἀκρέμων* from *ἄκρος*), from *ἀκῆ*, the extremity. (2) 'Hebr. *akeh*, to eat.' Wr.

*Ἀκωκή*, a point.—*R. ἀκῆ*, as *Ἀγωγή*.

*Ἄκων*, -οντος, a javelin.—*R. ἀκῆ* : Pointed.

*ΑΛΑΒΑΡΧΗΣ*, a Jewish magistrate.—A foreign word : (Sturze in Steph. CLXIX.) Some read *Ἀραβ-άρχης*, a governor of the *Arabs*.

*Ἀλδβαστρον*, alabaster stone : —a box of it.—From *α* ; *†λαβῶ*, *λαμβάνω* : Difficult to handle from its smoothness.—Some say from an alabaster box having *no λαβὰς* handles.

'Αλάζων, 'from ἄλη, a wandering: A vagabond, false pretender, quack, swaggering: Ldd. (2) From α, ἄδομαι: One who takes too much on himself, assumes.

'Αλαίνω, 'Ἀλδομαι, to wander.—R. ἄλη.

'Αλααλ, exclam. of joy: 'Αλαλή, a loud ry, war-cry: 'Αλααδῶ, to raise the ἀλαλή.—From the sound αλ-αλ. See 'Ολοθύω, 'Ελελεῖ, 'Ελελλίζω. (2) From the Arabic Ἀ-Λ-Λ, God, God! or Hebr. Ἐ-Λ-Ἐ.

'Αλάλω, the same as 'Αλέκω, ἴδακω.

'Αλαδς, 'not seeing, blind: Ldd.—R. α, λάω, to see.

'Αλαπῶς, the same as Ἀαπῶς.

'Αλας, 'Ἀλς, ἄλδς, salt:—the salt sea.—R. ἄλλομαι, ἴδω, ἴαλῶ, to jump up. 'Saliente sale,' says Tibullus; 'saliente micā,' Horace.—But some think the sea the first meaning, from the springing waves: as 'Ἀῖξ, ἄισσω. (2) Welsh *halen*, Germ. *salz*, Russ. *sol*, our salt.

'Αλαστος, 'Ἀλδοστωρ:—Bp. Blomfield says: 'From ἄλη error is 'Ἀλάζω to deceive; 'Ἀλδοστωρ who leads into error: 'Αλαστος, led into error;—[leading into error,] pernicious.—But others from α, ἴδω, ἴλέλασται, λανθάνω. Thus Liddell: 'Αλαστος, not to be forgotten or forgiven, insufferable:—unceasing:—abominable, accursed. 'Ἀλαστέω, [not to forget,] to be implacable, bear hate. 'Ἀλδοστωρ, [who does not forget,] an avenger:—also accursed.'

'Αλγέω, to grieve, feel pain.—R. ἄλγω, to care about.

'Αλδω, -έω, -αίνω, 'Ἀλθω, to cause to thrive or grow, increase.—Damm thinks it a lisping form of ἔρδω, to irrigate, as κλίσανον for κρίσανον. (2) Allied to 'Ἀλς, abundantly: To cause to be abundant or luxuriant. The Lat. *ALO* is very observable. Δ, as ἔλδομαι, μέλδω. (3) R. ἄλέα, the heat of the sun.

'Ἀλέα, 'Ἀλέα, heat of the sun.—As 'Ἀλς is the same as Εἰλῶς, as 'Ἀλς is referred by Ldd. to Εἰλῶς, as 'Ἀλίσκω and 'Ἐλῶς Εἰλῶν are the same, so 'Ἀλέα, 'Ἀλέα are referred by Dnn. to 'Ἐλη, the shining of the sun. (2) Wright from ἥλιος, Dor. ἔλιος, the sun. (3) As from αὐός or αὐός is Αὐαλέα, so from obs. ἴδω to shine, (whence 'Ἀστήρ, 'Ἀστρον, ἄθω, Αὐγή,) is ἴ'Ααλέα or 'Ἀλέα.—Or 'Ἀλέα for Αὐαλέα, dry, burnt up: Used actively.

'Ἀλέα, an avoiding, escape: 'Ἀλεείνω, to avoid, escape: Ἀλεῖω, to remove, keep from, ward off: 'Ἀλέομαι, to escape: 'Ἀλῶσκα, to avoid, also to wander about. All these are allied to 'Ἀλη a wandering away, roaming off, deviating, declining. See however on 'Ἀλέκω.

'Ἀλέγω, 'Ἀλεγίζω, 'to regard or count: usu. derived from α copul., λέγω, to count. Also, to regard, heed, have a care for: Ldd.

'Ἀλειαρ, wheaten flour.—R. ἄλέω, to grind.

'Ἀλεῖς, collected, drawn together;—shrinking.—'Belonging to Εἰλῶ: Ldd. Convolūtus, conglobātus. See 'ἈΛΕΩ.

'Ἀλεῖσιν, a carved cup.—R. α, not, λείον or λισσόν, smooth. Asperum signis. (2) Allied to 'Ἀλῶ to roll:

i.e. rolled round, as the Etymol. M. explains it περι-φερῆς.

'Ἀλείτης, who leads or goes astray.—See 'ἈΛΙΤΕΩ.

'Ἀλείφω, to oil, anoint.—R. α; λείω, to smooth;—allied too to Λείσω to shed, ἄλφος, fat, oil.

'Ἀλέκτωρ, the cock.—Akin to 'Ἀλεκτρος: The sleepless: from λέγωμαι, λέλεκται, to lie down. Others, as not suffering us to lie in bed. Gray: 'The cock's shrill clariion . . . No more shall wake them from their lowly bed.'

'Ἀλέκω, 'Ἀλέξω, -έω, to ward off, defend.—Allied to 'Ἀλεῖω in the 2d 'Ἀλέα. Yet 'to ward off' may flow from collecting or coiling oneself up. Virgil: 'Substitit Ἐνέας, et se colligit in arma.' See 'ἈΛΕΩ.

'Ἀλέομαι: in the 2d 'Ἀλέα.

'Ἀλευρον, like 'Ἀλειαρ, from ἄλέω.

'Ἀλέω: in the 2d 'Ἀλέα.

'ἈΛΕΩ, 'ἸΑΕΩ, 'ΕΛΑΩ, 'ΕΛΑΩ, 'ΕΛΩ, 'ἈΛΙΩ, 'ἸΑΛΩ, ΕἰΛΩ, 'ΕΙΛΩ, ΕἰΛΕΩ, &c. seem to have been Primitives and all allied, and to have orig. meant to drive, but especially to drive round, coil, roll:—to wind round, wend or wander round about:—to encompass and so drive into a corner, hem in, take:—to drive round in a mill, grind. These meanings are not however common in use to them all.—'Hebr. *eel*, to move quickly: Wr.

'Ἀλη, a wandering.—See 'ἈΛΕΩ.

'Ἀληθής, without reserve, open, sincere, true.—R. α; λήθω, ἴλασθω, lateo, to elude notice: One who does not elude observation, open.—Or manifest, clear, certain.

'Ἀλῆς, 'Ἀλῆς, crowded: as 'ἈΛΕῖς.

'Ἀλθω, to cause to grow.—to heal.—R. ἔλδω, ἔλθω, to cause to grow, nourish, strengthen.

'Ἀλῆας, sapless.—R. α; λῆδς, a dripping. 'Without vital moisture,' Dnn. Compare ἄλπος, fat.

'Ἀλγικίος, alike.—For ἄλκιος (as λαγχανῶ, κίτκλος): and, as Ἀλγῆς is thought by some to have a double compound α, γα: so Damm brings ἄλκιος from α, λα, and ἴκιος like 'Ἰκελος, Εἰκελος, from εἶκω, to be like; and as Αἰκία is 'Α-ἰκεία, 'Α-εἰκεία. (2) Lenn. from ἴδω, ἄλκιος, capio: Capax, holding (so much), of such and such capacity or dimensions. He compares 'Ἀλγικίος with Ἡλιεῖ, ἴκος, equal in age. And Blomf. says: 'It seems to come from 'Ἡλιεῖ.' (3) As our Like prop. means 'even, smooth,' (Webster,) so ἴδω from α; ἴδω i.e. λείω, to smooth, whence λισσός and λιστός, smooth, plain: ἴλῶς, ἴλέλκω. See Λίμνη, Λίμνη. (4) From α, λῖος, ἴλῶς, to graze, scratch: Not grazing against, not jarring, i.e. agreeing.—Or α, together, λῖγγω, γέω: 'Non absonus stridore,' Greg. (5) Allied to our LIKE, ALIKE;—*lic* Sax., *liik* Dutch.

'Ἀλιεύς, a fisherman.—R. ἄλς, ἄλδς, the sea.

'Ἀλίζω, to assemble:—from ἄλῆς or ἄλεις. Also, to salt, from ἄλς, ἄλδς.

'Ἀλῶδῶς, to roll, as 'Ἀλῶ. And to wander, as 'Ἀλῶ. So Κυλῶ, Κυλῶδῶς.

'Ἀλιος, 'of the sea, ἄλδς:—as the sea is a watery waste, 'Ἀλιος is vain, fruitless: Ewing. As Homer:

ἀ-τρυγέτοιο θαλάσσης. (2) R. ἄλη, a wandering : Wandering from the mark. So 'Ἡδός, Ἡλθός.

'Αλις, in abundance, enough. — R. ἄλης, crowded.

'Αλισηύω, to pollute. — Allied to ἄλιος and Ἀλινδένω to roll : (In form as Μισγηύω.) : To roll in the mire, wallow. Jeremiah : 'Wallow thyself in ashes.' So Volutabrum from Volūto.

'Αλίσκομαι, to be taken. — R. ἄλιω, to roll round, encompass, hem in, take. 1 Sam. 23. 26 : 'Saul and his men compassed David and his men round about, to take them.' See 'ΑΔΕΩ, and 'Ελω, Εἶλω.

'Αλιτεύω, Ἀλείτω, to sin, transgress. — R. ἄλη, a wandering : to wander from the way, to err like lost sheep. So 'Αλαινέω and Ἀληγρεύω to wander. (2) Thiersch curiously from α, λιτή : 'Who prays not, godless.'

'Αλιω to roll. — See 'ΑΔΕΩ.

'Αλκαία, a lion's tail. — R. ἄλκη : From the fury [or power] with which he lashes it about : Ldd.

'Αλκεία, a poisonous plant. — R. ἄλκη, force ; as Arsenic is Ἀρσενικόν, masculine, powerful.

'Αλκή, strength. — R. ἄλέω, ἀδάλω : The power of warding off. (2) R. ἄλδω, ἄλκα, to strengthen.

'Αλκύνω, a kingfisher. — R. ἄλς, ἄλδς, the sea ; κύνω, to bring forth. 'It is said she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation : Todd.

'Αλλά, but. — Neut. pl. of ἄλλος : (Quite) otherwise. So Latin Ceterum.

'Αλλᾶς, a sausage, pudding. — R. ἄλλοις, ἄλλοις, ἄλλοις, like Ἀργᾶς. Allied to Ἀολλᾶς, 'confertus,' which from 'farcio,' whence 'farcimen, a sausage.' So Ἀλεῖος is 'coactus in unum, confertus.' (Steph.)

'Αλλάσσω, to make ἄλλο other than it is, change. So to Alter from Alter. See Ἀνάσσω.

'ΑΛΛΗΛΟΥΙΑ, Hallelujah : Made up of Hebrew words, 'Praise ye the Lord !'

'Αλλομαι, to leap, spring. — Allied by Lennep to Ἀλίω to roll, ἈΔΕΩ and Ἐλλω. 'Versor huc illuc motu volutorio : Lenn. Agreeing with the preliminary tossing of the body, especially in vaulting. (2) As Ἀίσσω, to spring, from ἔλω, to breathe, pant ; so from ἔω (See 'Αζω), might be ἄλλω in this sense, as Ψάω, Ψάλλω ; ἴβω, Βάλλω. (3) 'Arab. halla, to impel, shoot : Wbst. 'Hebr. eel, to move quickly : Wr.

'Αλλος, other, another. — Allied to Αἰδώς various. Compare ἔλλω, ἱλλω. (2) 'Welsh all, other : Irish aile, eile : Armoric eel, all, eguile, &c. : Wbst.

'Αλυμ, salt-water : ἄλας.

'Αλωάω, to thresh in an ἄλω or ἄλωά.

'Αλοξ, Ἀλοξ, Ὀλξ, a furrow. — Like an Αἰλός, pipe. (2) R. ἔλω, ἄλκα, to draw on : whence ἄλκας, ὄλξ, g. ἄλκας. But the A in Ἀλοξ ?

'Αλοχος, a wife. — R. α, together, λέγομαι, λέλοχα, to lie down, allied to Λέχος. So Ἀ-κοίτης.

'Αλπνός, 'cherishing, pleasant : perh. for Θαλπνός', (Ewing,) from θάλλω : as Γαῖα, Αἶα ; Λεῖβω, Εἰβω.

(2) For ἄλφονδς from ἄλφι, corn : Nourishing. (3) R. α ; ἔλπις : To be hoped or desired.

'Αλς, ἄλός : See ἄλλας.

'Αλσος, a grove, thicket. — R. ἄλδω, σω : 'A place grown with trees : Ldd.

'Αλτήρες, weights held in jumping. — R. ἄλσομαι, ἔλται.

'Αλτις, a sacred grove. — R. ἄλδω, ἔλται, as ἄλσος.

'Αλνς, indolence or listlessness. — R. ἄλη. 'Idle vagrancy : Dnn.

'Αλνσις, a chain. — Usually from α ; λύνω, σω, to loose : Indissoluble. — But the Aspirate points to ἄλνω or ἄλνω, εἰλνω, to roll or wrap round.

'Αλύσκω : in the 2d ἄλέα.

'Αλύτης, a lictor who kept order at the games : — R. ἄλνς. 'For he had to wander about continually among the crowd : Hemst.

'Αλύω, to wander in mind : to be beside oneself in sorrow or in joy : — Allied to Ἀλαινέω, Ἀλδομαι. (2) R. α, much, λύνω, as in ἐκ-λέλυμαι.

'Αλφα, alpha : Hebr. aleph.

'Αλφη, gain of prostitution. — R. ἔλφω.

'Αλφίτων, ἄλφι, pearl barley. — R. ἄλέω, to grind (as Ἀλευρόν), whence ἄλπτω, (as ἐρείπτω, and χαλᾶω, χαλεπύτω,) ἄλφεα, ἄλφα. So, Ψάω, Ψήφος. (2) Nor does Hemsterhuis think it absurd to deduce it from ἔλφω, to find : 'A great find among raw meats : 'The invention, by excellence : barley-meal being the first in use : Dnn. — Some from ἔλφω, as explained ὀφέλω by Hesych. : from its immense utility. (3) R. ἄλφος, Lat. ALBUS. See ἄλφος. Homer has λευκά ἄλφιστα. (4) From α, λέπω, λέσφα : As peeled wheat.

'Αλφος, the white leprosy. — 'Among the ancient Greeks ἄλφος was white, whence αἰβος : Hemst. That is, 'white as ἔλφι, ground corn : Scheide.

'Αλφω, Ἀλφαῖνω, to yield, procure, get, find. — Lennep allies Ἀλφω to Ἀλδω and Ἀλθω, to cause to grow, to increase. (2) Allied to Ἀλίσκω, Ἀλίσκομαι, and Ἐλω, εἶλω, to take. (3) From ἔλνω, a wandering about, i. e. to seek and find. Φ as in ψάω, ψήφος ; στέφω.

'Αλωή, the same as ἄλως.

'Αλώπηξ, a fox : — a falling off of the hair, as in the mange of foxes : — pl. the deep-seated muscles of the loins, perh. from the deep coverts of foxes. See on Ἐλειδός. — R. ἄλωπός, fraudulent. (2) R. α ; λέπω, λέλωσα, to take off the bark, to peel. 'Qui callidè cibum decorticare novit : Lenn. (3) 'For ἀλώπηξ, a devourer of the vineyard : from ἔλνω, φάγω, ξω : Ewing.

'Αλωπός, fraudulent. — R. ἄλως, a leading into error (Æsch. Ag. 194), and ὤψ, ὥπος : or -ωπος is a termination.

'Αλως, a threshing-floor, corn-floor, granary, vineyard, area, halo round the sun and moon. And Ἀλωή. And Ἀλωάω, to thresh. — R. ἄλέω, ἄλῶ, to grind, bruise, pound. Some ally it to Ἀλίω to collect (the corn) : ἄλῃς, drawn together. (2) As a vineyard, orchard, corn-field, Dnn. allies it to obs. ἄλω, αἰό, ἄλδω, ἄλσος.

'AMA, 'AMā, at one and the same place or time together with. Lennep compares 'Amōs, *one*; making 'Amā the same as *unā*. Then 'Amāw, to gather into *ONE*. — The Syriac *AM*, with : Mrt. 'Hebr. *om*, together : Wr. Seen in *Emma-nu-el*, WITH us GOD.

'Amāthos, sand. — For ψάματος, as *Ala* for Γαῖα. So 'Amos for Ψάμος. (2) R. āmāw, āmōthēn, to accumulate. 'Cumulus malē pinguis arēnē : Virg.

'Amāthūw, to level with the āmāthos sand, destroy.

'Amalδūw, to make amalδn soft, weaken, dissolve, destroy.

'Amalla, a bundle or armful of corn. — R. āma, together : as ἀελλα, δύελλα. Or R. āmāw 'to gather, grasp', Ewing. So Dnn. (2) R. āma, āleis, collected.

(3) 'The Hebr. *alem* : Wr.

'Amalδs, 'Amalδs, soft, tender, weak. — R. āma, as from omā together is 'Omālδs, even, level, smooth. (2) R. α; malδs, = āmalδs. (3) 'Hebr. *amel*, weak, languid : Oger and Wr.

'Amāmaξus, a vine trained on two poles. — Redupl. for āmaξus, (Dnn.) from āma, āξw a board, plank. See the latter part of the next.

'Amāza, a heavy waggon : — some say in which all the goods of a family are carried, from āma, āγw, āξw : (Horace) : 'Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos : 'Easily transported from place to place,' says Adam Smith : But Pott from āma, āξw : 'Of two axles, i.e. four wheels.'

'Amāra, a dike, trench. — As ψαφα, μυσφα; from āmāw, to collect : A collection, reservoir, of water. (2) R. α, mērow, tēmaron : a dividing off. (3) 'Ara-bic *Amara*, fluxit : Scheide. (4) Mrt.'s āma, rēw rōw is hardly worth mention.

†'Amartēw, 'Amartāw, to miss, fail, go wrong, err, sin. — R. α, omartēw, 'to equal in speed', (Ewing) : Not to keep up with. But not only is there 'Omartē, but 'Amartē. Better still then from α, tāmartē. (2) Buttm. neglects the aspirate, and brings from α; mērow, mēmartai : To be without one's mēros share. (3) R. α; mōrtw, to seize : soft for āmartēw. (4) Some compare 'Aerotēw, 'Aerotāw : which see.

'Amartōsw, to glitter. — R. α; tmalw, tmarō, marmārow, to glitter : So MAPαρωξ.

'Amids. See in 'Amis.

'Amānrd, obscure, dark, black. — R. α; malw, [ma-rō], to shine : Ewing. T added as in our moUntain. Compare 'Aφανρός. Dnn. takes α as euphonic, as Γαῖ-ρος, Ἀγαυρος. Note that Φαῖδς from Φάος is 'dusky.'

'Amāw, to gather āma together, to grasp in the hands, spec. the stalks of corn in reaping, then to reap. (2) 'Hebr. *om*, to gather : Wr. See on 'Ama.

'Amēh, 'Amēw, a brow, brin, boss. — 'Prob. from āmf—, amō—, and so = āmφορεῖς, *amphora* : So says Liddell on 'Amēξ, and equally true is it of 'Amēh, 'Amēw. (2) R. tāmēw, tāmēw, āmēalw : what mounts on high.

'Amēξ, iκος, a cup, beaker. — See in 'Amēh. (2) 'Arab. *abiq* : Mrt.

'Amēlēs, 'Amēliskw, to miscarry in the birth. — For ἀνα-βολέω, ἀμβολέω, to throw or cast off, reject. (2) R. āmēlūs, 'To make blunt, weak, abortive : Jones.

'Amēlūs, blunt, dull. — As B is added for euphony in μέμβλεται, μέμβλονα, so Dnn. thinks in ἀμβλūs, from α, μέβλūs, dull, (ἀμῶλūs, tāmēlūs, ἀμβλūs;) or from āmalδs, tāmēlūs, weak : 'better,' he says, 'for 'Amal-δūw and 'Amēlūw have nearly the same sense.' (2) R. āmēdāllw, tāmēlēs, so that āmēlūs is Re-missus, Remiss. slow. See 'Aελληχρός. (3) Mrt. from Hebr. *ambūl*, weak.

'Amērōsios, immortal. — For ἀερόσιος (as λαμέων, ἀμφασίη), from α, βορός. As 'Αφροδίτη, 'Αφροδί-σος.

'Amēroetēw. See in 'Aεροτάξω. M added as above.

'Amēw. See 'Amēh.

'Amēthustos, amethyst. — R. α, mēth : 'Because it comes very near to the colour of wine. So Pliny. And not, as Athenaeus says the ancients believed, from its keeping off drunkenness : Schleusn.

'Amēthoutres, prop. 'crossers', 'alternaters', rafters crossing and meeting each other : from

'Amēlōw, ('Amēlūs is allied), to act or give in return, move by returns, give in change, exchange, barter. Midd., alternate with another's discourse, reply. — From āma, together with. In form as *Ξείλω*, *Θλίω*, *Τρίλω*. (2) Bp. Burgess from α, obs. tēmēw, Lat. *meo*, to pass from one place to another.

'Amēlāw, better. — Fischer says for āmēlāw, from α intens., mēros, inclination : More to our mind. Or, which is the same, from tēmēw, mēmona, mēnēlāw, to long for.

'Amēlōw, to deprive one of his mēros share : α intens.

'Amēlāw, to press out juice as honey or milk, to pluck fruit. — Some from āma, ālkw, (as in 'Amāza), to draw the parts together. (2) Some simply from āma, the rest being a termination : or from α, tēmēw, Lat. *meo* : To make to pass out. See the latter part of 'Amēlōw. (3) As mēlōs and mēros are identified, so āmēlāw and āmēlōw below. (4) Our word *milk*, Dutch *melken*, Sued. *miolka*, Russ. *melayu*, &c. are allied.

'Amēnrd, 'faint, feeble. Derivation uncertain : Ldd. Yet others derive it undoubtedly from α, mēros, or direct from ā-mērh's weak. Compare τιοΗΝΟΞ, ἐκμΗ-ΝΟΞ, Lat. terr<sup>ENUS</sup>, ser<sup>ENUS</sup>, sept<sup>ENUS</sup>.

'Amērgw, to pluck or pull. — R. α for āpō, mēros : To pull the parts asunder. As 'Απομερίω, 'to divide, separate', Dnn. See below. — Or at once as μερίζω : especially as O seems a compound in the kindred †'Ομόργω, 'Ομόργνυμι, and to answer to A intens. here. (2) The same as 'Amēlōw.

'Amērdw, to take āpō away from another his mēros portion. As 'Amēlōw.

'Amēroumai, the same as 'Amēlōw.

'Amēh, a rake or harrow, as gathering within its teeth stones and clods as it passes; from āma or āmāw. — Also a scythe or sickle, clearly from āmāw. — Also a mattock

or pickaxe, answering to the explanation of ἀμυσάμενος in Schol. Hom. by *συνελών χειρὶ*, grasping with the hand: As being grasped. So a spade or shovel.—Also a water-bucket, but this seems to agree better with ἄμυς or ἄμυς which see.

AMHN, verily: a *Hebrew* word.

ἄμης, *ου* and *ητος*, 'a preparation of milk for the table, prob. by coagulation.' Dnn.—From ἄμω; ἀμυ-σάμενος meaning *συναγαγών*. (Schol. Hom.) Just as Coagulate from Co-ago. Some say from its being a medley: an omnium-gatherum. (2) R. ἄμπος: A harvest cake.

ἄμπος, harvest.—R. ἄμω, ἔμψαι.

ἄμπερῶ, 'transp. from ἀρβιμέω': Dnn.

ἄμιλλα, a contest.—'From ἄμα [much as ἔελλα, δύελλα,] nothing to do with ἴλη.' Ldd. 'ἴλη would make one Λ, as in Ὀμ-ίλος. Some add ἴλλω, to twist, fold, as in wrestling.

ἄμυναίος, relating to *Amīnosa*, a part of Campania famous for its wine.

AMIZ, a chamber pot:—also a boat, and so ἄμυς.—Perhaps ἄμ here is short for ἄμφ— or ἰάμβ—, as *Am-jicio*, *Amicio* is for *ambt-jacio*, as *Am-plector*, as *An-hēlo* for *Am-hēlo*, and as ἄμ-φορεῖς for ἄμφι-φορεῖς. Allied, if so, to ἄμβιξ. For ἄμφ the Dutch is *om*, Germ. *um*.

ἄμμα, a fastening.—R. ἄπτα, ἔμμαι.

ἄμμος, sand, for Ψάμμος, as Γαῖα, Ἀλα.

ἄμνυμος, an offspring or descendant.—Allied by Ldd. and Dnn. to ἄμνός, a lamb. (Very rare.)

ἄμνιον, a bowl in which the *αἵμα* blood of victims was caught, for αἵμνιον. But some say the blood prop. αἰμνών of lambs.

ἄμνιον, the same as ἴμνιον, ἴμνιον, from ὀμην, ὀμέος. Prob. by corruption.

ἄμνός, a lamb.—R. ἀμενής, weak, ἰάμνής: Or from ἀμενήςγός.—Or μένος here is fury. '*Placidum pecus*', Ovid.

ἄμολγός, 'prop. milkingtime, from ἀμέλγω: hence, morning or evening twilight, the first or the latter part of the night. Schneider cites Il. χ. 28 μετ' ἑσπρας νυκτὸς ἀμολγῇ, where twilight, he says, does not apply; but it seems not incompatible with the early part of the night.' Dnn.

ἄμορεός, 'a companion, follower; herdsman, shepherd.—R. ἄμα, ὀρμαίω: to which belongs ἄμορεός, the same.' Dnn. Or ἄμα, ἰδρω, ὀρμαι.—Some also read ἄμορεός for ἄμολγός above, 'darkness': the Schol. on Nicander taking it for ἀ-μαρφος, 'without form and void.' B, M, Φ are equivalent letters.

ἄμοργή, olive-leaves.—R. ἀμέργω, ἀμοργα.

ἄμοργις, fine flax from the island of *Amorgos* in the Sporades.

ἄμυς, one: See in Ἀμα.—Also for ἔμυς. And ἄμος for ἔμος.

ἄμωτον, insatiably.—Blomf. says: 'From ἰμώω, to fill, cram, was μωτός lint: which was applied to hollow

wounds to fill up the flesh: and ἄ-μωτος, which cannot be filled up.' Like ἄ-πλητος. Ἐμωτος also is found. Isaiah 1. 6: 'The wounds have not been closed up.' Justin: 'Sanguis aliter cludi non posset.' (2) R. α, and an obs. word allied to μετρέω, Lat. metior. Like im-mensus.

ἄμπελος, a vine.—R. ἀμῖ = ἀμφ, as in ἄμψισχω: As creeping about with its branches. (2) R. ἀνὰ πέλω. 'It supports itself on something and so moves up.' Damm.

ἄμπλακῶ, to miss, err; for Ἀπλακῶ, (as λαμβάνω,) from α, much: πλάω or ἴπλωω to wander.

ἄμπρον, used, says Liddell, only by the Grammarians as the root of ἄμπρεύω, to draw along, drag, for ἀναπορεύω. So ἄμπρονον for ἀνὰ πόνον, and ἄμπτυα.

ἄμπυξ, πικος, a band or fillet, head-band, cover of a cup, anything round as a wheel.—All derive from ἀμπέχω, to hold round: but certainly from ἀνὰ, πύκα or πυκάω to make close and cover up.

ἄμπωτις, the ebb.—R. ἀνὰ, πότος, πόσις: A drinking or swallowing up.

ἄμυγδαλή, almond.—As Ἀπομαγδαλιὰ from ἀπομάσσω, so our word from ἀμύσσω: 'The bark is like skin lacerated by the nails.' Lenn.

ἄμυδς, the same as ἄμα. So ἄλλα, ἄλλυδς.

ἄμυδρς, dim or dark, indistinct as letters.—R. α, μύδω, to be putrid from damp.

ἄμυκλαι, shoes worn by the people of *Amycle* in Laconia.

ἄμυλον, 'fine meal, prepared more carefully than by common grinding.' Ldd.—R. α, μύλη, mill.

ἄμῦμων, irreproachable.—R. μῦμαρ, or allied.

ἄμῦνω, μῖνομαι, to ward or keep off, repel, defend, (as Lat. de-fendo has both senses,) help, fight for.—Lennep says: 'Μῖνομαι, to make pleas and pretexts; from μῖνω, to shut, cover: hence ἄμῦνω.' (As Θύνω, Θύνω.) The sense of shutting oneself up leads to that of securing and defending oneself, warding off, &c.

ἄμύσσω, to lacerate.—R. α; ἰμύσσω allied to Μυστίλλω, and to Μύτιλος, mutilated. (2) 'R. αἵμα, αἰμάσσω: To draw blood, wound; or αἵμος, a thorn.' Dnn. Compare ἄμνιον.

ἄμυσσις, a large draught taken without closing the lips, from α, μῦνω, μέμυσται.

ἄμψασις, speechlessness.—As ἀμέρσιος; for α, ἰφάω, φημι, to speak.

ἄμψι, around, about.—R. ἄμα, for ἄμαψι, as νόσφι, ἴφι. Allied to ἄμψω, both; ἄμψις, on both sides. One thing or person ἄμα with another. So the Proverb: ἄμ' ἑπος, ἀμ' ἔργον. Homer: Σὲ ἄμα καὶ ἐμ': i.e. you and me together, BOTH you and me. From the sense 'on both or many sides ἄμα together', is 'around, about.' (2) The Latin *amb-*, Sax. *amb*, *emb*, *ymb*, Dutch *om*, Germ. *um*.

ἈΜΦΙΑΣ, a Sicilian wine of very moderate quality.—Can it be from ἀμφ 'between, in the middle', (Dnn.): Middling? Compare ἄπιος. (Very rare word.)



'Αμφιτρίτη, *Amphitrite*, prop. the sea: ἀμφί, †τρίω, τριέω, (Lat. *trita*): The sea wearing the shore. See Ακτίη, Ρηγμίν.

'Αμφω: in 'Αμφί.

'Αν, if. — For ἐάν. (2) Our old an: 'An it please your honor.' Webster refers to an in Arabic, Samaritan, Chaldaic, Irish.

'Αν, from meaning 'if', is often merely a particle of doubt, conjecture, contingency. Sometimes custom, as we say, 'He would get up of a morning and walk six miles.'

'Αν-, not, for 'Ανευ.

'ΑΝΑ, up, upon, over, through, by means of, in course of. Also as we say *Per annum*, as Two by two, Year by year, &c. — Goth. *ana*, Germ. *an*, our *on*.

'Ανα-, back, back again, again. — If we go higher UP into time, we go back. Above.

'Αναβρόχω: See in Βρόγχος.

'Ανάγκη, necessity. — Redupl. (as 'Αλαλκε) from †ἄγκη, from ἄγχω, to press tight, as δέΚομαι and δέΧομαι, φυλακῇ and πεφύλαχα. (2) Allied to 'Αγκύλος, bent: Which is not to be bent, inflexible.

(3) R. ἀνάσσω, ξω, χα, to be master over.

'Αναίνομαι, to refuse, reject. — R *αν*, not; αἰνῶ, to approve. (2) R. *αν*, τάλω, Lat. *aio*, as Nego is Ne-aio Ne-ajo. (3) Buttm. from ἀν-, not, simply. (4) Thiersch from Germ. *nein*, no: with A.

'Αναισμῶς: See Αἰσμῶς.

'Ανακες, the same as 'Ανακτες, kings, spec. applied to Castor and Pollux. Compare 'Ανακός. Formed from ἀνάσσω, pf. act. ἄναγα, as φυλακῇ from πεφύλαχα.

'Ανάκτορον, a palace ἀνάκτων of kings, a temple. So Basilica from Βασιλεῖς.

'Ανάκλος, 'shortened, short, from κόλος. Also, a long and flowing robe; from the term ἀνακεκολωμένος in explan. of ζειρά, it may have been worn tucked up, and so appeared short.' Dnn.

'Ανακός, carefully: i.e. in the manner ἀνάκων of kings or overseers.

'Ανακωχή, Διακωχή, Κατακωχή, stay, cessation, truce. — 'The more analogous form from ἀνέχω, ἔνωχα, is ἀνωκωχή as written by some Grammarians.' Ldd. In Homer is συν-Οκωχδτε. (2) For ἀνακωχή, &c. from ἀνάγω, &c. to withdraw: as we find καταγῶχα.

'Αναλίσκω, 'Αναλόω, to spend, consume. — R. ἀνά, ἀλίσκω, to take up, as Sub-emo, Sumo.

'Αναξ, a king, ruler. — R. ἀνάσσω, ξω.

'Αναξυρίδες, trowsers worn by Eastern nations. — For ἀνα-συρίδες, from σύρω, as being drawn up. Drawers. So Eustath. (2) 'A Persian word.' Ldd.

'Αναπαράξω, to break faith like the *Parians*.

'Αναρίτης: See Νηρίτης.

'Αναρρίχάομαι, to clamber up with hands and feet. — R. ἀνά, ἀρρίχη, a basket which they used (ἀνίμην) to draw up by ropes (Suid.). This verb ἀνίμην is explained by Liddell 'to draw up, strictly by straps; intrans. to mount up.' (2) Some from ἀράχνη, a spider. ??

'Ανάσσω, to rule, reign: to be ἀνά over others. As 'Αλλάσσω.

'Αναυρος, 'Anaurus, a river in Thessaly: hence applied to any torrent.' Ldd. Yet prob. from α, much, πνῶ, to flow. As ἄβρα from †ἔω to blow. See ἀ-ΑΤΡΟΞ.

'Ανδάνω, to please. — R. ἄδω, as †μαθέω, μαΝθάνω.

'Ανδρα, αν, any raised banks or borders, flower beds, edges of rivers, earth dug up, trench or canal.

— R. ἀνδῶ, (ἀναδέω,) 'to surround with, crown with', Dnn. (2) Some say for ἀνθρα from ἀνθος: as

'Ανδράχλη, a coal-pan. — 'Plainly akin to ἀνθραξ.' Ldd.

'Ανδρίας, the statue ἀνδρός of a man.

'Ανέδη, negligently, loosely, confusedly. — As Στάδην, Βάδην. R. †άνεω, ἀνίμην, to remit. So 'Ανεμίνεας. And 'Ανετος and 'Ανεσις.

'Ανεμος, wind. — As 'Ανετος, let loose, from †άνεω, ἀνεταί, ἀνίμην, and 'Ανεσις from ἀνεσαι, so ἀνεμος from ἀνεμαι pers. 1. as ψαλμοῦ from ἔψαλμαι: Air let loose. 'Wind was not ill called by the ancients a swifter course of air' (Dr. J.). Says Homer, Ζεφύροιο ἀήτας 'Οκεανὸς 'ΑΝ-ΙΗΞΙ. (2) 'For ἔμεος from ἔω to blow.' Dnn. Why N?

'Ανεμῶλιος, light, empty or useless as the ἄνεμος wind. So 'Τρ-ημέριος is used. And 'Εξ-ανεμῶς is to render void. Ovid: 'Lewi es multoque tuis ventosior alis.' Shaksp.: 'They pass by me as the idle wind.' Isaiah 41. 29: 'Their molten images are wind and confusion.' 26. 18. and Eccles. 5. 16.

'Ανερέπτομαι, to snatch up and carry off. — Allied to 'Ερέπτο.

'Ανευ, 'Avis, apart from, without. — R. †άνεω, ἀνίμην, to let go at large, let alone. Bp. Butler says: 'Sine from Sino, I let alone. It signifies being [or doing] without a thing.' Indeed 'Ανίμην is 'to give up, omit, neglect', (Dnn.) (2) Hebr. ΑΥΝ, without.

'Ανέσιος, a cousin, relation. — For ἀνᾶσιος, (E as νημΕρτης, from ἀν-άπτω, ἀν-άψω: One who is joined to or connected with another. A connexion. 'Αν- is 'back,' as Re in 'Re-lative.' (2) R. ἔπομαι, ἔφομαι, 'to belong to, attach to.' (Ldd.)

'Ανεως, speechless. — As Λεῶς, Λαῶς, so 'Ανεως for Αναος from ἀν-, not, †ἔω, αἶω to call upon, Latin ΑΙΟ.

'Ανη, completion; from the verb 'Ανω.

'Ανήνοθε, 'Επ-ενήνοθε, Κατ-ενήνοθε, used in this way, 'The smell of the fat came forth', 'The blood flowed warm from the wound', 'Such oil as comes forth on the Gods', 'The hair flowed down the shoulders.' — From ἐνόθω, ἐν-όθω, to move, quiver, tremble: with ἀνα-, ἐπ-, or κατ-. (2) Buttm. simply from ἀνα, through an obs. †άνω, as 'Αντομαι from 'Αντί: To be upon. (3) R. ἔω, ὅω, to be wont to do or to be. (4) R. †έθω, obsol. from †έω, †έθην, εἰμι, to be.

'Ανήρ, a man, a husband. — R. ἀνά, up, as ἀHP, αἰθHP. Above other animals: Above the wife. 'Thy husband is thy head, thy sovereign.' Shaksp. (2)

'From *ἄνω*, to perfect. "*Ἀνθρωπος* is a man in general: *ἄνθρωπος* the male sex, a full-grown man, a brave man, a term of respect: in *perfection* of sex, age, faculty and honor.' Ornat.

'*Ἀνθερεών*, the chin, 'the *ἄνθος* flower of manhood', Dr. Jones. "Prima genas vestibat FLORE juvena", Virg. Or from *ἄνθος* to flourish, 'used by Homer of the sprouting of the beard': Ldd.

'*Ἀνθήρις*, supposed put for *ἀθήρις*, (as *μαΝθάνω*), 'from *ἄθηρ*, *ἀθέρος*: the beard of an ear of corn, and the ear itself.' Ldd.

'*Ἀνθεστῆριον*, an Attic month. Macrobius says that *April* is so called 'ab eo quod eo tempore cuncta florescant': from *ἄνθος*. 'Passow and others with better reason say *November*: from *ἄνθος*, *στερέω*, as the month when flowers disappear.' Dnn.

'*Ἄνθος*, a flower.—R. *ἄνω*, *ἄνθη*, to perfect: The perfection of a plant. (2) Buttm. from *ἄνδς*: *ἄνθος* thus being prim. the sprout or growing point or summit. (3) Thiersch from *Ἀνήνοθε*.

'*Ἀνθράξ*, *ακος*, a coal:—carbuncle, the gem and the ulcer, as this is from *Carbo*.—For *ἄθραξ* (as *ἀνθήρις*), from *ἔθρα*, *τέθρακα*, *τέθρακα*, 'to make hot, burn.' (Ldd.) Thus *Carbo* is 'a burning coal', (Forcell.) (2) R. *ἄντρον*, *ἄντραξ*, *ἄνθραξ* (see *ἄνθρωπος*): The produce of dug caverns. (3) Lenn. from *ἄνθος*: from the florid color of burning coal. '*Virens* in *Ætnâ flamma*', Hor.

'*Ἀνθρήδων*, *Ἀνθρήνη*, the hornet.—Lennep from its frequenting *ἄνθη* flowers. (2) For *Ἀδρήδων*, *Ἀδρήνη*, (as *ἀνθήρις*), from *α*, *ἔθρα*, whence *ἔθραμος*, 'hot, hasty', (Ldd.) As irascible, 'wasplish.' Acc. to Plautus's phrase '*Irritare crabrônes*.'

'*Ἀνθρωπος*, a man.—Soft for '*Ἀντρωπος*; R. *ἀνατρέπω*, *ἀνατέτροπα*: Turning his face upwards. Ovid: '*Pronaque cum spectent animalia cetera terram, Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tuâri Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus*.' (2) R. *ἀναθρόω* *ὑπὲρ*, to look up with the face. Plato says, '*Ἀναθρόων δὲ ὕπωπε*. (3) Buttm. simply from *ἄνδς*, up. But?

'*Ἀνία*, 'bane, kill-joy, sorrow, grief.' Ldd.—R. *ἄνδς*, up: A state of 'suspense which' from 'suspendo', to hang up: and Gr. *αἰώρησις*. '*Ἔως πότε τὴν ψυχὴν ἡμῶν ΑΙΠΕΙΣ*; Jo. x. 24. 'Care which hangs the mind in SUSPENSE', Wilkinson's Prayers, p. 177. '*Ἀνία* as *Πενία*. (2) Something *ἄν-ἴατον*, incurable. (3) 'Hebr. *anish*, sadness.' Oger and Mrt.

'*Ἀννιβίζω*, to side with '*Ἀννίβας*, *Annibal*.

'*Ἀνοίγω*, *Ὀίγω*, to open.—R. *ἄνδς*, *ῥάω*, *ῥάω*, *οἶκω*, to carry up, sc. the latch. Γ, as *τμήγω*.

'*Ἀνοπαία*, 'some from *ἄν*, *ῥεπτομαι*: Unnoticed like a bird. Some read *ἄν ὀπαία*, up to the *ὀπή* hole in the roof, up the chimney. Some understand it as an eagle, &c.' Ldd. 'Some read *παν-οπαία*.' Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. *anophe*:' Wr.

'*Ἄντα*, *Ἄντι*, *Ἄντην*, so as to face, opposite, before.—Allied to '*Ἀνδ*, up. We say, To go UP to a person.

Dunbar from *ἀνὰ* supposes *ἄντς*, *ἀντὸς* the upper part of the body, the face: *κατ' ἄντα*, *ἐν ἄντι*. (2) Jamieson quotes the Goth. and Germ. dialects, *anda*, *ande*, *and*, *ante*, *ant*, *ent*, *ont*.

'*Ἀνταῖος*, opposite: and

'*Ἀντάω*, *Ἀντίω*, *Ἀντομαι*, to meet, go before, go up to, beg.—R. *Ἄντα*.

'*Ἄντι*: See '*Ἄντα*. Also 'in exchange for': one thing being set before or against another.

'*Ἀντικρύ*, *-ὄς*, over-against;—straight on, directly;—before, openly;—straight through.—R. *ἄντι*, *ἴκω*. As *ἀντήλιος*. (2) R. *ἄντι*, *κάρα*, *κρά*. (3) '*Ἄντι*, *κρούω*: Striking against.

'*Ἀντλος*, opposite.—R. *ἄντι*.

'*Ἀντλέω*, to drain the *ἄντλος* bilge-water from the hold of a ship;—drain out the cup of woe, endure grief.

'*Ἀντλος*, the bilge-water in the sink of a ship's hold, the sink itself, the bottom of the hold, a ship's pump; a vessel for drawing water.' Dnn.—Clearly, like *Ὀ-τλος*, from *τλάω*: with *ἄνδς*. 'What sustains a burden placed on it.' Lenn. 'Or, passively, what is borne or raised up.' Scheid. '*Ἀντλέω* probably came first.

'*Ἀντρον*, a cavern.—R. *ῥάνα-τρέω*, *ῥάντρώ*, to perforate: A natural perforation. '*Ἀμφι-τρήτος αὐλίου*, Soph.

'*Ἀντυξ*, *-υγος*, 'anything rounded or curved, as the rim of a round shield;—the rail or high rim of a chariot;—the chariot;—the frame [bridge, Dnn.] of a lyre;—orbit of the planets;—the breasts': Ldd.—Soft for *ἄντυξ* for *ἀμφίτυξ*, as '*Ἀμφορεύς* for '*Ἀμφιφορεύς*: from *τέτυξ*, *τέτυξ*, from *τεύχω* to frame. (2) From *ἄνδς*, &c.: A frame made on the upper part of a thing. '*Ἀντυγες*, 'quæ sellam curulem superne ambient.' Hemst. So *Καταί-τυξ*.

'*Ἄνω*, upwards.—R. *ἄνδς*.

'*Ἄνω*, *Ἄνώω*, *Ἄνώω* Att. '*Ἀνώω*, *Ἀνώω* Att. to complete, accomplish.—'A kindred word with '*Ἀνδ*.' Buttm. I.e. to go through, per-ficio.

'*Ἀνώγειον*, *-γέων*, anything *ἄνω* above *γέα* ground, upper-floor.

'*Ἀνώγω*, to command, order.—Matthiæ from *ἀνάσσω*, (explained *κελεύω* by Hesych.) *ἄνωγα*, as *ἀρήγω*, *ἀρῶ*: *ἀνῶ*.

'*Ἀξίνη*, battle-axe.—As '*ῥομίνη*. 'R. probably *ἀγγύμι*, *ἄξω*, to break.' Dnn. 'They break down the carved work with axes.' Psalms. (2) R. *α*, *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*. (3) 'Sax. *eaz*, Swed. *yze*, Ethiop. *hazai* an axe, Arab. *hazza* to cut.' Webst.

'*Ἄξιος*, worth so much; from *ἄγω*, *ἄξω*, to weigh so much;—worth its price, reasonable, cheap;—worthy, deserving, proper, &c. (Compare Job 28. 16: 'Neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof.' Gen. 43. 21: 'Our money in full weight.') '*Ἄγω* is also to think, estimate, as Lat. *duco*: thence could be the sense 'estimable, worthy.' &c.—Parkh. explains *ἄγω* to draw down the beam, Ormston to bring to market or to a standard.

'Αξιόν, to judge *ἄξιον* worthy;—or worthy to be done, deign to do;—worthy to obtain, so desire, beg, ask;—worthy of credit, so believe. (2) Webster compares our *ask*, formerly pron. *ax*, Sax. *axian*, Germ. *heischen*, &c.

'Ἄξων, axle-tree, wheel, polar axis. 'Ἄξονες, wooden tablets of the laws, made to turn on an axis.—R. *ἄγω*, *ἔξω*: which drives the wheel round, or round which it is driven: or simply as carrying the weight. 'Valido nitens sub pondere faginus *axis*': Virg. (2) 'Sax. *ax*, Germ. *achse*, Dutch, *as*, Russ. *os*': Wbst.

'Ἀοξέω, to wait, serve. 'Ἀοξός, a servant, attendant. —The same as *δοσέω*, as our glass, glazier; ElisSa, EliZa. (2) Ζέω, ῥόξέω, (as 'Οκέλλω,) *δοξέω*: Compare *αἰγός*. To be ardent.

'Αοιδός, a singer: *ἀείδω*.

'Αολλής, collected, crowded, like 'Ἀλής.—R. *α*, ἔλλω, ἄλλα, 'to roll together', (Dnn.) Compare *Αἰδώς*.

'Ἀορ, 'Ἀορ, 'a sword, i.e. a hanger, from *ἀείρω*, [*ῥορα*]: Ldd. (2) R. ῥάω, *ἄστρον*, to shine. 'Micat ensis', Virg.

'Ἀορας in Od. 17. 222 is thought by some to be tripod, 'having ears by which they may be raised.' Schol., Hom., from *ἀείρω*. But Ldd. thinks it only heterogen. for *ἄορα*: *ἄορ* being neuter.

'Ἀορτή, the aorta, great artery. And the lower extremities of the wind-pipe, from *ἀείρω*, *ἄορται*, 'as hanging into the lungs': Dnn. As

'Ἀοστήρ, a belt to hang anything on. As above.

'Ἀοστέω, to help, aid.—R. *α*, ὄσσα: To come readily to the sound of a sufferer, as *βοη-θέω*. See 'Ἀοξέω.

'Ἀπάδης in Pind. Pyth. 1. 161. Heyne: 'Pauw thinks that *ἦπας* or *ἦπας* meant *ἦπαρ*, and conjectures 'Ἀπάδας or 'Ἀπίδας. Rightly, only read *ἀπίδας* Doric.' Ldd.: 'Some good MSS. give *ἐπίδας* which Böckh adopts.'

'Ἀπαί, as 'Ἀπό. So *παρά*, 'ἴπαλ

'Ἀπαλός, tender, soft to the touch.—R. *ἄπτω* or ῥάπτω, Lat. *apo* and *apio*: mid. *ἄπτομαι*: Easy to the touch.

'Ἀπαξ, once, only once, once for all.—Pott from *α* for *ἄμα*, ῥάπτω, ῥάπτω, *πακτόν*: Close and joined together. We say, 'A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.' So *Δι-αμ-πάξ*. Like *Δάξ*, *Δάξ*, *Πύξ*, 'Ἐπι-μύξ'. (2) From *ε-πας*, as 'Ἀπρίξ from *πρίω*.

'Ἀπας, for *ἄμα-πας*.

'Ἀπατάνω, to mislead, beguile, 'deceive.—Usually thought put for *ἄπο-πατάνω*, to lead from the *πάτος*, path. (2) R. *ἄπτομαι*, ῥάπτω, Lat. *apo*, *apio*: To touch, touch gently, caress. See 'Ἀπαφάω.

'ΑΠΑΤΟΤΡΙΑ, an Athenian festival.—Some from *ἀπάτη*. Budæus calls it 'fallaciærum solemnitas Athenis.' Some from *α* (*ἄμα*), *πατήρ*: Where fathers met together to register their scns. Or where the *ἀπά-τορες* were registered. But?

'Ἀπαυδάω, to derive good or evil from, to take from.—R. *αἶρω*, ἄρω, ῥαῦρω as *λαῖω* from ῥάω, ῥαθῶ. So 'Ἐπαυδάω.

'Ἀπαφάω, 'Ἀπαφίσκω, the same as *ἀπατάνω*: redupl. of *ἄφω*, (as 'Ἀλ-αλκε,) from ῥάφα, *ἄπτομαι*, to touch, caress.

'Ἀπειλέω, to threaten, boast.—R. *ἀπὸ*, *εἰλέω* to roll: i.e. roll the eyes about in a threatening or vaunting manner, (Compare *βλέπω* from ῥβλέω.) Virgil: 'Dicentem aversa tuetur, Huc illuc volvens oculos.' 'Flammea torquens Lumina.' 'Ardentes oculos intorsit, graviter fundens.' So Jacto from Jacio: To throw oneself about.—But

'Ἀπειλέω, to hem in, crowd together.—R. *εἰλέω*. See 'ἈΛΕΩ.

'Ἀπέκισαν, they lost: from ῥέκισω, ῥέκω, *κίχων*: and *ἀπὸ* denies: They failed of coming to. Brunk makes it 'depulerunt', i.e. they made to go off.

'Ἀπελλάω, places of assembly: 'Ἀπελλάδω, to meet in such.—Allied to the 2d 'Ἀπειλέω: from ῥέλλω, ἔλω. Comp. *ἀολλῆς*.

'Ἀπελος, ulcer: 'from *α*, *πέλος*, *pellis*, [φελλός]: Not yet skinned over: Ldd. (2) From *α*, intens.: *πελός*, livid.

'Ἀπήρη, waggon, car.—R. *ἄπτω*, ῥάπτω, Lat. *apo*, *apio*, like *εἰρήνη*, *σελήνη*: Fastened to mules. 'Bind the chariot to the swift beast', Micah 1. 13. The Schol. Pind. explains it *ἄρμα ἐξ ἡμίονων ζευχθέν*. Or the reverse, as 'Tie the kine to the cart'. 1 Sam. 6. 'Ἐν ἁμάρτην βόας . . . ζεύγνυσαν, II. ω. 782.—Even as well joined together, as *ἄρματα κολληθέντα*. And see 'Ἀρμα.

'Ἀπηγής, unbending, unyielding.—'R. *ἀπὸ*, *ἐπηγής*, mild: Dnn. (2) Usually from *ἀπὸ*, *ἡνία*, bridle: Breaking from the bridle, unbridled. See *εἰ-φρένεις*.

'Ἀπιος, far away ἀπὸ from. So 'Ἀντὶ 'Ἀντιος, *Περσισός*, *Εὐνός*, *Πρόμος*.

'Ἀπίτης, perry.—From 'ἈΠΙΟΝ a pear.

'Ἀπλακεῖν. See 'Ἀμπλακέω.

'Ἀπλετος, immense.—R. ῥπλέω, *im-pleo*, *re-pleo*, *com-pleo*, *πλήθω*: Not to be filled up.

'Ἀπλόϊς, 'Ἀπαγγίς, a single cloak, not worn double; from *ἄπλός*, *ἄπλόη*, *ἄπλῃ*.

'Ἀπλός, simple.—Blomf., Dnn., &c. from *α*, *πολέω*, ῥπλώω, to turn, allied to *πλέκω* to fold. Without a fold, as *Simplicis* is *Sine-plicā*. So *Διπλός*, *Τρίπλός*, two-fold, three-fold. For the aspirate see on 'Ἀδέω. (2) R. *ἄμα*, *πέλω*, ῥπλέω: What is all together, plain level, as 'Ἀμαλός.

'Ἀπὸ, from.—Allied to 'Ἀπτω, ῥάπτω, Lat. *apo*, *apio*, *apio*: Thus, He came from such a stock, It flowed from such a source, He came from such a place, mark clearly a *joining* on with. So *Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς*, those belonging to the Porch, the Stoics. (2) 'Hebr. *ab*, first original: Pkh. (3) 'Engl. and Sax. *of*, Germ. *ab*, Sw. Dan. Dut. *af*: Wbst.

'Ἀποέρπειε II. φ. 329, should force or hurry away.—

—An active form of ἔρβω: To make to go under an evil omen. (2) From ἔρω, ἐρύω, ἐρύσω, ἔρω, to draw, drag. (3) From ἔργω, to keep apart, Ἀ'ol. fut. ἔρω, from ἐρύω. (4) From ἐρδω, ὦ, to do away with.

Ἄπως, labor, tiredness. — An uncertain word in Eur. Ph. 865. Hesych. and Valck. read αἰως, toil: Porsen κῆπος, for which however ἄπως might be written, as Ἄλα for Γαῖα, Εἰδω for Λεῖδω. But from αἰπός, high, could be αἰως, just as Arduus, Arduous, laborious, from ἀρδην, lifted up. And αἰως might be ἄπως, ἄπως.

Ἀποφώλιος, explained by Hesych. vain, useless, by Eustath. untaught, ignorant. — Ldd. from ὄφελος, profit. Ω, as O in ὄσολδος a collat. form of ὀδεῖλος. (2) But perh. from ἄποφάω, ἄποφά, ἀπόρημι, (in form as Ἀνεμώλιος, Ἀπατήλιος:) Fainting, exhausted, weak, (as Ἀπειπον, Ἀπερίω, Ἀπαγορεύω,) then weak in mind. It is explained to 'monstrous,' i.e. 'infandus,' 'ne-fandus,' i.e. 'not to be SPOKEN.' (3) Some even go to φωλεός, a cave: 'Hidden, ineffectual': and Dr. Jones, as the religious mysteries and lessons of philosophy were often taught in them. ??

Ἄππα, like Ἀἶσα, Πάππα, Ἀπφα, Ἀφός, a term of endearment. Common more or less to all nations apparently, natural sounds.

Ἀππαπα παπαπαῖς, ἱαππαπαῖς, exclamations of admiration. These from the sound.

Ἀπρίξ, firmly. — R. α, πρίω to cut off.

ἈΠΤΩ or ἴ᾽ΑΠΩ, (Dnn.), preserved in Lat. APO, APTO, (Forcell.) to join, fasten. Ἀπτομαι, to join myself to, touch. — Hebr. APP, to bind close: Pkh.

Ἀπτω, to set fire to: i.e. to join to or touch with fire. Above. Thus ἄπτομαι is to touch, and we say Touchwood. 'De caelo tactas quercus,' Virg. 'Tactum de caelo Capitolium,' Sueton. 'And touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire': Pope. (2) 'Hebr. APH, to heat through:' Pkh.

Ἀπύω, 'for Ἡπύω,' Dnn.

Ἄρα, Ἀρ, Πα, a particle joining or connecting sentences, i.e. then, therefore, hereupon, surely then, &c. And Ἄρα, whether then? this perh. for ἡ ἄρα. — R. ἄρα, to join.

Ἄρα, a prayer; — prayer for evil, curse; — evil imprecated. — R. αἶρω, ἄρω: 'Men should pray, lifting up holy hands,' 1 Tim. 2. 8. 'When I lift up my hands,' Psal. 28. 2. 'With lifting up their hands,' Nehem. 8. 6. So Gen. 14. 12. Horace Od. 3. 23. 1. (2) R. ἄρω, to join i.e. words together, as Εἶρω and Ἐρίω, and Sermo from Sero: (compare Ἔρω;) An address to heaven. So ἘΠΟΣ εὐχόμενος Il. π. 236. In (Ed. C. 1655 ἐν ταῦτ' ἄλγος, 'eādem prece' Brunck. (3) In the sense of curse, ἄρδομαι from α, ῥάζω, to snarl at. (4) Hebr. arar, he cursed.

Ἀραβος, rattling, clashing, gnashing of teeth. — Pott says: 'Hence prob. ἄρασω.' Rather, ἀραβος is allied to ἄρασω. So τάρβωξ, τύμβωξ. (2) 'Roar of a cataract: Hebr. ARBH: Dr. Jones. 'Arabee,' Wr.

Ἀραδός, rumbling of the stomach, beating of the pulse. — Akin to Ἀραβος: Ldd. So κέλαδος.

Ἀραιός, thin, rare, porous, spongy, light, weak. — R. α, ραίω, to break: as Fragilis, Frail, from Frango. So Τέρην, tender, from Τέρω, Τερῶ. — Dnn. explains ραίω, 'to destroy by bruising': and Forcellini explains Per-tūsus by Perforātus, well agreeing with the sense 'porous.' (2) 'R. ἄρω, haurio: Exhaustus': Greg. Sucked up, drained, 'spongy.'

Ἀράσω, Ῥάσω, Ῥήσω, to strike, beat, knock, dash. — Allied to ραίω to break, and ῥάω whence Ἀρβανός. (2) 'Hebr. aretz, to agitate:' Wr.

Ἀράχνη, -ης, a spider. — R. ἄρω, ἄχνη: That prepares and adjusts the fine down of its web: Lenn. Justified by the derivative Ἀράχνιον, 'a downy substance like spiders' webs on grapes and olives'. (Dnn.) (2) Hebr. arag, it weaved. 'Weaving spiders,' Shakspeare. ἈΡΒΗΑΟΣ, a shoemaker's knife. — Q. ? (Only in Nicand. Ther. 423.)

Ἀρβύλη, a strong half-boot: written also Ἀρμύλη, (See on Ἀμορβός,) thus justifying Liddell's belief that it is akin to ἄρω, ἄρμύω, as fitted to the foot, or exquisitely made. So Ἀρτήρ is a kind of shoe. Euripides has: ἀρβύλησιν ἈΡΜΟΣΑΣ πόδα.

Ἀργαλέος, troublesome, painful. — For ἀεργαλέος; R. α, ἔργον: Causing much trouble.

Ἀργέλοφοι, 'prop. the feet of sheepskins, and these are [argol] useless': Schol. Aristoph. 'I.e. λάφοι ἀργολ, tops or ends which are useless: Dr. Jones.

Ἀργεμος, white speck on the eye. — R. ἄργος.

Ἀργέστης, the S. wind, 'clearing, brightening, as Horace's Notus albus, detergens nubila caelo': Ldd. — As above.

Ἀργής, some serpent, 'from its rapid movements, or white color': Dnn. — R. ἄργος.

Ἀργιλλος, white clay. — From

Ἀργύς, white. — As Μάω, Μαργύς, and Ἰάδω, Λαργύς, so ῥέω, (to shine, whence Ἀσθήρ, Ἀστρον, Αἰγή,) ἄργος. (2) See the Next.

Ἀργός, 'swift, swift-footed: for all swift motion causes a glancing, flashing or flickering': Ldd., thus making 'white' the first sense. But Ἀργός may mean quick, rapid, flashing, from α much, ἔργον: compare Μίκο to 'move fast, brandish' and to 'shine.' — Above.

Ἀργός, idle, useless: ἀ-εργος.

Ἀργυρος, silver. — R. ἄργος, white.

Ἀρδα, dirt, filth. — R. ἔρδω: Dnn. Just as Forcellini defines Lutum 'terra humore soluta, à λύω solvo.' Moistened earth.

Ἀρδην, so as to be lifted up, from αἶρω, ἔρται: — altogether, entirely, i.e. by one lift, or from top to bottom. So βδάδην, στάδην.

Ἀρδς, point of a dart, as fitted to the wood, from ἄρω, ἔρται. So Δ in Ἀρδην and in

Ἀρδω, to water, refresh. — R. ἄρω, ἔρται, paro, reparo, to repair, recruit. As μέλλω. (2) Allied to Ἄλδω. (3) As Ἀρδένω is found, some say ἄρι δένω. ??

'Αρείων, braver, then better, as Virtus, Virtue, is from Vir, prop. manliness.—From Ἀρης, Ἀρεος, Mars. (2) R. ἄρω, to suit: More suitable.

'Αρέσκω, to please, appease, &c.—R. ἄρω, (as Τίσκε, Κέσκομαι, Lat. areSCO): To suit myself to. So Ἠρα-περ is 'pleased,' Od. δ. 776.

'Αρεῖω, to confer distinction, advantage or success. And Ἀρετή is 'distinction of birth, rank or fortune,' (Dnn.) So Brunck renders Ἀρετή decus in Soph. Phil. 1420. See the Next.

'Αρετή, superiority, distinction, chiefly in Ἀρης, Ἀρεος battle, and so valor, virtue (which from Vir). But perh. from ἄρω: The fitness of anything for its end or object. So Ἀρετή is said of the goodness of plants.

'Αρήγω, to help, ward off ill from.—R. ἄρω, as τμηΓΩ: To suit oneself to another's wants.

'Αρημένος, worn down, exhausted, hurt.—R. α, παίω, to break, ἴδω, whence Ἀράτος.—Or blasted, from ἀρά, a curse: ἴδρημι.

'Αρην, ἀρένος, ἀρνός, a ram; 'from ἄρην, a male:' Dnn.—Also, a lamb, in both genders: Eustath. from ἀρά, a prayer: as in making vows and prayers [or curses] lambs were sacrificed. Homer: Οἶστε Ἄφν' ἕτερον λευκόν, ἐτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν.

'Αρης, eos, Mars.—R. ἄρω, to join i.e. in battle. Μάχην συν-άπτειν, Xen. Con-serruisse manus, Ov.—

'Ἀρης, Ἀρετή, Ἄρω, seem kindred words: Dnn. (2) Goth. *aur*, a weapon.

'Αρητήρ, a priest: 'for they conveyed the ἀράς prayers of the people to the gods:' Ldd.

'Αρθύς, bond, friendship: +.

'Αρθρον, a joint, limb.—R. ἄρω, ἀρθην, to join.

'Αρι—, very.—'Prob. from ἀρείων, better:' Dnn. Or for ἀρίστα. (2) R. ἄρω, to join one thing to another, and so increase. Compare Ἐρι—. (3) R. αἶρω, ἀρώ, to raise: Conspicuously, eminently.

'Αρίζηλος, 'Epic form of ἀριθής', Ldd. The converse would be however clearer, as Z is ΔΞ. (2) Some explain it 'Αρι-ζήλωτος.

'Αριθμός, number.—R. ἄρω, to join. A number is a multitude composed of units: Pkh. Ἀριθμός is compared by Dnn.: but there was prob. a word Ἀρίζω.

'Αρις, a carpenter's tool.—R. ἄρω, ἰσχύω. Horace has *Instrumenta artis*, for tools. So Ἀρμενον.

'Αριστερός, the left, inauspicious.—As, to propitiate the Gods, the Greeks called the Furies Εὐ-μένιδες, (Latin *Parcae* from *Parco*.) and the left Εὐ-ώνυμος, so Ἀρίστερος from ἀριστος. We find Ἐλαχιστότερος, Ἀρειστότερος, &c. (2) R. ἀρά, a curse.

'Αριστον, breakfast.—R. ἀρι for ἥρι, at an early hour: The first meal in the morning. 'Prim. the meal taken gen. at sun-rise: aft. the noontide meal:' Dnn. Ἐν-τύνοντ' ἀριστον ἈΜ' HOL. So Prandium from *prān* or *prawn*.

'Αριστος, superl. of Ἀρείων.

'Αρκέω, to be of use, aid, ward off ill:—to have suit-

able supplies, to be satisfied.—R. ἄρω, ἔρκα, to suit: like Ἀρήγω. (2) Some compare ἸἈλέω, Ἀλάλκω.

'Αρκος, sufficient.—Above.

'Αρκεύω, 'to consecrate virgins to Diana, in atone-ment for having killed ἄρκτον a bear sacred to her:' Dnn.

'Αρκτος, Ἄρκος, a bear.—'For ἄρκτος, self-sufficient, as living so long without external nourishment. It will lie a whole year without eating and drinking:' Pkh.—'From ἄρκω: it is specially devoted to the defence of its young. See 2 Sam. 17. 8:' Damm. So Prov. 17. 12. (2) For ἀρί-κτος, rancorous, malicious. (3) Welsh *arîd*, Irish *art*. But the K shows the Greek prior.

'Αρκυς, a hunter's net.—Eustath. as catching ἔρκους bears. (2) Allied to ἔρκος, an inclosure. Or to ἔρκα, ἔρκα (as Ἀρκέω): As well joined and knitted together.

'Αρμα, a chariot.—R. ἄρω, ἄρμαι, (Compare aspir. in Ἀρμόςω): Well joined together, as Homer's ἄρμασι κολλητοῖσι. Or as joined on to horses: compare Ἀπήνη.

'Αρμα, as Ἀρθμός, union.

'Αρμα, 'a tribute, lit. what is taken up:' Dnn. From αἶρω, ἔρμαι. So Ἄρσις is a levy of taxes.

'Αρμαλῖα, food, provisions.—R. ἄρω, ἔρμαι: As prepared, provided: 'provision.' Compare aspir. in Ἀρμόςω.

'Αρμάτεος, said of a martial strain, sung from ἄρ-ματα war chariots. 'Eurip. uses it of a plaintive ode, but Plut. of an animating war-song:' Dnn.

'Αρμενα, tackle, rigging: any tools or implements.—R. ἄρω, instruo: Instruments of any kind. Or as Pliny: *Ἀρταβίμυς vela et disponemus rudentes.*

'Αρμή, -ds, a joining; Ἀρμόδιος, suiting; Ἀρμόςω, to suit; Ἀρμονία, harmony.—All from ἄρω or ἴδρω, to join.

'Αρμῶι and Ἀρτι, just now, just before:—now, even now, forthwith. Dative of Ἀρμός, above, like οἰκΟΙ. It means the past and the future just joined on to the present. Ἀρμῶι is also 'exactly as, suitably to;' Ἄρω being 'to suit.'

'Αρνεῖς *dis*, a male sheep, ram.—R. ἄρην, ἄρβενος, (ἔρνος).—Also 'pertaining to lambs': R. ἄρην, g. ἄρνός.

'Αρνεόμαι, to disavow, reject, deny, refuse.—R. αἶρω, ἀρώ, to take away, i.e. put away in disdain, 'scout the idea': as ἴκω, ἰκΝΕΟΜΑΙ. Compare μισθ-ΑΡΝΕΩ. (2) Pott from α, not; ῥέω, to say. ?

'Αρνεύω, to plunge headlong, dive.—'Prob. from the butting of young rams: from ἄρην, (ἀρνός):' Dnn.

'Αρνός, gen. of Ἀρην; for ἀρένος.

'Αρνυμαι, to earn, acquire.—R. αἶρω, ἀρώ, as ἴ-ἄγω,

'Αγνυμαι. (2) Our *earn*.

'Αρος, use, profit.—As above: To take up, employ. Or αἶρομαι, to carry off, gain, as ἄροιστο Il. 10. 307.

(2) R. ἄρω: Suitableness.

'Αροτρον, a plough: and

'Αρουρα, ploughed land: from

'Αρόω, to plough.—R. ἄρω: to prepare, adapt the

land for cultivation. Compare ἄρωμα. (2) Allied to ἄρως, to draw up i.e. the earth. (3) Or to ἀράσσω, to break i.e. the soil. (4) Our verb ear in Isai. 30. 24, (whence earth.) Goth. *arian*, Sax. *erian*. Martin 'from τέρει the earth in ἔραζε, or Chald. *ara*, the earth.'

Ἀράζω, to seize.—From αἶρω, ἄρῶ, to take up, αἰρέω: Π, as in μέλιτω, εἰλωσιπλάμαι, πόριπν. Compare the shorter word Ἀρπη. (2) Hebr. *hareph*, to strip: W. R. Ἀρπαστὴν, 'the game catchball: prop. to be taken or caught: Ldd.—Above.

Ἀρπεδῆς, level with the ground.—R. ἄρι— or ἄρω, πέδον.

Ἀρπεδόνη, 'rope for snaring game: twist or thread for cloth: bow-string: Ldd.—Allied to Ἀρπη, Ἀρπυια, Ἀρπάζω.

Ἀρπεξα, found only in Nicander, and variously explained. The foot of a mountain, so thought to be for ἀρόπεξα, R. ὄρος, πέξα: (A, as 'Ὀστακὸς and Ἀστακός, Ὀρβωδὴν and Ἀρβωδὴν,) thorn-hedge, so thought allied to Ἀρπη and Ἀρπάζω to seize, tear:—a loose flint low wall.

Ἀρπη, a falcon; a sickle; allied, like Ἀρπυια, to Ἀρπάζω. Also an excessive flow of bile, i.e. seizing the body violently.

Ἀρπῖς, a shoe, 'allied to Ἀρβύλλς', says Liddell. But the Etym. M. for *paris* from βάρπυ to sew. Vice versa is βάρπυ from Ἀρπυια, Ἀρπάσω.

Ἀρπυια, *harpies*. As Ἀρπη.

ἈΡΡΑΒΩΝ, *arrhabo*, earnest-money.—'A Hebrew word in Greek letters': Pkh.

Ἀρρατος. See Παλα.

Ἀρρηγ: in Ἀρσση.

Ἀρρηγῆς, ferocious.—R. α, ῥην, a lamb: Unlike the lamb: Reiske.

Ἀρρηφόρος, a virgin who bore the vessels in Minerva's festival.—For ἀρρητο-φόρος. As Idolatry for Idololatry. In-fanda ferens.

Ἀρρίχος: in Ἀρσιχος. So Ἀρσση, Ἀρρηγ.

†Ἀρς, supposed nomin. of ἀρνός, which however is better for ἀρένος.

Ἀρρωδέω, Ion. for Ὀρρωδέω.

Ἀρσενικόν, arsenic.—R. ἄρσην, εν, used for vehement, violent, Philoct. 1455. So ἀνδρειοτέρους δηρᾶτοις Elian 1. 1.

Ἀρσην, mas, maria.—'Ab ἔρω, σω: Quia foemineos locos rigat et fecundat: Damm. Vel ab ἄρως, ἀρόσω. Communia sunt ἄρως παίδων, &c. (Ed. T. 1497: τὴν τεκοῖσαν) ΗΡΟΣΕΝ.

Ἀρσιος, fitting, agreeing.—R. ἄρω, ἄρσω.

Ἀρσιχος, a wicker basket.—R. ἄρω, ἄρσω, to join together.

APTABH, a Persian measure.

Ἀρταμέω, 'to cut in pieces, cut up: Ἀρταμος, a butcher, cook,—a murderer: Ldd.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται, to prepare so. for the table; Ἀρταμος like Ὀρχαμος. (2) R. ἄρτος, ῥάμνω: A bread-cutter, Ἀρτοτάμος. (3) For ἀρτι-ταμέω, as Ἀμφορεύς for Ἀμφιφορεύς. To cut into ἄρτια equal sections.

Ἀρτάνη, cord, rope, by which anything is hung up, from

Ἀρτάνω, to fasten to, hang up.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται, to join to. (2) R. αἶρω, ἄρται, to raise up.

Ἀρτεμῆς, sound, safe, well.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται: Well arranged or disposed, perfect, entire.

Ἀρτεμις, Diana.—As making women ἀρτεμῆς sound and whole at child-birth: Hor. O. S. 13, 14. 'As being in ever-blooming health and beauty: Schneid.

Ἀρτέμων, 'the top-gallant sail;—a pulley: from ἀρτάνω: Dnn.

Ἀρτημα, an ear-ring, i.e. hanging ornament: ἀρτάνω.

Ἀρτήρ, a felt-shoe.—As well-packed; ἄρω, ἄρται.

Ἀρσον, says Homer, Pack up everything in the vessels.

Ἀρτι, Ἀρτίως: in Ἀρμοῖ.

Ἀρτίδω, to play at (ἄρτια) even and odd. So the word Equinox includes Day as well as Night.

Ἀρτίος, ready, perfect, sound, as Ἀρτεμῆς. Also, even: i.e. having one part suited to another: ἄρω, ἄρται.

Ἀρτος, bread.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται, to provide: Provision: 'For so He provideth for the earth.' Or, to prepare: Prepared flour. Or, Suited for man's sustenance. Or, as Homer: Ἠραρε he refreshed his spirits with food. See Ἀρμαλιά.

Ἀρτύνω, to arrange, manage: Ἀρτυτήρ, a Director.—R. ἄρω, ἄρται.

Ἀρτύω, to season meat: i.e. to prepare with spices: Above.

Ἀρύβαλλος, -βαλος, 'from ἄρως: a pot for drawing water;—a bag which drew close: Ldd. Perh. for Ἀρύβαλος.

Ἀρύτηρ, vessel for taking up liquids: from

ἄρως, Ἀρύτω, to draw up, to draw off.—Allied to ἔρως: Ἀρῶ being prim. to draw. Or from αἶρω, ἀρῶ, to raise.

Ἀρχαῖος, original, ancient, going to the ἀρχή.

Ἀρχεῖον, senate-house for the ἀρχαὶ magistrates.

Ἀρχή, beginning;—magistracy. Ἀρχω, to begin,—begin before others, take the lead, hold the first rank, rule.—R. ἄρω, ἄρτω, to prepare, make ready, set about. Horace: 'Jam nox inducere tervis Umbras... parabat,' was preparing, was beginning. X, as νέω, ῥήχω: στενύχω. (2) Hebr. *arach*, he disposed: Pkh.

ἈΡΩ, †ΕΡΩ, ὈΡΩ, prim. to draw (as Ἀρύω, ἔρως,) —then draw together, join, fit, fasten, arrange, adjust, prepare, get ready. Hence Αἰρω, Αἰείρω, &c.—A Primitive.

Ἀρωγός, helper.—R. ἄρηνω, as ἀρωγόν.

Ἀρωμα, spice or herb for seasoning.—'As Ἀρτύμα, prob. from ἄρω: Dnn. A preparation, properly. See Ἀρτύω. As to Ω, compare ἄρω. (2) R. ἄρι, δίζω, to smell, ἄρωμαι, ἄρωμαι, as the Ξ in σωξέτος from σώζω disappears in σωτήρ.

Ἀσαι, for ἄσαι. See in Ἀστος.

Ἀσалаμῖνοι, not skilled in naval affairs as the people of Salamis.



'*Ἀσάμιθος*, 'a basin, bathing-tub.—R. *ἄσις*, *μυῖθος* : or *ἄσις* alone : Dnn. The latter, much as in *Λαδύμιθος*.

'*Ἀσόλη*, '*Ἀσβολος*, soot, lamp-black.—R. *α*, euphon., *σβέω*, *σβόλος*, as *Βδέω*, *Βδόλος*. Soot from extinguished fires. (2) R. *ἄσις*, *βολή* : A refuse of mire and dirt. See the last. (3) R. *α*, much, and *βολή* : with *Σ*, as *δ-Σφάραγος*, *δ-Σχάλας*, *δ-Σπύλης* : Rejiuculum, Refuse.

'*Ἀσaron*, a floor of mosaic work, not swept with a broom, but rubbed with a sponge.—R. *α*, *σαρώω*.

'*Ἀσελγής*, wanton, lewd.—For '*ἈσΑΛγής*, as *νημερτής* : from *α*, *intens.*, *σαλαγέω*=*βινέω*. (2) Formerly derived from *α*, and *Σέληγη* in Asia Minor, whose inhabitants are called by Strabo and Libanius temperate and virtuous.

'*Ἀση*, surfeit.—R. *ἄσαι*, to glut, in Homer. See '*Ἄστος* and '*Ἀδέω*.

'*Ἀσθμα*, a panting.—R. *ἴσσω*, *ἴσθην*, whence *Ἄσθ*, &c.

'*Ἀσλλα*, a frame or yoke over the shoulders to carry things with.—R. *α*, *ἴσλλα*, (see *Σιλλος*.) the same as *ἴλλω*, to twist about : keeping steady, like '*Ἀσπράδη*.

'*Ἀσις*, mud, slime.—'Such as a swollen river brings with it, prob. from *ἄσαι* to satiate. I.e., glut, superfluity : Ldd. (2) R. *ἄζω*, *ἔσω*, to dry, as '*Ἀζα* : Mud dried by the sun.

'*Ἀσκάτης*, a small bad conch.—'R. *α*, *σκάζω*, like Lat. *scando*, to limp : Higher on one side than the other : Lenn. (2) Our word *askant*.

'*Ἀσκαρίς*, an intestinal worm, always springing up and down : *α*, *σκαίρω*, *σκαρά*.

'*Ἀσκηθής*, '*Ἀσκηθής*, unharmed, unscathed.—Dnn. from *ἀσκέω* : 'Taken care of, hence preserved.' (2) Allied to *Σκέπω*, *Σκηνή*, &c. : Much protected : with A prefix. (3) Allied to our *un-scathed*.

'*Ἀσκέρα*, a shoe lined with fur.—R. *ἄσκέω*, to elaborate, as *φoσEPA* : and perhaps allied to '*Ἀσκηθής*. See Dnn. above. (2) R. *α* ; *ἴσκέω*, *σκέπω*, to protect.

'*Ἀσκέω*, 'to attend carefully to, take pains with, work skilfully, exercise, practice. Akin to *Σκεύος*, *Σκεύω*, [or *Σκευῶ*] = *Σκευάζω*, Hesych. : Dnn. And *Σκευάζω* is to prepare, construct, fit out. With a prefix. (2) For *ἴσκέω*, *ἴσζω*. *ἔσω* and *ἔζω* are to polish, carve. Homer : 'Εὐάνη *ἔξυσεν δοκησάσα*. (3) Some compare *Σκεθρός*, exact. (4) 'Chald. *asag*, exerceri : Mrt.

'*Ἀσκός*, a bag, sack, wine-skin.—Allied to *Σκεύος*, a vase, vessel, &c. and from *σκέω*, *σκέπω*, to cover, protect. With a prefix. (2) Mrt. from *α*, *σχώ*, *σχῶ*, to hold, as Ion. *δέΚομαι*.

'*Ἀσμη*, a song.—R. *ἄδω*, *ἔσμαι*, *δέλω*.

'*Ἀσμενος*, pleased.—'From *ἡδομαι*, *ἡσμένος* : Dnn. *ἴ-Ἄδω*, *ἴδέω*, *ἠδάνω*, &c.

'*Ἀσπάζομαι*, to embrace, salute.—R. *α* for *ἔμα*, *σπῶω* : To draw close to oneself. 'Adduxit colla lacertis' : Ov. '*Ἀσπαίρω*, the same as *Σπαίρω*.

'*Ἀσπλάξ*, a mole.—R. *α*, *σπῶω* : As drawing up the earth. '*Fodere cubilia talpæ* : Virg. Compare *Ψάλλω*.

'*Ἀσπαλιεύς*, a fisherman.—From '*ἈΣΠΙΔΟΣ*, a fish, or kind of fish.—Some from *α*, *σπῶω*, to draw (out of the water).

'*Ἀσπετος*, unspeakable, unspeakably great.—R. *α*, *ἔπω*, *ἔπω*, *ἵστέω*, to speak. So '*Ἀσπετος* from *ἔχω*, *ἔσχω*, *ἵσχω*.

'*Ἀσπίδης*, 'round like '*Ἀσπίς*, -*ἰδος*, a shield : or, better, from *α*, *σπιδής* : Dnn.

'*Ἀσπίς*, a round or oval shield.—Some from *ἀσπίς*, *ἄψις*, the circumference of anything. (2) As *ἔσπω*, *ἔσχω*, *λέσχω*, for *ἄσπις* from *ἴσπω*, *ἄπτω* : Well joined and linked. (3) Hebr. *ASP*, to gather together.

'*Ἀσπίς*, an asp.—'Perh. from rolling itself up in a spiral form like a shield : 'Ewing. And so the Encycl. Brit.

'*Ἀσπα*, '*Ἄττα*, for *ἄτινα*, *ἴτινα*, then *ἄττα*, as *plumBer* we pronounce *plumMer*.—But Matthiae from *ἄ*, and *σά*, τὰ, Doric for *τι* and *τινα*.

'*Ἀσπάριον*, a diminutive of the Roman *as*, *assie*, from Greek *εἰς* one, and like our *Ace*.

'*Ἀσπον*, nearer.—R. *ἔγγι*, near ; *ἴγγισσον*, as *Βρά-χιον*, *Βράσσαν* ; *Πάχιον*, *Πάσσαν*.

'*Ἀστακός*, '*Ὀστακός*, a kind of crab.—'R. *δστέον*, a bone : Dnn.

'*ΑΣΤΑΝΔΗΣ*, a Persian courier.

'*Ἀστέιος*, urbane, courteous.—R. *ἄστν*, urbs.

'*Ἀσπεμφής*, '*Ἀσπεμφής*, firm.—See *Στέμφυλον* and *Στέβεω*.

'*Ἀσπεροπή*, lightning.—R. *ἄσπρη*, *ἄσπερος* : Glittering like a star. So *πόρπιη*. (2) 'Poet. for '*Ἀσπρη* : Dnn. (3) R. *α*, *στέρω*, *ὄψ*, *ὀπός*, or *ὄψ*, *ἄπός*, as *Ὀ-νοψ* : Depriving of the sight.

'*Ἀσπρηος*, the same as *Ἀύσπρηος*.

'*Ἀσπρη*, '*Ἀστρον*, a star.—R. *ἴσω*, *ἴσται*, whence *Ἄσω* to kindle, *Ἀύγῃ* splendor, *Ἄϊω* to burn.

'*Ἀσπράδη*, pack-saddle, pack-horse.—R. *α*, *στρέφω*, *ἔστραβον* whence *στραβός* : Not turning over. So *ἄ-στραδής*, immovable.

'*Ἀσπράγαλος*, knuckle, ankle, a vertebra of the neck ; —pastern-bone ; —game with them ; —part of the Ionian volute in buildings.—Allied to *Στραγγέω*, to turn, *Στρογγύλος*, round : with *α*.

'*Ἀσπράττω*, to lighten : to shine :—'*Ἀσπρη*, a shining.—Allied to '*Ἀσπεροπή* : from *ἄσπερος*, *ἴσπερ-ἄπτω*. (2) 'R. *α*, *στρέφω*, *ἔστραβον*, *ἔστραφον* : from the tortuous appearance of lightning : 'Schneid.

'*Ἀσπρίς*, '*Ἀσπριχος*, 'same as '*Ἀσπράγαλος* : Dnn., and prob. corruptions of it.

'*Ἀστν*, *ἄσπεος*, a city.—R. *α*, *ἵσται* or *ἵστέω*, *σῶω*, *ἵσται*, to be established : 'Constituta respublica', Cic. So a State or political body is from *Sto*, *Statum*. So Martin compares Germ. *stadt*. Compare '*Ὀστέον*. (2) An Egyptian word, says Diodorus.

'*Ἀσπής*, filthy, impure.—R. *α*, *intens.*, and *σύρω* : allied to *Σύρω*, *Συρφετός*, refuse.

'*Ἀσφύηλος*, vile, 'senseless', (Dnn.) dishonored ; dishonoring, (act.) reviling.—Damm well for *ἀσφύηλος*, as

ἔγγρας, ὄνυμα, ἀποπιδριζώ : from α, σοφός, as ἀπα-  
τηΛΟΣ. This agrees with 'senseless' above. Then  
vile ; and making vile, reviling. (2) 'Arab. asepeil.'  
Wr.

'Ασφαλτος, mineral pitch : α, σφάλω, ἐσφαλται, as  
'Ασφαλής, firm : A firm cement.

'Ασφάραγος, throat, gullet.—Allied to φάρυγξ. (Ldd.)  
So δασπλής and

'Ασχαλδών, 'Ασχαλλών, to be grieved or vexed.—For  
ἀχάλλω (as in ἀσφάραγος,) from ἄχος, pain.

'Ασώτος, utterly profligate.—R. α, σῶω, as Σωτήρ :  
Not to be saved.

'Ατάλλω, 'Ατιτάλλω, (somewhat as Μένω, †Μιμένω,  
Μίμνω,) to bring up the ἀταλούς young :—play as  
a child, like Παίζω from Παις.

'Αταλός, of tender age, delicate.—R. α, ταλῶ : Un-  
enduring.

'Ατάρ, but, yet, however, nevertheless.—For Αὐτάρ.  
(2) 'Hebr. ater, to obstruct.' Wr.

'Ατάρμυκτος, fearless.—For ἀτάρμυκτος (as τερέ-  
μινθος, τερέβινθος, Βύρμηξ and Μύρμηξ,) from τάρσος,  
fear. (2) R. τείρω, τέταρμαι, allied to Ταρδύσσω.

'Αταρτηρός, supposed put for 'Ατηρός, injurious, as  
'Επιτάρβητος for 'Επιρβητος. Α in ἄτη is long, but short  
in ἄτέων Il. 20. 332.—But much better from α, τείρω,  
τέταρται, to torment, harass. Thus ἀταρτηροῖς ἐτέεσσι  
Il. α, 223, 'asperis verbis', (Clarke). See the last part  
of 'Ατάρμυκτος.

'Ατάσθαλος, 'blindly foolish, madly violent : from ἄ-  
τάω, [ἀτάσθην,] ἄτέω : Ldd. See ἄτέων in 'Αταρ-  
τηρός.

'Ατε, as, since, as if : from ὅστε, for δι' ἄτε, καθ'  
ἄτε.

'Ατέμω, 'to lead into mischief, distract, distress, tor-  
ment, deceive :—to bereave, deprive. 'Ατέμωμαι, to  
rebuke, reproach.—Damm from ἄτη, ἐμειδῶ ; but  
prob. only ἄτη : Dnn. See the last part of 'Ατη. (2)  
R. ἀπο-τέμω, ἀποτεμῶ, to cut off, deprive : (B as  
Σαίβω, τριβῶ,) though 'to Distress' (above) might  
lead to this sense. And 'Reproach' may be, 'to tor-  
ment with words, distract or confound.'

'Ατενίζω, to look at ἀτένεις attentively : R. α intens.,  
τείρω, τεῶω, tendo, attendo, intendo : To be intent on.

'Ατερ, 'Ατερθε, apart from, without.—'Ατερθε short  
for ἐκἀτερθε, apart from, as Τράπεζα for Τεράπεζα,  
Lactis from Γάλακτος, Uncle from Avunculus. (2)  
'Hebr. ater, to obstruct.' Wr.

'Ατεράμων, 'Ατεράμνος, not tender, hard.—Allied to  
Τέρην, tender : with α.

'Ατεpos, the other, ὁ ἕτερος. Strangely formed like  
ΣΑτερον, which see.

'Ατέω, to be fool-hardy, i.e. under delusion, from ἄτη.  
See the next.

'Ατη, hurt, mischief ;—mental injury, infatuation,  
delusion, sent as a punishment or a misfortune.—'R.  
ἀάω : Dnn. I.e. from pf. pass. ἄαται, ἄται. See on  
'Αδωσκω. In ἄτέω, ἄ is rather from ἴωω simply.

'Ατλας, 'who carries burdens, a porter,—the upper  
vertebra of the neck,—the statue of a man serving as a  
pillar : Dnn.—R. α, intens., τλάς sustaining.

'Ατμήν, ἀτμένος, a slave.—Bos for ἀτιζόμενος or ἀτε-  
τιμένος, dishonored. (2) Schneid. for ἀδμόνος from  
α, δαμός, δμῶ, domo, whence δμῶς. 'The grammarians  
have also δαμμήν : Ldd. See ἔτνος.

'Ατμός, vapor.—'R. ἕζω, ἄω : Dnn. I.e. ἴζω, ἴε-  
ται, ἄζω : A breathing out. Compare 'Αῦτμή. Indeed  
'Ατμός may be shortened and altered from 'Αῦτμή.  
(2) Hebr. ΑΤΜ, was obscured : Wr. says 'to be burnt  
up.'

'Ατρακτος, a spindle, distaff,—arrow.—R. α, τρέχω,  
†τέθρακται (prop.) or †τέτρακται : As running round :  
'Cuirrite, fusi' : Catull. (2) R. ταραδύσω, τετάρρακται,  
(τέτρακται,) to agitate.

'Ατραπὸς, a path.—R. α, τρέπω, ἔτραπον : 'A straight  
path, without turnings.' Steph. We say, It's a long  
path that has no turning. Dnn. takes α otherwise :  
'On which persons go and come.' (2) R. τραπέω, to  
tread grapes,—suppose then to tread generally. 'Cal-  
canda via' : Ho'.

'Ατρεκής, exact, strict, upright, accurate.—R. α, το-  
ρέω, τρέω, †τέρεκα, to pierce, whence Τορός, explicit,  
accurate ; allied to Τραυής, distinct. (2) R. α, and  
τρέω, to fear : Fearless, upright, &c. (3) Allied to  
our *trick*, Dutch *treck* : α negative.

'Αττα, a natural term of respect, like 'Αππα, Τάτα,  
Τάττα, Τέττα.

'Ατταλαττατά, 'Ατταπαττατά, 'Αττατά, 'Ατταταιδέ,  
'Ιαττατα, certain exclamations from fancied sounds.

'Αττανίτης, a cake.—R. ἔττανον, a frying-pan, and  
this from ἄττω, to make to jump. So

'Αττάραγος, -χος, a crumb of over-baked bread,  
ready to jump up, as above. 'Saliente micā', Hor. So  
'Αττέλαος, a locust without wings, but with springy  
legs.—R. ἔττω, as above.

'Αττικίζω, to live or side with the people of Attica.

'ἄττω, ἄττω, to rush, spring : ἄτσω, ἄττω.

'Ατύζω, to strike with terror, bewilder.—'R. ἀτάω :  
Dnn. See 'Αττω, and ἄτέω there. (2) R. α, ἴττω, τι-  
τύσκομαι, τίττω, to strike. As Πλάσσω is used.

Αῦ, again, back again, back, in turn : expressing re-  
petition and reciprocation. 'Seemingly from ἄω, to  
breathe. It means the act consequent on breathing, i.e.  
throwing back the breath.' Dr. Jones. The poet Sewall  
has 'the quick reciprocating breath.' Compare 'Αεΐ.

Αὔαλω, the same as Αὔω.

Αὔγαίνω, to view and to shine in an αὐγή clear  
light.

Αὐγή, splendor.—R. αὔω, to kindle a flame. (2)  
For ἴαγή, (as our moUntain,) from ἔγω, ἔγγιμι, from  
the *refractions* of the sun, like 'Ακτίς.

Αὐή, voice.—R. αὔω, to call upon, whence 'Αῶω,  
'Αὐτή.

Αὐθόνης, Αὐτοάνης, one who kills with his own  
hand : and who kills persons of his own family.—R.

αὐτός, and ἴστω for φέτω, (as Αἶα for Γαῖα,) to kill: whence some derive Ἐναῖρα. (2) As Χαλκευτής is armed with ἔντεα weapons, so Αὐθέντης armed against himself. (3) As ἡμεροτής, for αὐθαγής from ἄνω, ἐνώ, to despatch: Despatching himself or his own friends.

Αὐθέντης, one who acts from his own authority.—'R. αὐτός, εἰς, ἐντός:' Dnn. 'Qui seipsum mittit ad negotia:' Mrt. (2) For Αὐθάντης, as at the end of Αὐθέντης above: Himself despatching.

Αἶθι, there: for Αὐθόθι, in that very spot.

Αἶθι, Αἶθις, again, back, αἶ: as Ἀλλοθι. Comp. πολλὰκι, πολλάκι.

Αἶλαια, hanging, curtain, as fitted for αἶλαι halls of the great.

Αἶλαξ, Αἶλων, a furrow.—R. αἶλδς, a pipe. (2) Allied to Ἄλοξ.

Αἶλη, a porch, hall, or open airy court before a dwelling:—also a dwelling, countryhouse, palace.—'R. ἄω, ἔμμ, to blow:' Dnn. Where the wind blows. (2) 'Hebr. αἶλ, a tent:' Wr.

Αἶλιζομαι, to stable, sleep, encamp in an

Αἶλις, a dwelling, station, tent, resting-place.—'R. αἶλη:' Dnn. 'A stable, but in the open air, and so exposed to the winds,' Valck. i.e. from ἴῶω, αἶω. (2) Allied to ἴαω, to sleep. So Ἄεσα is I slept.

Αἶλδς, a pipe to blow upon; a pipe, tube, trench, reed, vein, &c.—R. ἴῶω, αἶω, to blow, as Αἶλξ. (2) 'Hebr. היל, a pipe:' Wr.

Αἶλων, like Αἶλαξ and Αἶλδς.

Αἶξω, -άνω: See Ἀέξω.

Αἶος, Αἶαλέος, dry.—R. αἶω.

Αἶρα, fresh air, breeze. 'The air of morning, or that coming from water:' Dnn.—R. ἴῶω, to breathe, as in Ἄσθμα.

Αἶριον, to-morrow.—R. αἶρα, the air of morning; whence Ἀγχο-αυρος is near the dawn of morning; and hence Αἶριον is the morrow, as in Shakspeare: 'By the second hour in the morning Desire the Earl to see me.' Indeed Todd says that Morrow seems to have originally meant Morning. Compare Ἑωλος. (2) R. αἶρον, gold. The golden hour, as Aurora from Aurum, Hora.

Αἶρον, aurum, gold.—Allied to Αὐγή.

Αἶσιος, Doric of Τησίσιος, Ταῖσιος.

Αἶσταλός, Αἶστηρός, dry, rough,—soiled by dry dust: see Αὐχμός.—R. αἶω, αἶσται.

Αἶτάρ, on the contrary, but, but then, moreover, &c.: for Αἶτε ἄρ.

Αἶτε, much the same as Αἶ: τε added.

Αἶτῃ, bawling, shout of war.—R. αἶω.

Αἶτῖκα, on the very spot, at the very moment, directly, as In-loco, Illicò:—as a direct example, for instance.—R. αἶτός. So ἡνΙΚΑ.

Αἶτμη, like Ἀτμός.—R. αἶω = ἄω, to breathe.

Αἶτοείτης: See Αὐθέντης.

Αἶτοκδέδαλος, said of things made or done off-hand

and in a hurry.—R. αὐτός, whence Αἶτος, just as it is, and Αὐτίκα directly: κάπτω, κάδην, to eat fast. As said of food eaten in a hurry. (2) Similarly Suidas from κάδος, a measure of corn. (3) From σκάπτω, ἱκάπτω, (whence Κάπετος,) to scoop out a σκάφος, skiff. Thus Lycophron has Αἶτοκδέδαλον σκάφος.

Αἶτός, the same person mentioned αἶτε again; that same person, he and no other;—he by himself, alone;—he of himself, spontaneous, as Ipse is used;—just as he is, without change.

Αἶτως, Αἶτως, in the very state or just as one was, without change:—just as it was, nothing done, to no effect, in vain.—R. αὐτός or δ αὐτός.

Αἶχέω, to declare loud, protest, vaunt.—R. αἶω, αἶκα, to speak loud. As Νέω, Νήχω. (2) R. ἴῶω, ἴαω, to blow: as Φυσάω is to puff and blow with pride.

Αἶχῃ, the neck;—neck of land.—R. αἶχέω: 'emotions of pride being often indicated by movements of the head and neck:' Dnn. So ἴψ-αύχην is 'having a high neck, proud.' So from Τραχηλός is Τραχηλίδας, to behave proudly. 'Speak not with a stiff neck:' Psa. 75. 5. (2) R. αἶω: the neck being bony, hard and dry: (Steph., Damm, &c.)

Αἶχμός, drought;—squalidness from dry dust, as in Αἶσταλός and in Ἀζα.

Αἶω, to dry: from ἴῶω, to breathe, as in Ἄσθμα; to blow upon. And also to dry up, parch, burn up, set on fire, kindle. So Ardeo from Aridus. Haggai 1. 9.

Αἶω, Αἶω, to shout out, call loudly.—R. ἴῶω to breathe, blow, blow out, as above. Silius: 'Mināces Ex-spriat sonitus.' Cicero: 'Verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius.'

ἈΦΑΜΙΩΤΑΙ, Cretan slaves:—Q. ? (Very rare.)

Ἀφα, instantly,—continuously,—after that.—R. ἄπτα, ἄφα, to join on with, as Continuò from Con-teneo, Ἐξῆς from Ἐξομαι. 'From ἀφή: Ipso tactu:' Mrt. (2) A for ἄφα; ἴφδω, φημί: No sooner said than done. (3) For ἄπ ἄρ.

Ἀφαιρός, weak, feeble.—For ἀφαιρός (as ἄματρός,) from α, φέρω, ἴφαρέω as in φάρερα, ἱσοφάριζω: Not bearing up, like Ἀ-ταλός. (2) R. ἀφάω, to handle: Soft to the touch. Compare Ἀταλός. (3) R. ἀφάωω, to parch: Withered. (4) R. α, much; παῖρος, or φαῖλος.

Ἀφάω, Ἀφάω, to handle.—R. ἄπτα, ἄφα, ἄπτομαι, to touch.

Ἀφελής, plain, level, simple.—R. α, φέλος, a stone: Without stones. (2) R. ἴφελῶ, ἀφαίρω. 'Simplicity is separation from all heterogeneous mixtures:' Pkh.

Ἀφενος, revenue, income.—R. ἀφ, ἐνος, mixture: the product of a year, as Annōna. Butt. says, 'the wealth of many years, like Πλούτος from πολυ-ετής.' (2) R. ἀφ' ἐνός, from one (year). (3) R. α intens., ἴφένω, φένω, as in Lat. fetus, femina, fenus.

Ἀφή,—fastening,—touching,—sand put over anointed wrestlers to give a hold.—R. ἄπτα, ἄφα.

Αφθαί, fiery pustules in the mouth, thrush.—R. ἄπτω, ἔφθην, to light up.

Ἀφλαστον, the highest part of a ship.—R. α, φλάω, πέρασται: As not battered by the waves.

Ἀφλοισμός, foam.—Some as ἔολοι from ἀφρός. But Hemsterh. from φλέω, πέφλασ, to boil or bubble. Compare Φλοίσβος.

Ἀφνός, Ἀφνειός, rich.—R. ἀφενος, (ἀφνος).

Ἀφρόδια, excrement.—For ἀφορίδια from ἀφορίζω, as Excrement from Excerno.

Ἀφρων, suddenly. See in Αἰφνης.

Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.—R. ἀφρός: As sprung from the foam of the sea. This, says Jamieson, is more natural than most of those given by the Greeks, being congruous to the fable. Called also, Ἀφρογένεια. (2) *Fras* Dan. and Scotch is 'froth', say 'frod.'

Ἀφρός, foam.—Like Ἀέρος and Ἀπάλος from ἄπτω, ἔφα, ἔπτομαι: Soft to the touch. (2) R. α, φέρω, φέρω: Easily borne on the wind, carried away.

Ἀφροσύνη, foolishness: ἄφρων dat. pl. ἄφροσι, from φρήν.

Ἀφύσσω, to draw from one vessel into another, pour out or upon, heap or load.—Simply from φφ', from, φφύω: somewhat as ἄνιος from ἄνδ. (2) R. ἀφ', ὅω viewed as φέω, φέω, to send Ewing takes ὅω literally: 'I water from, draw forth.'

Ἀφύω, to become white.—From 'the remarkably brilliant white color' (Dnn.) of the ΑΨΤΗ, a species of anchovy.

Ἀχαιά, Ceres.—They say from the ἄχος pain she felt at the loss of Proserpine.

Ἀχαιῖνας ἄρτος, a kind of large loaf in Athen. 3. where the context, says Steph., seems to refer it to the large size of the stag called as below.

Ἀχαιῖνης, Ἀχαιῖνός, 'a two-year stag, from its single pointed horns ἀκίδες: compare Ἀκαχμένος pointed: Ldd. ΑΧΑΝΗ, a Persian measure and word. Also a chest, box: Here perhaps from α, χαινω, κέχανα.

Ἀχῆρης, an agate.—Referred by Pliny to *Achates*, a river of Sicily. (2) Lennep from α, χατέω, to lack: As lacking no color. Thus Woodward states it to be 'spotted with different colors, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue.' (3) Bochart from the Hebr. and Punic *echad*, spotted.

Ἀχελῷος, a word applied, says Servius, from the antiquity of the river *Achelous* to any water.

Ἀχερώς, white poplar: prob. from Ἀχερών *Acheron*: for from its pale color it was thought to have been brought from the shades by Hercules: Ldd.

Ἀχέρων, a river of Hell.—Not improb. from ἄχος, ἄχος, ῥέων, ῥών: The river of pain.

Ἀχῆρ, Ἠχῆρ, poor.—For δ-εχῆρ, from α, ἔχω. Aristoph. has τοὺς οὐκ ἔχοντας. Eurip. τὸ μὴ ἔχειν. 'The poor of the people which had nothing': Jerem. 39. 10. 'Ὁς οὐκ ἔχει': Mark 4. 25.

Ἀχθομαι, to be loaded with ἄχος a weight, heavy laden or weighed down in mind.

Ἄχος, a weight.—R. ἔγω, ἔχθην. 'Onus quod fertur': Ov. Compare Ἐχθος.

Ἀχιλλεύς, like *Achilles*: hence applied to things excellent, as Ἀχιλλεύς, an excellent kind of barley.

Ἀχλὺς, mist, gloom:—trouble.—From ἄχος, ἄχος, for Ἀχελὺς: The 'dimness of anguish', the darkness and sorrow, in Isaiah: The 'day of darkness and of gloominess, of clouds and thick darkness', in Joel: the 'black cloud ἄχος of pain', in Homer: the 'cloud of lamentation', in Euripides: the 'hanc animo nubem' in Ovid, go in this direction. And thus Dnn. allies Ὀρφανός, bereft, to Ὀρφνη.—But some from α intens., χέω, to pour. Homer has κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλὺς, ἔχευ ἀχλὺν, ἀχλὺν κατέχευε.

Ἀχνα, foam, froth, down, dew, chaff, dross.—Some for Ἀάχνα, as Δεῖω, Εἰώω; Γαῖα, Ἀλα. (2) R. ἔγω, ἔγγυμι, ἔχω, frango: Something fragile: So Dr. Major. (3) 'R. χνή, χνόω, χνόω, to comb: Dnn. Or κνώω to rub, brush: Easily brushed off. (4) For ἄ-εχνα, from α, ἔχω: Not adhering. As Ἀργός, for Ἀεργός.

Ἄχος, grief, pain.—R. ἔγω, ἔγγυμι, ἔχα: As breaking the spirits. 'Animo esse fracto et afflicto': Cic. See more in Ἀγαν-ακτέω. (2) R. ἔγω, as in Ἀχθος, burden. So Ἀχομαι and Ἀχθομαι would be the same. (3) Allied to Ἀκή: Pungent grief. (4) 'Hebr. ok, to compress' Wr. (5) Our *ache*, Germ. *ach*.

Ἀχρη, Ἀχρίς, 'on the surface, like Ἀκρως: just touching, Il. 17. 599:—even the outermost, utterly, Il. 4. 522. From ἄκρος: Ldd. and Dnn. Hence 'entirely, up to the place or time that.' (2) As ἴκταρ from ἴκω, so Ἀχρη from ἔγω, ἔχα 'to go to', as in its compounds. So Ἀγε is Come on. See Μέχρι.

Ἀχυρμῖα, a heap of

Ἀχυρον, chaff.—Many for δ-έχυρον: Not firm, weak. (2) Like Ἀχρη, anything fragile, from ἔγγυμι, ἔχα. (3) Allied to Ἀκή: Anything pungent and prickly.

Ἀχῶρ, os, a continuous scab of the head, scald-head.—Allied to ἈΧνα and ἈΧυρον, a scale, flake, &c. Ending like ἰχθῶρ, ἔλΩρ. (2) From α, much, χόρος, 'prop. the circular movement of dancers in a ring', (Dnn.) (3) 'With very small holes like a honey-comb, [and so called in Latin favus,] but smaller, inasmuch as Galen has handed down that it is so called from their not occupying any χώρον place, but is confined to narrow spaces: Gorr. in new Steph. 2460. As Ἀ-τοπος in form, though in a different sense. (4) As Ἀκαρι, a mite, from α, κείρω, κέκορα: too small to cut. (5) R. α, χωρέω, to yield, retire: From its obstinate continuance. (Very rare word.)

Ἀψ, back, again.—'Prob. a form of ἀπό: Dnn. As Παρά, Παρά, and Ἄπος, so Ἀπό, Ἀπα, and ἴ-Ἄπος, Ἄψ, Ἀψ. (2) If not from ἄπτω, ἔφα, as is Ἀπό, which see. So Ὀπίσω and Ὀψέ, from ἔπομαι. Or for ἔπει, dat. of ἔπις.

ἈΨΙΝΘΟΣ, -ION, wormwood.—'Syriac *ad shento*, pater somni': Dahler.

“*Αψις*, a joining, binding;—joinings or meshes of a net;—the joining the fellows to form a wheel, a wheel, arch, vault.—*Α. ἄπτω, ἄψω*.

†*ΑΩ* or “*ΑΩ*,” *ἄνω, to breathe, blow, pant, whence* (through *†ἀσθην*) *ἄσθμα*. Other senses follow, as may be seen in “*Ἀδῶσκω, ἄστος, ἄεσα, ἄσθηρ, ἄδω, ἄδω*.”—*A* Primitive word.

“*Ἀσπος, Ὀσπος*, night,—sleep.—*R. α, ὄρα*: Unseasonable, as “*Ἀσρόνυκτος*” at an unseasonable hour of the night” in *Æschylus*, and “*Intempestâ nocte*” in *Livy* for “*midnight*.” (2) “*Sleep*, from the sense of ‘night’: or from *α, ὄρα*: When there is no care about anything.

“*Ἀστέω*, to sleep.—*R. ἄστος*: To cull the flowers of anything, or the sweets of things, here of sleep, *ὄπνος* being joined with it in *Homer*: *πάννυχον ὄπνος ὠνείς*. (2) From *†ἄω*, whence *ἄεσα*, I slept.

“*Ἄστος, Ἄστων*, a flower, blossom;—hence the most choice and exquisite of its kind, so used of the finest wool.—*R. †ἄω, ἄνω, to breathe*, as *Lennep* derives *Flos* from *Flo*, (though referred by *Lidd.* to *φῶλος*): *Lucretius*: *Et nardi florem qui nectar naribus halat*. (2) *R. δ, intens.*, *ὄζω, ὄστα, ὄται*, to smell: as *σάζω* makes not only *σαστέον* but *σαστήρ* without the *Ξ*. See “*Ὀσμή*.”

## B.

*Bâ*, for *Βασιλεῦ*, as *Δῶ, Μᾶ*, for *Δῶμα, Μᾶτερ*.

*Bâ*, an exclamation: from the sound, as *Βαή!*

*Βασίζω*, to cry *βὰ βὰ, babble, prattle, talk*.

*Βαῖα, Βασαυῖ, Παῖα, Παῖα*, natural sounds of wonder. See on *Παῖα*.

*Βασράζω*, to chirp like grasshoppers.—“*An imitative word*: *Dnn.* (2) *R. βαρῖς, †βαράζω, †βασαράζω*, as *βαρυ-φωνέω*, to have a rough voice. See *Βράζω*.

*Βάγμα*, speech.—*R. βάζω, βέθαγμα*.

*Βαγῖς*, Spartan for “*Ἄγος*, a captain, from *ἄγω*: as *Βαῖνος, Βισγῖς* *Maittaire* p. 373.

*Βάδην*, step by step. *Βάδος*, a step.—*R. †βδω, †βέ-εσται, βάλω*, as *Ξτάδην*. *Hezych.* explains it *κατὰ βῆμα*.

*Βάζω*, to babble, talk, like *Βασίζω*, which see. (2) “*Akin to φημί*: *Dnn.*: i.e. to *†φάω*. So *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*.

*Βαθμός*, a going;—a step, i.e. one pace;—a stair, and a threshold, by which or on which we go, as also *Βάθρον, Βατήρ, Βαλός* are a threshold.—*R. †βδω, †έβδην*.

*Βάθος*, depth.—*R. †βδω, †έβδην*, for *κατα-βάλω*, to descend: or to make to go down, sink. *Dnn.* explains *βάλω*, “to go up, down, or against.” Thus *Dr. Johnson* explains *Deep*, “*descending far*.” Allied are *ΒΟθρος, ΒΥθός*. (2) Allied to *Βάσις*, a foundation, bottom.

*Βάθρον*, a threshold, as *Βαθμός*. Also, as *Βάσις*, a base, pedestal, foundation,—a bench, seat.

*Βάλω*, to go: from *†βδω*, as *†φάω, φάλω*; *†Μδω, Μάλω*; *†Ξάω, Ξάλω*.

*Βάδς*, little in size or number.—*R. †βδω*, whence *Βάδην*, step by step, gradually (*gradus*), little by little. (2) *R. †βδω*, as allied to *†πᾶω, πάλω*, whence *Παῦρος*, small. (3) For “*Ἡβαῖς*, small.

*ΒΑΙΞ, ΒΑΙΩΝ*, a palm-branch.—*Porphyrus* states it to be an *Egyptian* word.

*Βαίτη*, a shepherd’s coat of skin.—*R. †βδω, †έμ-βδω, έμ-βάλω*, to go into, as from *έν-δύω*, to go into, is “*Έν-δύον, clothing, Έπένδυτον*, a cloak, and *Lat. induo*, to clothe. So “*Έμ-βας*” is a buskin. The compound omitted as in “*Ιτρυς*.”

*Βαῖων*, ‘a gudgeon, any fish not much valued: from *βαῖς*, small, trifling’: *Dnn.*

*Βάκηλος, Βακέλας*, a eunuch in *Cybele’s* service: ‘a lewd or stupid man, like *Βλάκος*. From *Βαδέ*: *Dnn.* But how is this? Better, *Lenn.* thinks *β* as in *Βαῖνος* and *Βαγῖς* prefixed *Æolicè* to a word “*Ἀ-κηλος* allied to *Κήλεος* glowing, burning i.e. with bad desire. Or *†βα*, as proposed in *Βασκαῖνω, Βάτραχος*.

*Βακίω*, to prophecy like *Βακίς* or *Bacis*, an ancient *Boeotian* prophet. (*Valck. ad Herod.*)

*Βάκτρον*, a staff, stick.—“*R. †βάζω, †βάζω, [†βέεσ-ται,] βάλω*: To walk with’: *Dnn.* Or allied to *Βάσις*, a base, ‘that on which one stands’, (*Dnn.*) See *Βέβαιος*.

*Βακχείος*, a foot of one short and two long syllables: ‘as being most used in the hymns to *Bacchus* and in the dithyrambs’: *Steph.* and *Ewing*.

*Βάκχος, Bacchus*.—“*Another form of Ἰακχος*: *Dnn.* Yet *B* is not *I*. Rather from *βάζω, βέθαχα, βαβάζω*, to babble: from the confused babblings of the *Bacchanals*. So called *Βρόμος* from *βρέμω*. (2) *Rudbeck* refers it to one *Bagge*, who proceeded from the North, and subdued the East. *Jamieson* to *bagge* or *bock* a goat or ram: in the *Dionysia* the goat always appearing.

*Βαλανεύς*, a bath-keeper, having the care of the *βά-λανος* pin or peg for fastening the bolt in baths. *Βαλανός* is to fasten with a peg.—*Reimer* from its prob. being customary to heat the baths with *βάλανοι acorns*, husks of chestnuts, &c. ?

*Βάλανος*, acorn,—gland,—pessary. ‘That which the tree *βάλλει* puts forth’: *Dr. Jones*. Allied to *Βλαστώνω*.—Also a pin or peg shot into a bolt to fasten the door: So *Βλήτρον*, a peg: “*Έπι-βλῆς*, a bolt: and *Obex*, *Obicis* from *Ob-jicio*.

*Βαλάντιον, Βάλλ*, a purse.—“*R. βάλλω*, to cast in:” *Schleusen*. (Much in form as *Τάλαντον*.) Thus, *John 12. 6*, *Judas* ‘had the bag and bare τὰ βαλλόμενα what was put therein.’ *Plutarch*: *Τὸ βαλάντιον, έμ-εληθέντος τοῦ ἀργυρίου, &c.*

*Βαλέις*, barrier, bar, starting-place: beginning,

threshold, ladder which is a starting-place to a wall :— plur. gable-end, top of a wall.—All from βάλλω: Where they throw off i.e. the rope or the horses or themselves. So from ἀρ-ίημι is Ἀρετηρία.

Bάλε: in Ἀέδλε.

BAALHN, BAAAHN, the Persian King. 'Prop. a lord. In the Syriac, Baal, Bel is Lord : ' Baxt.

Bαλός, swift.—R. βάλλω, Bαλώ: With a fling or plunge, as Πίμφο from Πίττω.

Bαλός, spotted.—As above: 'One color being thrown on [or by the side of] another: 'Ormsr. We say 'SHOT silk' from SHOOT.

Bαλλίζω, to throw the legs about, briskly dance.—R. βάλλω, as Βατρίζω. (2) Our ball, Ital. ballo, Span. boyle.

Bάλλω, to throw, cast.—R. †βδω, as Ψάω, Ψάλλω: To make to go forward, προ-βιβάω. (2) 'Hebr. beel, to hurry: ' Wr. (3) Thiersch compares our Ball.

Bάλός, Bηλός, a threshold.—R. †βάω as in Βαθύς. Bάμδα, Dor. for Bάμμα.

Βαυβαίνω, Βαυβαλίζω, Βαυβακίζω, to stammer, chatter with the teeth.—N as μανθάνω. For †βαυβαίνω like Βαυδάω. (2) 'An imitative word: ' Dnn. (3) 'Hebr. beem, to speak inarticulately: ' Wr.

Βαυά Booot, Γάνα Sicil., for Γυνή. So Βάλανος and Γάλανος, Glans.

Βάωνος, a mechanic who heats a furnace :—vulgar, illiberal, base.—'For Βαυν-ανος, from βαύνος, αὐός: ' Ldd.

Bάις, like Bάγμα.

Bάπτω, Βαπτίζω, to dip, dye, bathe, drench, baptize.—As †δάω, Δάπτω; Κνάω, Κνάπτω: from †βάω, for κατα-βιβάω, ἐμ-βιβάω, to make to go down or in, plunge, (properly).

Βάραθρον, Ion. Βέρεθρον, a deep pit.—'R. βάρος: Anything weighed down, depressed, sunk: ' E. Valpy. As μέλαθρον. (2) R. βάθος, depth, †βάρβαθρον: which would be softened to βάρβαθρον, much as μεδί- dies into μερίδies, αἰδiter into αἰδiter; for Δ and Θ are interchanged often, as Θεός, Deus; murTHER, murder; burTHER, burDen; BeTHlehem, BeDiam. Thus: †βάρβαθρον, †βάρβαθρον, βάρβαθρον. Vice versâ was caDu- ceum from καρύκειον. So Dnn. from βαθύς. (3) 'Hebr. bor, a pit: ' Mr. 'Hebr. beruth, a pit: ' Wr.

ΒΑΡΑΚΕΣ, explained Μάω by Athenæus 3. 115, and used only by him.—Q. ?

Βάρβαρος, foreign, outlandish.—Strabo thinks it an imitative word to express the sound of one who speaks harshly, Βαρ Βαρ. So Lenn. and Forcell. (2) From Βαρύς, †βαρβαρύς, as Δάπτω, Δαρδάπτω: for Βαρύφωνος is one who has a rough voice. (3) Chald. bara, abroad; or Arab. barbar, to murmur. 'Irish barba or beorb. Russ. varvar: ' Wbst.

Βάρβιτος, -τος, a lyre.—Written also Βαρμίτον, whence Pollux derives it from βαρύ-μιτον, from its heavy strings. 'Graviorem edit sonum: ' Forcell.

Βάρις, an Egyptian canoe: 'from Baris, a city of Egypt where it was used: 'Blomf. Βάρβαρος Βαρίδης, Eurip.

Bάρος, weight.—Allied to Βάθος, depth, and both from †βδω, κατα-βαίνω, to sink down. (2) Wbst. compares our verb bear, Goth. bairan, and Gr. φέρω, †φαρέω whence φαρέτρα. As ἔμψω, amBo; Ερέμω, Fremo.

Bάρανος, the Lydian touch-stone :—trial by torture.—As ἔμψω, amBo; Φίλιππος, Βίλιππος; for †φάσανος from †φάω, πέφασαι, φαίνω, to manifest, show, and so give proof of. So Φάσαξ, an informer. In its form compare Λάσανον. (2) R. †βάω, βιβάω, ἐκ-βιβάω, i.e. to force out, extort. (3) 'Hebr. baham, probavit: ' Mr. As 'Εξ, Sex.

Βασιλεὺς, a King.—R. βάσις, foundation; λεὺς, λεός, the people: 'On whom the people rest and depend.

Βασίλισκος, the basilisk, a serpent feigned to have on its head tufts like a crown. And a wren, the King's bird, Lat. regulus.—Above.

Βάσις, footstep; †βάω, βαίνω.—A base, pedestal: 'whereon one steps', Ldd.: 'the foot, or sole of the foot, that on which one stands [walks], or anything is fixed, the ground, foundation, pedestal, base: ' Dnn. Or what anything goes down upon, κατα-βαίνει.

Βασκαίνω, to use ill words to, slander :—bewitch by invidious praise, spells, an evil eye.—'R. †βάσκω, βά-σκω, to utter, speak: ' Dnn. (2) 'The Cretans for βου- seem to have said βα-, as Βασκαρίσαι, Βαστρα-χηλίσαι are put down by the Gramm. for Σκαρίσαι, Τραχηλίσαι: so Βασκαίνω for Καίνω: ' Lenn. (3) 'Φάσκω αὐνὰ, to speak horrible things, [B as ἔμψω, amBo]: or φάσει καίνω, to kill with the eyes: ' Greg. Compare Θεόφατος from Θεός.

ΒΑΣΣΑΡΑ, a fox.—'Of Thracian origin: ' Ldd. Βασσάρια, little foxes, are attributed by Hesych. to the Libyans. (A rare word.)

Βασσάρα, 'the dress of Thracian Bacchanals, prob. as made of the skins of Βασσάρια foxes: also perhaps a Bacchanal; hence an impudent courtesan: ' Ldd.

Βασσαρεύς, 'Bacchus, whose priests were clothed with foxes' skins: ' Forcell.—Above. (2) 'Hebr. batzar, gathered the vintage: ' Bochart.

Βάσαν, compar. of Βαθύς, as Γλυκὺς, Γλύσσαν.

Βαστάω, to carry.—R. †βάω, †βιβάσθαι, βαίνω: to make to go forward, προ-βιβάω.

Βάταλος, cinædus, à †βάω, βατέω, βατεύω, coëo ut animalia.

Βατώνη, the same as Πατώνη.

Βατεύω, Βατέω, ascendo ut mares: ἀνα-βαίνω. Sic Βάτης, equus admissarius.

Βάρη, a threshold, as Βαθύς: a staff to go with :—starting-place to go from: †βάω, βέσται.

BATIAKH, some cup: 'a Chaldaic word: ' Bochart. 'Chald. batiah, a pumpkin: ' Dahler.

Βαρίς, the prickly roach :—a bird frequenting brambles.—From

Βάρος, the bramble: 'prop. that grows spontaneously, from βαρύς [from βαίνω]: ' Dnn. Going forth. (2) Some think a lost in β-βατος, inaccessible.

**BATOΣ**, a Jewish liquid measure, in N. T. *Bat* Hebr.

**Βάτραχος**, a frog.—Ba for βου- as in *βασιλεύω* (2), and *ἐνράχων* a. 2. of *τρήχω*, to be rough. (2) Ba for βοά, (Æol. βοά,) voice, much as *δέσφαιτος* for *δεσφαιτός*.

**Βατταρίω**, *Βαττο-λογέω*, to say over and over again, like one *Battus*, a stammering king of Cyrené. 'Ovid perh. alludes to him in the answer of that babbling *Battus* to Mercury: Sub illis Montibus, inquit, erunt, et erant sub montibus illis: ' Pkh.—But Liddell: 'Formed no doubt in imitation of the sound.'

**Βαυέας**, *Βαυβαλίω*, *Βαυκαλέω*, to lull to sleep.—'Imitated from the nurse's song: ' Ldd. '*Bauho* in Mythology was the name of Ceres's nurse: ' Dnn. But *Βαυκαλέω* is rather from *βαυκός*: To say pretty things to. Some however understand these words 'to mutter' from

**Βαῦω**, 'to cry *βαῦ βαῦ*, to bark: hence to howl, lament, bark with angry reproaches, cry aloud for: ' Ldd. Our *bay* for bark, and *baul* are near. All from the sound.

**Βαυκαλίον**, *Βαυκάλις*, a vase with narrow mouth, 'for it *βαῦει* makes a muttering sound or hum when liquids are poured into it: ' Steph.

**Βαυκίδες**, delicate shoes for women: from *Βαυκός*, affected, disdainful, delicate, luxurious.—R. *ῥβας*, *ῥβέβαια*, (v as in our moUntain,) whence *Βέδην* 'step by step, slowly, with a steady measured step,' (Dnn.) Thus to *Μίνει* is 'to walk nicely by short steps, to act with appearance of delicacy, to affect nicety,' (Dr. J.). See *Βαυός*.†

**Βαυός**, a furnace.—R. *αῖω*, to kindle: as '*Βέδος*, *Βαῖος* for *ἔδος*, *ἄδός*,' (Matthias Gr. Gr.). So *Βεκάς* for *ἐκάς* in Hesych. And *Maittaire* mentions *Βισχός* for *ισχός*. (2) Allied to *Φαῖσις*, splendor: as *ἄμφω*, amBo.

**Βαφή**, a dyeing: *βάπτω*, *ἔβαφον*.  
†**ΒΑΦ**, a dyeing, and perhaps †**ΒΙΦ** (as in *βίος*, *βία*, *βινέω*, *βιάζω*), to make to go.—Primitive words. '*Bd* Hebr. to come: ' Mrt. Perh. allied to †**ΠΑΦ**.

**Βδάλλω**, to suck, squeeze, and *Βδέλλα*, a leech.—As *βαδίω*, so *ῥβαδέω* or *ῥβαδάω*, *ῥβδέω*, *ῥβδάω*, to make to pass out. (Comp. *ἐπιΒΑΛ*.) Thus *Ψάω*, *Ψάλλω*: and *Θύελλα*. (2) 'Hebr. *bedel*, to separate: ' Wr.

**Βδελύσσομαι**, to stink, defile oneself;—to turn from what is offensive, abominate. *Βδελυρός*, abominable. **Βδόλος**, a stench.—From

**Βδέω**, to emit a noisome stench.—Prop. to make to pass out, as in *Βδάλλω*. (2) 'An imitative word expressive of disgust: ' Dnn. From the sound *ΒΔ*.

**Βδόλος**: in *Βδελύσσομαι*.

**Βδύλλω**, as *Βδέω*:—and to turn away from, abhor, dread;—to insult by the act expressed in *Βδέω*.

**Βέβαιος**, firm.—R. *ῥβας*, *βαίνω*, i.e. to go on, to go well, stand up firm, whence *βεθηκός*, fixed; *ῥδ βεθηκός*, firmness. And see *Βάσις*, a base. Be-, as in

*Βέθλος*, common, profane.—In form as *σγῆλας*. R. *ῥβας*, *ῥβήλος*, *Βέθλος*: accessible to all. 'Allowable to tread: ' Ldd. See *Βηλός*.

**Βεκεσεῖλος**, superannuated, doting, silly.—R. *βέικος*, *σελήνη*: As old as bread and the moon. Or calling on the moon for bread. (2) R. *Βεκάς*, Hesych. for *ἐκάς*, Æol.: As far back as the moon. (3) Hesych. has also *Βεκάς*, silly: i.e. *Βεκάς* far from (his mind): A moon-struck maniac.

**ΒΕΚΚΟΣ**, a Phrygian word for bread. A curious account of it is in Herod. 2. 2.—Wr. from Hebr. *beg*, bread.—Wachter compares our *BAKE*.

**Βελώνη**, (like *Ἀκόνη*), a sharp point as at the end of a *βέλος*:—needle,—fish with long sharp snout, as a

~ *βέλος*, a dart.—R. *βάλλω*, *ῥβολέω* which shows a form *ῥβέλλω*. As *Jacio*, *Jaculum*.

**Βέλτερος**, *Βελτίων*, better.—R. *βέλος*, *ῥβελότερος*: who aims his dart or hits more exactly. So '*Ἀρείων* from '*Ἀρης*. (2) Pers. *behter*, our *better*.

**Βέμβηξ**, -ίξ, a whirling, whirling-top, whirlpool.—As *δάμβω*, *λαμβάνω*. For *βέβηξ* redupl. from *βέθηκα*, *ῥβέθηκα*, to go, to go round, as '*ἴνυ* for '*Ἀμφι-νυ*, and *Βλήτρον* for '*Ἀμφι-βλήτρον*. (2) Allied to *Πέμφιξ*.

**Βένθος**, depth, like *βάθος*, as *Πένθος*, *Πένθος*.

**Βερέσχετος**, a booby.—'A fictitious word: ' Dind. 'A word formed without analogy: ' Casaub. 'Prob. coined by Aristoph.: ' Ldd. *Βαρός*, (a 'heavy fellow,) might have suggested it. See E in *πλεμίζω*.

**Βεῖθος**, *Βεῖθος*, some vest.—As *Βεκάς* for *ἐκάς*, (as in *Βαῖνος*), so these for *ἔδθος* and *ἔδθος*; *ῥ᾽ἔθος* and *ῥ᾽ἔδος*;—from *ῥέω*, *ἔθην*, *ἐννύμ*, to put on, as *εἶμα*. See '*ἔδος*. T as in our moUntain, and in *ἔγδο*.

**Βῆ βῆ**, the sound of sheep bleating, more imitative in Doric, *Βδ βδ*.

**Βηλός**: in *Βάλος*.

**Βῆμα**, a step, pace: *ῥβας*, *βέθημαι*. And a step, to go up upon;—a tribunal, for *ἀνά-βημα*.

**ΒΗΡΤΑΛΟΣ**, a beryl.—Boch. from Chald. *beher* by transp.

**Βῆσσω**, a sheep-walk, wild walk, glen.—R. *ῥβας*, *βήσω*.

**Βήσσω**, to cough. *Βῆξ*, *χός*, a cough.—As *Βῆσσω* from *ῥβας*, *βήσω*, so *Βῆσσω*: To make go out, force out, 'to evacuate the peccant matter,' (Dr. J. in Cough.). Compare *βία*, *βιάζω*, *Πιάζω*. And see *Βδέω*.

**ΒΗΤΑ**, *βητα*. Hebr. *batit*.

**βία**, compulsion, force, violence, power.—From the obs. *ῥβας* = *ῥβας*, to make to go: as in *βιόμαι*, to go on; *βινέω*, co-eo; and *Plautus* has *BITO* to go, whence ad-BITER, arBiter. And see *βίος*. So *γελνομαι*, *γίνομαι*. Compare also *Πιάζω*, *Πιέζω*, with *βιάζω*. (2) From '*ἴα*, explained *βία* by *Suidas*: as from '*ῥω* to make to go, send: B prefixed as in *βαίνος*. (3) Even *Parkh.* brings it from the Hiphil of Hebr. *ba*, to cause to GO.

**βιάζω**, to force. Above.

Βιδάω, to make to go, †βίδω.

Βιδάω, to stride: i.e. to move out, gen. with 'long, far', &c.—Above.

ΒΙΒΑΟΣ, ΒΥΒΑΟΣ, the *Egyptian* plant, from which paper was made:—a book. Τὸ Βιβλίον, the BIBLE, 'Book of Books.'

Βιδρώσκω: in †βρώω.

Βιδυῖοι, Spartan officers having the care of youth.—'Connected with ἰδυοί, ἰδυοί, [from ἰδέω, Video,] witnesses or judges over them:' Böckh. B, as in Βαῦνος.

ΒΙΚΟΣ, a pitcher, jar.—Some think it Phœnician. (2) Our *picher*, Fr. *picher*, Lat. *picarium*. Some add, what is more remote in meaning, our *beaker*, Germ. *becher*, Ital. *bicchiera*.

Βιρέω, coëo, ut maritus.—Ut 'Αγινέω, 'Ορίνω. Vox affinis est Βαίνω. Vide in Βία et †Βάω. Sic

Βίος, Βίωτος, life,—provisions.—R. βεῖομαι, to go on in life, as in Il. χ. 431, 'vivam' (Clarke). In π. 852 βέρ is explained by Damm βιώση. So βέομαι ο. 194. So πορεύεται Cēd. T. 874. And we speak of the Path and the Journey of life, and of going on in life. Plautus has *Bito*, to go. Note γίνομαι. (2) R. βία, natural strength and vitality, Il. δ. 314.

Βιός, a bow.—'Perh. the same as Βίος, provisions; since the first Greeks, like all rude tribes, lived by the chase': Ldd. and Dnn. (2) As requiring βίαν force, stretched βία with force.

Βλαστή, hurt: βλάπτω, ἔλασεν.

Βλαδαρός, soft, flaccid, moist,—weak, effeminate, stupid.—See in Πλαδαρός.

Βλαυδός, disabled in speech, stammering;—in limbs, distorted by the feet being bent outwards.—R. βάλλω, †βλάω (as in βλάπτω,) to strike down, to disable. In form as Γαισός.—From βλάπτω, says Martin: rather, allied to it.

Βλάξ, -ακός, lazy, delicate.—R. μαλακός, †μυλάξ, βλάξ. See Μέμελωκα. (2) Allied to ΒΛΑΔΑΡΟΣ. See Πλαδαρός.

Βλάπτω, to disable, damage, hinder, stop;—from βάλλω, †βλάω, as in Βλαυδός, Βλαστέω. In form like 'Ιάπτω, and †Δάω, Δάπτω. Eustath.: Βλάπτειν, οἰονεῖ ΒΑΛΛΕΙΝ.—Also to mislead, i.e. throw down and disappoint expectations.

†Βλαστέω, Βλαστάνω, to bud, blossom.—R. βάλλω, †βλάω, †βέλλασται: To shoot forth, as Προ-βάλλω ἄνθος, Dioscor. Φυλλο-βολέω, to put forth leaves. See Βιάπτω. Dnn. compares Βλύνω, which is allied.

Βλασφημέω, to defame, slander, blaspheme.—For βλαψ-φημέω, from βλάπτω, ψω, φήμη, to damage the reputation of.

Βλαῦται, sandals, shoes.—Allied to Πλαῦτος, flat. So Latin *Plautus*, *Plotus*, is one with flat feet.

Βλεμεῖναι, 'to exult, vaunt, akin to Βρέμω:' Ldd. 'Same sense as Μενεῖναι. R. βρέμω, not βλέπω, [βλέμμα,] which is not a Homeric word:' Dnn. So κρίεσθαι and κλίσανος.

Βλέννα, mucus from the nose: Βλέννος, a driveller,

weak, dastardly, vulg. 'a snotty fool.'—R. †βλέω, βόλλω, to throw out, as †Γάω, †Γέω, Γέννα.

Βλέπω, to look at.—R. †βλέω, βόλλω: To throw or cast the eyes at. As δρέπω, δρίπω. Homer has ΒΑΛ' ὕμματα; Eurip. προ-βαλοῖσ' ὕμματα. So παρα-βλήδην. Homer has βολαὶ ὀφθαλμῶν. (2) R. βλέω, βπα?

Βλέφαρον, 'the eyelid; freq. the eye. R. βλέπω:' Dnn. Perf. βέβλεφα: Appertaining to the sight.

†βλέω, to throw; βόλλω, †βαλέω.

Βλήτρον, an iron cramp or ring: for Ἀμφι-βλήτρον.—Above.

Βληχῆ, bleating of sheep, whining of children.—Lennep from the sound, *bleee*. (2) R. †βλέω, βέβληκα, to send out (sounds). See on 'Id.

Βληχρός, dull, sluggish, weak.—'R. βλάξ, Βλακός:' Dnn. (2) R. †βλέω, βέβληκα: Cast down in spirit, abject, re-miss. 'Exposed to a blow', E. Valpy on Il. 5. 336.

Βλμιάω, to feel hens to see if they have eggs: prop. to squeeze, Βλῶ whence Βλίττω.

Βλιτομάμμος, a silly fool, one who is as flat and insipid as the herb ΒΛΙΤΩΝ *blit* or orache, and like an infant calling for its Μάμμα mother's breast.

Βλίττω, Βλίζω, Βλῶ, to squeeze or press out, spec. honey; whence some derive from μέλι, μελίττω, μλίττω, as in Βλάξ. To irritate, some say: i.e. press close, annoy. (2) 'Allied to Φλῶ, Φλίζω, Φλίσω:' Dnn. (3) Compare Βλύνω, Φλύνω, allied to †βλέω, to throw out.

Βλοσυρός, awful, venerable, noble, terrible, fierce.—Formed like Βλωθρός, tall, towering, big, huge, and so inspiring awe or respect.

†βλόω, Βλώσσω, to arise, come forth, grow, go.—Prop. to shoot up: βάλλω, 'Βολέω, Βλῶ, as θορέω, θρόω, θρώσκω:' Matthiae. (2) R. μόλω, †μλῶ, †βλόω. See in Βλάξ.

Βλῶω, Βλίζω, to spring up, gush forth, bubble.—Allied to †βλόω, †βλέω, and Φλῶω.

Βλωθρός, 'shooting up, tall-growing', Ldd.—R. †βλόω.

Βλωμός, a mouthful of bread.—Allied to Βλωθρός, tall-growing; †βλόω, to grow. 'Making the mouth protuberant': Lenn. So Βλύνω is 'to be brim-full' (Dnn.) agreeing with mouth-ful.

Βλώσσω: in †βλόω.

Βόαξ, Βῶξ, 'a fish, called from the sound it makes: *boz*!' Ldd.

Βοάω, to bellow, roar, shout out.—'Prob. imitative:' Dnn. Of the sound *booo*. (2) R. βοῦς, βοός, an ox.

Βοεύς, thong of an ox-hide.—R. βοῦς, βοός.

Βοητέω, to assist, defend, repel attack.—R. βοή, δέω: To run to a noise or cry. So Βοη-δρομέω. 'Ad clamorem hominum millia vi. converunt': Cass. 'Concursu ad clamorem facto:' Liv. 'On all sides to his aid was run:' Milt.

Βόθρος, Βόθυνος, ditch, trench.—Allied to Βάθος.



Boî, *bah!* *baugh!*—from the sound.  
 Βόλθα, the Latin *Vulva*.  
 Βολέτιον, -διον, a small kind of cuttle-fish, 'called from its smell.' Ldd.: i.e. from  
 Βόλειτον, Βόλιτον, filth, dung.—R. †βολέω: Re-jiculum, Re-fuse. Compare  
 Βολέδς, bulbous root, bulb.—'Akin, or deriv., is Βόλθα, and Lat. *volvo*, from the folding layers of the onion.' Dnn. Say from *folia* from *fallō*, to roll: †Φολφα. (2) R. †βολέω, to shoot out, as in *βλαστάνω*. Βολέδς, as Βαλέις.  
 †Βολέω: allied to Βάλλω.  
 Βόλς, a missile, bolt (sent in), plummet (sent down), a cast, &c.—Above.  
 Βόλιτον: in Βόλειτον.  
 Βόλομαι, the same as Βούλομαι.  
 Βομβηλοδομᾶξ, exclam. of wonder or mockery.—'R. βόμβος: Hurly-burly.' Dr. Jones. 'Formed like Βαβαί, Βαβαϊδῆς.' Voss.  
 Βόμβος, hum, buzz, murmur.—'Imitation of the sound.' Dnn. (2) Allied to Βέμβηξ.  
 Βομβύλιος, bumble-bee;—gnat: Βομβυλλίς, bubble making a noise: Βόμυλος, vessel with narrow mouth, from its hum when liquids are poured into it.—Above.  
 Βόμβυξ, a flute,—the wind-pipe of birds,—a wasp: from Βόμβος.—Also a silk-worm, and the silk. Vosse and Gataker think that in this sense the word is Eastern. Certainly its spinning seems to produce no βόμβος. It may be allied to Βέμβηξ, a whirling. Thus there is not only *πεμφίς* (a blister) but *πομφός*.  
 Βόνασος, a kind of wild ox.—'Perh. from †βονδς, βουνδς, a hill.' Lenn. See Βόλομαι. Or for Βούνασος. See Βουνός.  
 Βορά, food.—'R. †βόω, to feed. And Hebr. *barāh* is, he ate.' Mrt.  
 Βόρσος, dung, slime, mire.—Redupl. (compare Βάρσος), 'from Βορά, food.' Schleusan.: Food reduced to excrement. So Dr. Jones, and Mrt. who adds: 'Arab. *bar* is dung.'  
 Βορβούριζω, to rumble as the intestines.—From the sound as βόρ, βόρ, as Κορκορύζω from κερ κερ, and Καρκαίρω. (2) Mrt. from Βόρσος.  
 Βορέας, the North wind.—As Λαλαφ, a hurricane, from λάπτω, ψω, to lick up, so Βορέας from Βορός, voracious. So Lucan of the sea: 'Omnia pontus Haurit saxa vorax.' Milton: 'Boreas and Cæcias . . . rend the woods and seas upturn.' (2) Pkh. from βοᾶ ῥέω: 'It usually flows with violence and noise.' Ewing. (3) 'Russ. *boria*, storm and tempest.' Webster. 'Hebr. *boraaach*, rapidity.' Heins.  
 Βόστρυχος, tendril or cluster βοτρίων of grapes:—ringlet of hair or in clusters, as Epigr., βότρυν κόμης. 2, as λέξχη, ἔσχον, Lat. *festuca*.  
 Βοτάνη, herb, fodder. And Βοτήρ, a shepherd.—R. †βόω, βόσκω.  
 Βότρυς, a grape.—From ποτός, drinkable, as Πλαδαρός and Βλαδαρός, Bibō from Πίω. Compare in

meaning Poma from Πότιμα. Ovid speaks of the 'pres-as *liquores*' of the grapes.

Βου-, largely, very.—As a Βοῦς, ox, like our Horse in Horse-laugh, Horse-chestnut. So Bull-finch.

Βούβαλος, a buffalo.—R. Βοῦς, an ox. Comp. ἀρύ-ΒΑΛΟΞ.

Βουβών, the groin: and a *υῖδο*, swelling in it.—Dr. Grant by redupl. from Hebr. *bo*, to swell; yet let us not say with him, from the tumor, but the groin itself. We hear of 'the femoral *arch*': and Groin in building is 'an angular *cuneus*' (Enc. Br.). But then why not from †βῶν, †βδων, βαίνων i.e. ἀνα-βαίνων, as in Βῆμα, Βωμός, &c.

Βουκανάω, to blow the Βυκάνη, trumpet. O as ΣΟυ-γάττηρ, σΟυδάριον from Sudarium, εἰλήΟυδα.

Βουκολέω, to pasture cattle,—tend, cherish, encourage, beguile, deceive;—λοῦμαι, to roam about like cattle pasturing.—From

Βουκόλος, a feeder of cattle:—gad-fly feeding on cattle.—R. Βοῦς, κόλον, food. (2) R. Βοῦς; κέλλω, κέκολα, to drive.

Βούκος, Βουκαῖος, 'a cow-herd, one who ploughs with oxen: from Βοῦς.' Dnn.

Βουλή, counsel, design.—For βολή, (as our moUn-tain,) from †βολέω, to cast in the mind. 'Βάλλω in your mind,' says Homer: 'But now the gods ἐβάλλοντο otherwise': 'Let no one βαλλόμενος, casting his mind on, the spoils, remain behind.' 'Ἐπ' ἐμενεντοῦ βαλόμενος ἐπρήξα, Herod. Συνέβαλον πρὸς ἀλλήλους, λέγον-τες, Acts 4. 15. (2) 'Slavon. *volia*.' Wbst.

Βούλομαι, Βόλομαι, to wish.—As Βουλή, from †βολέω, to cast the mind upon. So Ἐπι-βαλλόμενος is 'Ἐπιθιμῶν, Schol. Il. ζ. 68. So 'ἵεμαι is to desire, from 'ἵημι. (2) 'Germ. *wollen*, Lat. *volo*.' Wbst.

Βουνός, a mound, hill.—Usually derived from βαίνω, ἀνα-βαίνω, to go up, as Βῆμα, Βωμός, &c. For †βονδς, (See in Βόνασος,) the T as in βοτλή. Thus ΒΟΘρος is allied to ΒΑθος. Hesych. explains Βουνολ by Βωμοί. (2) 'Eustath. rejects it as a foreign and barbarous word, from Libya or Africa, and Herodotus says it was a word of the Cyreneans.' Sturz. (3) *Ben* in *Benlomond*, &c.

Βοῦς, βόδς, an ox, cow;—ox-hide,—money stamped with an ox.—R. βοῶ: or imitated from the sound, βοοοο.

Βού-τύρον, 'cows' cheese as distinguished from goats' or ewes' *butter*': Dnn.: Βοῦς, τυρός.

†Βόω, Βόσκει, to feed cattle, nourish.—'Lat. *pascō*: both perh. from †πίω.' Dnn. Thus: †πίω, †πίω, †βόω. Allied too to Βῶω, 'to stuff up, fill quite full.' (Dnn.) Compare Μύω and Μέτος. (2) To tend Βόας oxen and cows.

Βραβεῦς, umpire at the games; Βραβεῖον, reward of victory.—R. Βάρος, 'dignity of character, influence or authority': (Dnn.) Then, as 'from *Ταρδάσω* was *Τάρατος* or *Τάρσος*', (Dnn.) so from Βάρος was †Βαραβεῖς or Βραβεῖς. See the senses of Πράσσειν. (2) As 'Ραβ-

*δοῦχος* has this sense, some suppose *†ραβδεὺς*, *†ραβδεὺς*, (as our *plumber* is pronounced *plummer*.) transp. *Βραδεὺς*, much as *Μορφή*, 'Forma,' and as *Βρέφος* *Bos* derives from *φέρω*.

*Βράγχια*, gills serving for the *Βρόγχος*. And *Βράγχος*, hoarseness of the *Βρόγχος*. This and the above show an alliance to *Βρόγχος*. Note that *Βουδών* means both the groin and a swelling in it.

*Βραδὺς*, slow.—'Akin to *βαρὺς*.' Dnn. *Βαρὺς*, *βαυδς*, *Βραδὺς*, as *prodest*, *prodit*. Or *βαρὺς*, *†βαράζω*, *†βαράδύς*. Compare *ἔραδοξ*. Or *βαρὺς*, *βαρδύς*, *bardus*, as *ἔλδομαι*.

*Βράζω*, to boil, ferment: and *Βράσσω*, to shake violently, winnow, throw up, boil.—As *ρόδον*, *Βρόδον*, so *ράσσω*, *Βράσσω*, to dash violently, burst. Compare *Βράχω*. (2) As *Βιβάζω*, so *βαρὺς*, *†βαράζω*, *βράζω*, to treat heavily, push with violence, agitate, like *Στυφέλιζω*. (3) Ldd. compares Germ. *brausen*, our *brew*.

*ΒΡΑΚΑΙ*, breeches worn by the *Gauls*: 'a word common to the *Sarmatians*, *Saxons*, *Irish*, *Dutch*, *Danish*, *French*.' Wbst.

*Βράκη*, plur. in Theocr. 28. 11, 'costly female garments', says Dnn.; but my Latin Version makes it *braccas*, as above. See however on *Ῥήγος* and *Ῥάκος*.

*Βρασμὺς*, earthquake: from

*Βράσσω*: in *Βράζω*.

*Βραχίον*, the arm,—shoulder.—'R. *βραχύς*. Prop. the shorter part from the shoulder to the elbow.' Pkh., Mrt., &c. 'Festus says, because the distance from the shoulder to the hands is shorter than that from the hip to the feet. But it was prop. said of the bone between the joints of the shoulder-blade and the elbow: that bone is short, partic. if compared with that of the thigh which corresponds with it. For, as the hands to the feet, the lacertus to the tibia, the elbow to the knee, so the *brachium* is to the thigh.' Voss. (2) Tooke from Goth. *brak*, to break; the arm being broken at the joints. Or say, B is prefixed to *ράσσω*, *ἑρπάζω*, 'to divide, sever.' (Dnn.) allied to *ρήσσω*, *ρήγγυμι*, to break. As *ρόδον*, *Βρόδον*. See the next.

*Βραχὺς*, short.—'R. *Βράσσω*, [*βέβραχα*.] *Æol.* prefix to *ράσσω*, to tear into small bits, curtail.' Dnn. 'Βράσσω is to burst out violently: *Βραχὺς*, with a burst, sudden.' Lenn. 'So *Repens*, sudden, from *ρέπω*, *vergo*.' Voss. (2) Or R. *βράχω*, to go off in a crash: Sudden, of short duration. So Chald. *perach*, fregit, is compared.

*Βράχω*, to crash, rattle, clash, roar.—From the sound, as our *BREAK*. (2) For *ράχω* from *ράσσω*, *ἔβραχα*, as *ρόδον*, *Βρόδον*. (3) 'Hebr. *brek*, to send forth lightning.' Wr.

*Βρέγμα*, the part above the forehead.—R. *βρέχω*, *βέεργμαι*: As soft and moist in infants, long in hardening.

*Βρεκεκεκῆ*, sound to imitate the croaking of frogs. So *Κόαξ* and Latin *Coazo*.

*Βρέμω*, to rustle or roar, rage.—R. *βαρὺς*, *βαρέω*,

*†βρέω*, then as *τρέω*, *τρέμω*:—*βαρέω* being here 'to press down or on heavily, make a heavy noise.' So *Βριμδομαι*. Thus *Βαρύ-κτυπος*, &c. (2) From the sound.

*Βρένθος*, 'some water-bird of a stately bearing: hence a haughty carriage; *Βρενθόομαι*, to swagger,' Ldd.:—and, as Steph. thinks, 'the same as *βρέμω*, am indignant, threaten.' Then R. *βρέμω*, *ἐβρέμην*, for softness *ἐβρένθην*, as N in *βορνή*.—Or, as Πένθος, Πάθος; *Βένθος*, *Βάθος*, so *Βρένθος*, *†Βράδος*, i. e. *†Βάραθος* as *Μέγαθος*, from *βαρὺς*, 'grave, dignified' (Dnn.).

*Βρέτας*, an image, thought to be for *Βρότας* (as *γόνυ*, *ἔνυ*; *τόστα*, *τέστα*; *Βολέω*, *ΒΕΛος*; our *brother*, *brethren*.) from *βροτός*: 'An image of a God in the form of a man.' Casaub. and Heins. Compare *Ἀνδρίας* from *ἀνδρός*. We say To render *homage* to, from *homo*. (2) 'Celt. *brith*, painted: whence the *Britons*.' Dr. Jones.

*Βρέφος*, an embryo;—new-born babe, babe.—R. *†βρέω*, (as in *βρέμω*), allied to *βρύω* whence *ἔμ-βρυον*, an embryo. So *Στέφος*, *Ψέφος*. (2) 'Transp. from *φέρω* from *φέρω*, to nourish: *Bos*. Much as *Μορφή*, *Forma*.

*Βρέχω*, to wet.—R. *†βαρέω*, *†βρέω*, (as in *βρέμω*), to weigh down, sink down i. e. in water. See *Βάπτω*. (2) B prefixed *Æol.* to *ρέω*, to (make to) flow, as *ρόδον*, *Βρόδον*.

*Βρήσσω*, to spit up with a violent commotion.—Allied to *Βράσσω*, *βράζω* 'to be affected with violent commotion.' Dnn. (2) R. *ρήσσω*, to burst: B as above.

*Βρι—*, for *βριθῶ*, heavily.

*Βριάω*, to make or to be strong and mighty. *Βριαρὺς*, strong.—'The same origin as *βρίθω*.' Dnn.

*Βρίζω*, to be drowsy, i. e. heavy with sleep.—'Akin to *βρίθω*.' Dnn. (2) As full of *βορά*, food: *†βρίζω*.

*Βρίθω*, to be heavy laden, press down,—to be of weight or importance, prevail.—'Akin to *βάρος*, *βαρὺθω*.' Dnn. *Βριάω*, *βρίζω*, *βρίθω*, are from *†βαρίω*, *†βρίω*, as *Τείρω*, *Τερῶ*, *†Τερία*, *†Τρίω*, *Τρίσι*, *Τρίσω*.

*Βρίκελος*, a tragic mask.—'According to Hesych. for *βροτὴ ἐκελος* [or *ἱκελος*]?' Ldd. *Βροτ-ἱκελος*, *Βρίκελος*, as *Funeralis*, *Feralis*.

*Βρίμη*, force, violence, rage, menace.—Allied to *Βριάω* and *βρέμω*.

*Βριμῶ*, *Hecaté*.—The mighty one: Above.

*Βρόγχος*, the throat, gullet, windpipe, gulp.—*Βράγχο*s and *Βρόγχο*s from *ρέγγω*, to snore, B for the aspirate, Dnn., as *ρόδον*, *Βρόδον*. (2) *Βρόγχος* is the same, and *Ἀνα-βρόχω* is to swallow; so all from *†βρύω* to devour, which English word is explained (*inter alia*) to 'swallow up' by Dr. Johnson. T is added to *Βρόγχο*s as to *λαλῶ*. (3) *βρόχω*, to swallow, from *βρέχω*: To wet the throat. We say To wet the whistle.

*Βρομῖος*, *Bacchus*.—From

*Βρόμος*, noise: *βρέμω*.

*Βροντή*, thunder.—'R. *βρέμω*.' Dnn. i. e. *βέεργμαι*, *†βέεργται*.

*Βροτὸς*, a mortal, man. Sallust: 'Multos mortales captos.'—Ellendt for *μορτός* (see in *Βλάξ*.) for *μορτός*,

from *μόρος*, Lat. *mors*. (2) As *Βρόδον* for *ρόδον*, so for *ρότος*, from *ρέω*: '*Fluere, caducus*': Damm. (3) R. †*βρώω*, *βρώσσω*, to devour: A food for worms. Compare *Θνητός*, a mortal.—Even actively, as Horace: '*Quicumque terræ munere vescitur*.'

*Βρότος*, gore.—'Damm. for *ρότος*, from *ρέω*, to flow.' Dnn. 'Gore is blood effused from the body.' Dr. Johns.

*Βρώκος*, -χος, a locust without wings.—R. †*βρώω*, *βρώσσω*, to devour.

*Βροχή*, wet: *βρέχω*.

*Βρόχθος*: in *Βρόγγος*.

*Βρόχλι*, 'from *βρέχω*; an inkhorn.' Ldd. 'A vessel for watering.' Dnn.

*Βροχός*, a noose, partic. one for strangling the *Βρόχθος* throat. These words then may seem allied. Thus *Βουβών* is not only the groin, but an affection of it: *Τυρός* not only cheese, but the cheese-market: &c. *Βροχός* might perhaps have prim. meant *Βρόχθος*, which see. (2) Valck. from *βρέχω*, *βέβροχα*: '*Lorum maceratum*', well soaked.

†*Βρόχω*: See in *Βρόγγος*.

†*βρώω*, *βρώσσω*, to eat.—R. *Βορά*, †*βορέω*, †*βρώω*: To take food. (2) Allied to *βρόκω*, *βρύχω*.

*Βρῦ*, *Βρύν*, words imitative of the sound of infants asking for drink.

*Βρυάω*, to burst forth, as *βρύω*: And to burst into joy, to be jolly.

*Βρυγμός*, gnashing of teeth: from

*βρύκω*, to bite, eat,—bite or gnash the teeth.—Dnn. and others ally it to *βρύχω*, to gnash with the teeth.

(2) Mrt. from *βορά*, food: †*βορύκω*, *βρύκω*, to take food. Or allied to †*βρώω*, *βρώσσω*.

*Βρύλλω*, to call for *βρῦ*. As *Γρῦ*, *Γρύλλος*.

*Βρύξ*, *βρυχός*, the depths of the sea; from *βρύχω*.

*Βρύον*, mossy sea-weed.—The participle of *βρίω*: Germinating.

*Βρύττα*, refuse of olives after bruising.—R. *βρίω*, to spring out, burst. (2) R. *βρύττω*, to gnash with the teeth, like *βρύκω*, *βρύχω*, and so suppose to bruise.

(3) As *ρόδον*, *βρόδον*, from *ρέω*, to flow, *ρύνον*.

*Βρότον*, a kind of beer.—Derived like *βρύττα*. (2) Allied to our *BREW*, and *BRUISE*.

*Βρυχετός*, chattering of teeth, acute: *βρύχω*.

*Βρύχιος*, 'from the depths *βρυχός* of the sea:—deep in sound.' Ldd. See *βρύξ*.

*Βρύχω*, 'to roar loudly, howl,—chafe, gnash with the teeth:—perh. imitation of the sound.' Dnn. and Pkh.

Like our *BREFAK*, and Gr. *BPAXΩ*. Dnn. elsewhere allies it to *ρύω*, to snarl: B as *βρόδον*. (2) R. *βρύω*, to bubble up. Said of the sea. (3) R. *βαρύς*, as in *βαρύ-κτυπος*, &c. As *βαρίνω*, so †*βαρύκω*, *βρύκω* and *βρύχω*.

*βρίω*, to teem, swell, burst forth, overflow, be full of.—'Allied to *βάλω*, *φάτω*, *φύω*.' Ldd. (2) *βαρύς*, *βαρύθω*, through †*βαρίνω*, *βρίνω*: To be heavily laden. See *βρίθω*. (3) 'Hebr. *bur*, a well.' Wr.

*βρώμα*, food;—a feeding ulcer.—R. †*βρώω*.

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*βρωμόμαι*, 'to bray like an ass calling for food: hence they say from *βρώμα*, but R. from *βρέω*, *βρώμος*: Dnn.

*βρώμος*, a stink.—Jones from *βρώμα*, 'the food of carnivorous birds', carrion, 'that which has been eaten', (Dnn.) (2) But, as it is prop. said 'of beasts at rut', (Ldd.) and 'rut' is (says Roquefort) the French ruit, Lat. *rugitus*, and (says Serenius) from Sa. Goth. *ryta*, Lat. *rugire*, so *βρώμος* from *βρωμόμαι*, *rugio*. (3) R. *βαρύ*, *δύω*, *δύμαι* (see in 'A-ωτος 2.): Lat. *grave-olentia*.

*βρώσκω*: in †*βρώω*.

*βύας*, *βύζα*, an owl: From its sound *βὺ βὺ*, whence Lat. *huo*. So *βύζω* to hoot.

*βύβλος*: in *βίβλος*.

*βυθός*, depth: *βολ* of *βάθος*, and allied to *βόθρος*.

*Βυκάνη*, a trumpet.—R. *βύω*, *βέβυκα*: As filling the *bucca* mouth.

*Βύκτης*, a wind filling the sail, blustering.—As above: *βέβυκται*.

*βύνη*, 'malt preparing for beer; from *βύω* to swell.' Dnn.: prop. to stuff full, swell out.—And the sea, from its swelling waves. '*Fluctūsque tumentes*.' Virg.

*βύρα*, the raw hide, skin,—purse.—As *θύρα* from *θύω*, (Dnn.) so *βύρα* from *βύω*, 'to cover', (Dnn.): The cover of the animal. (2) 'Hebr. *PRS*, to sever i.e. from the body.' Pkh. (3) Our *purse*, Fr. *bourse*, Ital. *borsa*, Germ. *börse*, &c.

*βύσμα*, a plug: *βύω*.

*βυσσός*, depth, bottom.—Allied to *βυθός*, *βάθος*, *βόθρος*. (2) R. *βύω*, to stuff down.

*ΒΥΣΣΟΣ*, fine flax.—'Hebr. *botz*.' Mrt.

*βύστα*: the same as *μύσταξ*.

*βύττω*, *μύττω*, (as *βύσταξ* and *μύσταξ*.) †*ΠΥΤΩ*, (whence *Πυκάω*, *Πυκνός*.) *βύζω*, *βυνέω*, to cram, stuff full, cover.—All Primitives, perhaps from the sound *Μυ* and the cognate *Βυ*, *Πυ*, uttered with closed lips. So of *Μύω* say Damm and Passow.

*βῶλος*, a clod, lump.—'R. very prob. *βάλλω*.' Dnn.: i.e. †*βολέω*: I suppose as in Xenophon: '*ὡς βάλλω γε ταίτηρ τῇ βάλω ἀνελάν*.'—Or as a casting up. '*Cast her up as heaps*.' Jer. 50. 26. (2) R. †*βάω*, †*βάδολος*, *βῶλος*, (as †*χάω*, *χάω*, †*χάρος*, *χῶρος*.) for *ἀνα-βάω*, as in *ἐθῆμα*, *βομός*. A slight rising.

*βῶμαξ*, *βομο-λόχος*, one who frequents *βομούς* altars where sacrifices are offered, to steal some, or get some by begging or by low buffoonery;—a parasite. 'Heus tu! qui fana ventris causâ circumis.' Plaut.

*βῶμος*, 'a raised place whereon to place a thing, a stand, as *βάσις*, *βαθμός*: mostly, an altar;—a funeral barrow.' Ldd. †*βῶα*, †*βῶμος*, *βῶμος*, i.e. *ἀνα-βάω*: An ascent, *ἀνά-βασις*. So *ἑθῆμα*. (2) 'Hebr. *batmah*, high.' Mrt. As in Ezek. 20. 29.

*βῶξ*: in *βῶαξ*.

*βῶς*, *bos*, *Æol.* of *βοῦς*.

*βωστρέω*, to shout out.—R. *βοάω*, *βωαστρέω*, as †*ἐλάω*, *ἐλαστρέω*; *καλέω*, *καλιστρέω*.

*βῶτωρ*, a herdsman.—R. *βῶς*, or †*βῶω*, †*βέβωται*, *βόσκω*.

## Γ.

Γα, Doric for Γε.

Γαγάτης, (*gagat, gaat.*) *jet*.—From the Lycian river *Gages*. (Strab. xvi.)

Γαγγαλίω, to excite laughing by *tickling*.—‘R. *†γάνω*, *†γάνω*, [as Γαμψός and Καμψός,]’ Dnn. Allied to Σχάω, to scarify; Χαράσσω, to indent; Σκάπτω, to dig, as Fodio from Fodio. Now, as Πύκτης, Πυκταλίω, so from *†γάνω*, redupl. *†γαγγάνω*, is *γαγγαλίω*. (2) Allied to Καρχαλάω.

Γαγγάλιον, Γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin, on or near tendons or sinews.—Redupl. as Γαγγαλίω, Γάγγραινα, from *†γάνω*, whence γανυός bent, *†γάνπτω*, γαμψότης, a bend, curvature. See in Γαμψός.

Γαγγάμη, a small round net.—‘The Etym. M. from γάνω, [γέγαμαι,] capio.’ Mrt. Thus: Γάνω, *†γαγγάνω*, γαγγάμη. See on Γαστήρ.—Or even from its χόσματα cavities or meshes. (2) Jones from Arab. *gama*, to collect. (3) Dnn. from the ancient form of Γ, *gamma*.

Γάγγραινα, a gangrene.—Redupl. of γράω, γράινω, to eat, consume. ‘Their word will eat as a canker.’ 2 Tim. 2. 17.

ΓΑΖΑ, treasury, treasure:—sum of money.—‘Jerome says that Γάζα is Persian, and Curtius that the Persians called the royal treasure *gaza*.’ Pkh. (2) R. γάνω, to hold, contain, as Μάζα, Φύζα, Χθίζά.

Γαῖα, Γέα, Γῆ, earth, land.—R. *†γάνω*, γέγαα, to generate, produce. Or *†γάνω*, capio, to hold, contain. See Χῶρος. (2) ‘Hebr. *gia*, a valley.’ Wr.

Γαισός, a javelin.—R. γάνω, capio: Taken or held in the hand. As Έγχος from εἶχω. In form, like Βλαυσός.

Γαῖω, to exult, rejoice in, to be proud of.—Allied to Γάνος gaiety, Γηθέω to rejoice, Χαίρω to rejoice, and from γάνω, the same as *†χάνω*, χαίνω, ‘to stand open,’ (Dnn.) opposed to the contraction of the countenance in sorrow. Thus Horace: ‘*Explicuit vino contractus seria mentis*.’ Terence: ‘*Exporge frontem*.’ And ‘*porrecta frons*’ is explained by Forcellini ‘joyful.’ Moreover, Χαίνω, to open the mouth wide (in laughter) may be noticed: See in Κατχάω. (2) ‘Hebr. *gaah*, to be proud.’ Mrt. (3) Our *gay*, ‘Celt. *gae*. And Icel. *gae* is joy.’ Todd.

Γάλα, ακτός, milk.—Tzetzes on Lycophron explains Γάνος by Γάλα, and Γάνος is ‘splendor, brilliancy,’ (Dnn.) and Γανάω ‘to shine’. These words then are allied, and also Καλός, beautiful, and Α-γάλλω, from which Thiersch deduces Γάλα. Compare Γαλερός and Γαλήνη. *†Γάω*, Γάλα, as *†Χάω*, Χαλάω. (2) ‘Hebr. *gaul*, sucking.’ Mrt.

Γαλερός, cheerful, serene.—Allied to Γαλήνη, serenity, calmness.—Like Ειρήνη: and allied to Γάνος, brightness, beauty, through

Γάλα which see, and to Καλός, beautiful: When the sky is bright and fair. All compare Γελάω; to laugh: and see Α-γάλλω. (2) Our *gala*, ‘Span. finery, Ital. mirth’, (Todd,) seems allied.

ΓΑΛΛΟΙ, eunuch-priests of Cybele.—‘From the Phrygian river *Gallus*.’ Ldd.

ΓΑΛΟΩΣ, Γάλως, a husband’s sister.—Thought to be from Hebr. *gala*, a relative. (2) R. *†γάνω*, i.e. *συγ-γενής*. Or γάλα, i.e. *δυο-γάλακτος*, ‘nursed with the same milk, of the same family’, (Dnn.)?

Γαμερός, son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law.—R. γάμος, *†γαμερός*, γαμρός. B, as in μεσημβρία, nomBre.

ΓΑΜΜΑ, *gamma*. Hebr. *gimel*.

Γάμος, marriage.—R. *†γάνω*, *†γέγαμαι*, γέγαα, to generate. So Matrimony from Mater, Matris. (2) R. *†γάνω*, γαῖω, to exult, rejoice. (3) Thiersch compares ‘Germ. *bräuti-GAM*, betrothed to the bride.’ (4) ‘Hebr. *gamo*, to unite.’ Wr.

Γαμφαλ, the talons, jaws. And

Γαμψός, bent.—Allied to Καμψός, bent, Κέμπτω, to bend, turn, and Γέμπτω. And all allied to Γανυός, bent; Καμύρα, an arch; to Χόσμα a cavity; to Κύνω, Κύαρ, ‘words implying hollowness and roundness,’ (Dnn.); Γύαλον, a hollow; Γυρός, round, curved. In short, they proceed from γάνω, *†γάνω*, capio: hollows or curves holding and containing. (2) Allied to Γέμω, to be laden, i.e. bend down with weight. (3) ‘Hebr. *capht*, curvo.’ Mrt.

Γάνος, brightness, beauty, gaiety, delight, exultation.—R. *†γάνω*, γαῖω, which see.

Γάρ, for, because, so, then.—For γε ἄρ, as Γοῦν is γε οὖν.

Γαργαίρω, to be full, abound.—As ψάω, ψαίρω, so γάνω, *†γαίρω*, γαργαίρω, like Μαργαίρω: γάνω, capio, to hold, contain, being allied to *†γέω*, γέμω, to be full. We say, It holds a good deal, It’s very capacious. (2) From *Gargara*, the top of Mount Ida, ‘abounding with such fertility towards Mysia, that, if we denote an infinite number, we liken it to the productions of *Gargara*.’ Macrob. ‘*Ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messes*.’ Virg.—But the reverse seems true.

Γαργαλίω, the same as Γαργαλίω. Here Γαρ- like Δαρ- in Δαρδάντω. So κυΡκανάω.

Γαργαρέων, the uvula, gullet, throat.—Like Γαρ-γαίρω, from the *capaciousness* of the throat, as Δαρρυγῆ from *†λάνω*, λαβῶ. (2) Lenn. from the sound γαρ γαρ made by the throat, as in Γαργαρίω. (3) ‘Hebr. *gar-geraah*, the throat.’ Mrt.

Γαργαρίω, to gargle.—‘Imitation of the sound’ Dnn., i.e. γαρ γαρ.

Γάρον, a pickle made from a fish called ΓΑΡΟΣ.

Γαστήρ, the paunch, belly.—'R. γέγασται, from γάω, χάω, to contain.' Valck. See Γάω.

Γαῦλος, a milk-pail, butter-churn, bucket, bee-hive, 'a Phœnician trading-vessel with a capacious round hold, from its form.' Dnn.—R. γάλα, milk. (2) R. γάω to take, hold, as being Capacious. See Γαστήρ. In form like Αἶδλος.

Γαῦρος, exulting, proud.—Allied to Γαίω.

Γαυδάτης, a shaggy woollen cloth.—Dnn. allies this to Γαυσός, Γαυφός: Tortuous, and so rugged.

Γαυσός, bent, crooked.—'Allied to Γαυφός.' Dnn. Whieh see.

ΓΑΩ, †ΓΕΩ, †ΤΥΩ, and †ΚΑΩ, ΚΥΩ, and †ΧΑΩ, ΧΑΙΩ, ΧΕΩ, &c., to stand open or hollow,—and so to receive, to hold. Primitive words. Valck. says: 'Γάω will not be found in the Lexicons: but it is thrice noticed by the Etym. M., and explained λαμβάνω, δέχομαι. When X was introduced, they began to write it Χάω.'

Γάω, from the above meanings, easily took that of generating or begetting. Thus its likeness Κώ is 'prop. to contain, receive, have within, hence to conceive, be pregnant.' Dnn. Or γάω is even to open, as above: So 'aperire partus,' Hor., 'to open the womb.' O. T.

Γε, Γά Dor., Γί Att., strongly affirms, assuredly, certainly. 'Έγω-γε, I assuredly, I for my part, I at least.—Dunbar: 'Γε is from †γέω, †κείω, [κείμαι,] to lay down, and is emphatical.' As Positively from Pono, Positum. (2) From †γάω, †γέω, γέγασ, γέγοναι, γίνουμαι, to be: answering to 'Ortus from part. ontos.' Really, in fact.

Γέα, the same as Γαία.

Γέγειος, earth-born, as Γη-γενής.—R. γέγ, †γέω, γέγοναι. But Dnn. from γέας redupl.

Γέγωνα, to speak loud or audibly.—Steph. for γέγωνα, from γήνω, γήνωσκω: I make a person know my mind. (2) As †γῶ, φωνέω, so γάω, γῶνέω, γέγωνα, in the sense of †χάω, χαίνω, to open the mouth wide, as Soph., χαίνει δεινὰ ῥήματα. Hor.: 'Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus?' (3) Γῶ, γῶνέω. (4) Ldd. supposes a root ΓΟ, Engl. HO. But?

ΓΕΕΝΝΑ, Hell.—A Hebrew word, 'the valley of Hinnom.'

Γέγοναι, γίνουμαι, to be born, to be, to become, to be done, &c.—R. †γέω, γάω, †γέλω, †γενέω; to generate. See the second Γάω.

Γείσον, Γείσσον, eaves, coping, margin, lip.—For χείσον, (much as Γαυφός and Καυφός), from χέω, χείω, to let fall, pour: as Eaves are explained 'the part of the roof from which rain-water drops.' Todd. (2) R. †γέω, (as in Γέω), γάω, capio, excipio: as received into the roof. Thus Δοκός from δέχομαι is explained by Pkh. 'a beam received at its ends into another piece of timber.' (3) 'A Carian word.' Ruhnck.

Γείτων, a neighbour.—R. γέα, γέετων: Of the same land, country, city (in Tragedy). So Vicus, Vicinus. So Populāris is one who lives in the same district. 'Tri-bulis noster,' Ter. 'Thy neighbour's LAND-mark.' O. T. (2) 'Hebr. chetel, near relation.' Wr.

Γελασῖνοι, the front teeth, made visible by laughing;—dimples in laughing.—From

Γελάω, to be gay and cheerful, laugh.—Allied to Γαλερός and Γαλήνη, which see. So ΒΑΛΛΩ, ΒΕΛΟΣ; ΠΑΛΛΩ, ΠΕΛΕΜΪΩ; ΒΣΑΛΛΩ, ΒΣΕΛΛΑ. (2) R. ἔλη, brightness, as Γέθεν for ἔθεν. (3) 'Chald. gelah, to shine.' Mrt. 'Hebr. gel, to exult for joy.' Wr.

Γέλγεα, small wares, frippery, sweetmeats.—R. γέλω, which means to tinge or color, allied to Γελάω to be gay, 'Αγάλλω to adorn, Γαλερός, &c. (2) R. ἔλη, †Γέλη, brightness, as above.

Γέμω; to be filled or full.—R. †γέω, γάω, as Τρέω, Τρέμω: to receive, hold: to be capacious, hold much. See Γαργαίρω. (2) 'Hebr. gem, to be full.' Wr.

Γενέδ, Γέννα, Γένος, race, generation.—See in Γέννομαι. (2) Chald. genais. Sanskr. janu.

Γενείδς, the beard on the γένυ chin. See on 'Ανθερών.

Γενναῖος, of good γέννα birth, noble. As Generis, Generosus. See Γενέδ.

Γεννάω, †Γενέω, to beget: in Γέγοναι.

Γέντα, entrails. For γέντεπα. 'Έντος, within, έντεπα: the Γ Ἄolic.' Dnn. Somewhat as ἔθεν, Γέθεν.

Γέντο, he took.—As ἦνθον Dor. for ἦλθον, so ἔλετο, ἔλτο, ἔντο, and Γέντο, as ἔθεν, Γέθεν. (2) R. γάω, †γέω, to take.

Γένυ, Γένυς, Γένειον, 'the upper jaw, but usu. the chin,—also the cheek.' Ldd. 'The beard,—an edge,—the edge of an axe,—an axe.' Dnn.—R. †γενέω: as generating the beard.—Or as curved, like Γόνυ, the knee, which see. The meaning of the axe Steph. thus explains: 'Doubtless, because, as the jaw-bone breaks to pieces by chewing, so the axe by splitting.' (2) Wbst. compares 'chin, Sax. cinne, Gefn. kinn, and the Persian.'

Γεράνιον, geranium, crane's bill, from ΓΕΡΑΝΟΣ, a crane.

Γεραίω, to honor.—From

Γέρας, gift of honor or reward.—As put in the χερί hand, much as Γήρως and Κήρυξ.—Or, as Χείρ, χερός, the hand, is 'from χέω, χέω, χάω, to contain,' (Dnn.), and as Κέρας, so Γέρας from †γέω, γάω, to take, receive. (2) R. γέρων. As Πρεσβεία from Πρέσβυς. But the reverse seems true.

Γεργύρα, the same as Γοργύρα.

Γερονσία, a senate, as consisting of elderly men. R. γέρων, as from a fem. γέρονσα, i.e. βουλή: or after ἔξΟΥΣΙΑ, ἔΚΟΥΣΙΑ. So Senex, Senātus.

ΓΕΡΡΟΝ, any wicker instrument, shield, basket, shed.—Q. anything carried in the χερί hand, as Habēna from Habeo, to hold. Compare Γέρας. (2) 'Hebr. gor, to sojourn. As a shed.' Wr. ?

Γέρων, an old man.—R. γέρας: to old men being given embassies, magistracies, &c. Compare Senātus from Senex, Πρεσβεία from Πρέσβυς. (2) For γε-ορών; γέα, ὀρών; As bent to the earth and looking at that, and not the sky. So Silicernium, an old man, from

Silices, cerno. (3) Thiersch compares Germ. *gar*, 'what is at an end.'

Γεύω, to make to taste. — R. *τῆνω*, γάω, to take; here act. to make to take. So *Γέω*, fut. *βέσω* from *τῆνω*.

Γέφυρα, a bridge. — 'Damm from γέα, φέρω: as giving a passage from bank to bank.' Dnn. — Much better from γέα, ἀφή, as joining bank to bank; *τῆνέ-φυρα*, like *Ἀγκυρα*. — Or, as *ψάω*, *ψαφάρω*, so γάω, *τῆνέω*, to receive, *γέφυρα*. See *Γέω*, *Γέμω*. (2) 'Hebr. *Kepher*, to cover: a covered pass.' Wright.

Γεφυρίζω, to jest at. — 'There was a Γέφυρα bridge between Athens and Eleusis, which as the people passed in procession, they had an old custom of abusing whom they chose.' Hesych.

Γῆ: in Γέα.

Γῆδιον, a little farm. — R. γῆ, after the model of Βοδῖον: as in ΤυδεΐΔης, &c.: from *εἶδομαι*, to be like: 'Like father, like son.'

Γηθεύω, to be glad, rejoice. — R. *τῆνέω*, *τῆθήθηον*, γαίω. *Γῆρας*, old age. — Allied to *Γέρον*.

Γῆρειον, 'the feathery substance on seeds, when they reach maturity.' Dnn. — Above.

Γῆρυς, the voice. — Wright properly refers *Χῆρος* to 'obs. *χάω*', i.e. *χαερός*. Now, judging from *Κήρυξ*, a herald, *Γῆρυς* is the same as *τῆρυς* or *τῆχρυς*, allied to that *χῆρος*, and is from *τῆνέω*, *χαίνω*, 'to speak or utter', Dnn. i.e. open the mouth, *χαῶ* future producing Lat. *cano*. Compare too *Γαυῖος* and *Καυῖός*. (2) 'Hebr. *garon*, the throat.' Mrt.

Γίγαρτον, a grape-stone. — Redupl. (as *Γιγνώσκω*, *Μιμνήσκω*), for *τῆγάρτον*, allied to *Χάρτης* from *χαράσσω*, whence also *Κάρχαρος*, rough, sharp, cutting. Much as *Γαυῖος* and *Καυῖός*, *Γῆρυς* and *Κήρυξ*.

Γίγας, a giant. — For *γεγίας*, from γέα, γεγαῶς, or γὰς like βὰς: answering to γη-γενής, earth-born. — Some by redupl. from γῆ. ?

Γίγγλυμος, a hinge, — a joint of the body. — From the *gingling* or *jingling* sound, as Lenn. suggests. (2) Allied by redupl. to *Γλοιός*, slippery, i.e. oiled, greased, or as flexible, voluble. (3) R. γλῶφω, γέγγλυμαι.

ΓΙΓΤΑΣ, a *Phenician* flute of a sad sound. — Mrt. says it is prop. said of geese, from the eastern *gagur* a goose. Curiously *Gingrio* Lat. is to cackle as a goose.

Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι: in Γείνομαι. *†Γένω*, *†γγένω*, *γγίνω*, *γίγνω*. So *†Πέτω*, *†πιπέτω*, *Πίτω*.

*Γιγνώσκω*, *Γινώσκω*, *†Γνῶω*, *γνώσω*, to perceive, notice, understand, know. — Redupl. from *γνώσκω*, (as *Μιμνήσκω*), from *νόω*, *νόω*, *νόσσω*, as *Φάω*, *Φάσσω*. Then *γνώσσω*, and *γνώμι*, as *Γνόφος*, *Γδοῖπος*.

Γίνομαι, for Γίγνομαι or Γείνομαι.

Γάλαγος, milk. — R. γάλα, and γάλαγος, γάλαξ, g. γάλακτος.

Γλαμάω, Γλήμη, 'Att. ['Doric', Dnn.] for *Λημάω*, *Λήμη*.' Ldd. So *Γνόφος*, *Γδοῖπος*.

Γλαρίς, a sculptor's chisel. — Allied to *Γλάφω*.

Γλαυκός, sky-blue, pale-blue, gray. — 'At first prob.

gleaming, glancing, glaring, silvery, without any notion of color.' Ldd. From *γλαύσσω*. (2) R. γάλα, as *Γάλαγος*. Milk-colored.

Γλαυξ, -αυκός, an owl. — 'From its glaring eyes, as in *Γλαυκός*.' Ldd.

Γλαύσσω, to shine, glitter, glare: — to see, like *Αἰνέζομαι*. — R. *τῆνέω* for *γελῶω* or *τῆνέω*, whence *Γαλαρός*, *Γαλήνη*, 'A-γάλλω. See *Γελάω*, *Γαλήνη*. And *Γλήνη*. (2) Knight from *λάω*, *φλάω*, to see. (3) Our *glance*, *gleam*, *gleen*.

Γλάφω, Γλῶφω, to scrape, hollow, grave, carve. — 'A corruption of *Γράφω*.' Ewing. So perh. *ἄλδω*, *ἔρδω*. (2) To smooth, polish, by chiselling, thus allied to *Γλαύσσω*, to shine. See *Γλαρίς*. (3) 'Chald. *gelaph*, to engrave.' Mrt. 'Hebr. *gleb*, to shave.' Wr.

Γλεύκος, Γλεύεις, Γλύεις, sweet new wine. — Allied to *Γλυκός*. See in *Δεύτερος*.

Γλέφαρον, Dor. of Βλέφαρον. As *Βάλανος*, *Γάλανος*.

Γλήνη, pupil of the eye; and a little girl, as seen in the *Γλήνη*, like *Κόρη*. *Γλήνως*, the eye, — a star, — an ornament. All from *τῆνέω*, *γλαύσσω*. — Also a honeycomb, and the shallow socket of a bone for receiving another: here allied to *Γλάφω*, to hollow.

Γλία, Γλοιά, glue. From its shiny color. Moxon says that 'the driest and the most transparent glue is the best.' Thus allied to *†Γλάω*, *Γλαύσσω*, *Γλήνη*, *Γλαυκός*. (2) Many refer to *Κόλλα*, (Κλά), glue. As *Γαυῖος*, *Καυῖός*? (3) 'Russ. *klei*, Irish *glu*, *gladh*, Lat. *gluten*.' Wbst.

Γλισχρός, sticky, clammy, like *Γλία*, glue: — tenacious, greedy, stingy, quibbling.

Γλήχομαι, to long for, desire. — From, or allied to, *Γλία* and *Γλισχρός* for *Γλίσχρος*, (as *ἔσχω*.) To stick to, to be greedy of.

Γλοιά: in *Γλία*.

Γλοιόω, to wink, cast a side glance in derision: *γελοιόω*. Schneid. — Rather, R. *γλοιός*, cunning.

Γλοιός, anything sticky as *Γλοιά*, glue: as gum, oil-lees: adj. clammy, slippery, cunning.

Γλοιούς, the rump, buttocks. — Lenn. and Damm from *γλοιός*, slippery, i.e. smooth, polished. As Martial has '*Assiduū lubricus imbre lapis*', so we may say, '*Assiduū lubrica sede nates*.' Greg. thus: '*Sordida pars corporis, à γλοιός sordēs*.'

Γλυκός, sweet. — Allied to *Γλοιός*: from the viscosity of sweets and sweet-meats. And to *Γλισκρός*, sticky. (2) Allied to *Γάιχομαι*: Desirable or 'likable.' (3) 'Hebr. *CHLK*, smooth, bland, agreeable.' Pkh.

Γλυφίς, cleft, notch in the end of an arrow fitting on the string, and the arrow; — pen-knife. — From

Γλῶφω: in *Γλάφω*.

Γλώσσα, Γλώττα, the tongue, — language, — hard word in another dialect, — 'a thing shaped like a tongue, mouth-piece of a flute, tongue of leather, flute.' Ldd. — Allied to *Γλοιός*, slippery, i.e. rolling about, 'volubilis.' Aristoph. has *Γλωσσο-στροφῶ*. And allied to

Γλώχες, beards of corn, and

Γλωχιν, 'any projecting point:—the end of the strap of the yoke, point of an arrow, the world's end. Allied to Γλώσσα: Ldd. Γλωσσάριον is explained by Grove 'the tip or point.' As then the Γλώσσα is pointed, so Γλῶχες and Γλωχιν. (2) Lenn. allies it to Γλαύσσω, from the shining of an arrow-point: 'Cuspis polita.'

Γναθός, Γναθμός, the jaw, mouth.—'R. ννάω, [ἐκ-νύθη]:' Dnn.: To grate, γνάπτω to mangle. As Γαμψός, Καμψός. (2) Allied to γνάθος, γνάπτω to bend. Homer: Γναμπτήσι γένυσι.

Γνάπτω, the same as γάμπτω (whence Γαμφαί, Γαμψός,) and Κάμπτω. N arbitrarily as T in πτόλεμος, πτόλις.

Γνάπτω, the same as Κνάπτω.

Γνήσιος, legitimately born, genuine.—R. γγενέω, or γεννώω, as Genuine from Gigno, Genui.

Γνίφων, the same as Κνίφος.

Γνόφος, the same as Κνίφος.

Γνύθος, 'a pit, hole: allied to Γνάθος, the jaw:' Ldd.

Γνύξ, on the knees: γόνυ, γόνυξ, as anc. γγυαίξ: i.e. γόνυξ.

Γνώμη, the mind, the judgment, &c.—From

Γνώμι; in Γγνώσκω.

Γνώμων, one that knows or examines to know; a judge, interpreter;—index of a sun-dial by which we know the time; rule or guide of life,—a carpenter's square.—R. γνῶμι.

Γνωρίζω, to make to know.—R. γγνώω, γγνώριζω, γγνώμι.

Γοάω, to groan.—Steph. and Lenn. from the sound. (2) Liddell allies our Go and the Greek Βῶ, so Γοάω and Βοάω may be allied. Thiersch says: 'Root GOA connected with BOA.' So Γάεφαρον, Βλέφαρον: Γάλανος, Βάλανος. (2) 'Hebr. goee, to low. Prob. both imitations of the sound:' Wr.

Γογγύζω, to grumble, mutter.—'R. γοῶ. Or an imitative word:' Dnn. 'From the sound: Pkh. (2) Γρύζω, γγογγρύζω, softly γογγύζω.

Γογγύλος, round.—Redupl. of γγύλος, allied to Γυρός, round. See Γυλιός. (2) 'Akin to Κόγχος, Κόγχυλος:' Dnn.

Γόγης, a howler, from γοάω. A wizard, 'magical incantations being uttered in plaintive wailings:' Dnn. So Seneca: 'Uluatu barbarico magicos cantus occinebat.' Soph. Aj. 578. Isaiah: 'Wizards who peep and mutter:' but espec. 29. 4.

Γόμος, a freight: R. γέμω.

Γόμφιος, a grinder-tooth: i.e. a sort of peg, from

Γόμφος, a wedge, nail, peg, &c.—'The ancients derived it from κάμπτω, κέκαμφα, to bend:' Damm. From the curvature of the nail's head. O, as ΛΑγχνάω, λέΟγχα; ΒΑΛΛω, ΒΟΛή. (2) For γγόφος, as λαΜ-βάνω, λαΜψομαι: from κόπτω, κέκοφα, as Γαμψός, Καμψός; Γήρυς, Κήρυξ. As knocked and beaten into wood, into a wall, &c.

Γονεύς, parent; Γόνος, offspring, &c.—R. γγενέω, γέγονα.

Γόνυ, genu, the knee;—joint of grasses.—Allied to Γένυ, the jaw-bone; Γωνία an angle: Κενός, &c. Γάω, to take, receive, (as a curve,) could produce Γόνυ, as γάω, to generate, produced Γονή. (2) 'Sansk. jamu, Sax. cneow, Germ. knie. As the Saxon means generation, it prob. belongs to γενέω, and is a shoot or protuberance:' Wr. (3) 'Hebr. keno, to bring low:' Wr.

Γοργιάζω, to speak like the Sophist Gorgias.

Γοργός, quick, prompt, fierce, wild, spirited.—As Γοίως, Γόρυξ, Γέντρα, so Γοργός for Γοργός, όργός from όργα, to do: Working, prompt to act.

Γοργύρη, a dungeon.—'Prob. allied to Κάρκαρον, Lat. carcer:' Ldd. (2) As in Γοργός, from όργω, όργα, όΓοργα, είργω, to shut up. See above. (3) For γεοργύρα: from γέα, όρύσσω, όρίγα: A place dug in the ground. In form as 'Αγκύρα. (4) 'Hebr. gorea, to cut stones:' Wr.

Γοργώ, the monster Gorgo, from Γοργός.

Γούν: for γε ούν, as γάρ is γ' άρ.

Γουνός, fertile field, corn-land.—Allied to Γονεύς, &c. As our moUtain.

Γραία, an old woman: γεραία.

Γράμμα, Γράμμη, &c.: from γράφω, γέγραμμαι.

Γράψις, skin thrown off by reptiles: called by Hesych. the γήρας old age or old skin: i.e. allied to γεραϊός, γγρός. Compare the second sense of Γραῦς. (2) Mrt. from γράφω: from its furrowed or wrinkled state.

ΓΡΑΣΟΣ, 'the grease and filth in a sheep's fleece;—odor' of buck-goats;—and of the arm-pit:' Dnn.—Mrt. allies it to γραῦς, (γρᾶδς,) scum. (2) Our grease, Fr. graisse, Ital. grasso.

ΓΡΑΣΣΟΣ, shout of soldiers in beginning the fight. (In Plut. Apophth.)—Q. fro μπράσσω, to dash down? Γ as in Γδοῦπος, Γνόφος.

Γράστis, grass.—R. γράω, γέγρασται, to eat.

Γραῦς, an old woman: γραία. And Γραῦς, Γρηῦς, scum in a pot, 'wrinkled like an old woman's skin', (Steph. 2981.) Γραία is also so used.

Γράφω, to scratch, grave, engrave, grave with a stylus or pencil, write, paint.—'Γράω and Χαράσσω are allied, and Γάφω:' Dnn. γΧαράω, γΧράω, γράω, γράφω. See Χαράσσω. (2) Our grave, with affinities in Saxon, Irish, Welsh, Germ., Dan., Dutch, French. Some add the Hebrew and Chaldee: 'Charath, sculptor:' Mrt. 'Hebr. chereb, chisel:' Wr. See Γάφω.

Γράω, to eat.—Allied to Γράφω and Χαράσσω, which see. (2) Γ added to γράω, παλω. See Γρίπος.

Γρηγορέω, for Έγρηγορέω.

Γρίπος, 'a fisherman's net or basket. From βίψ, βίπός, osier, as made of such materials:' Dnn. As Γρίνός is Æol. for βινός, (Enstath.). (2) Ewing compares our Gripe, which has numerous affinities.

Γρίφος, the same as Γρίπος. Also, a riddle or cap-tious question, meant to take one in, as a net.

Γρόμφος, a sow.—'From the sound, like the Scottish grumphie:' Ldd. So Mrs. Grumph. (2) Allied to Γρόσφος, which see.

Γρόνθος, a clenched fist:—projecting part of a step, —and used like *Χελώνιον* from the same curved form. —For †Κρόνθος. R. *κρῶω, κροαίνω, κρούω*, to knock, strike, as Knuckle from Knock. Thus the Fist is 'the hand clenched to give a blow.' Dr. J. — Γ as Γαμψός and Καμψός, Γήρυς and Κήρυξ.

Γρόνθον, 'the first lessons in flute-playing, the position of the lips and fingers': Dnn. 'Fingering the flute': Ldd. — Perhaps, as the word Γρόνθος, from *κρούω*: The flute being gently struck with the fingers, as Lucretius says of it '*Digitis pulsata canentum*.' (2) For *χρόνθων*, from *χρόνος*: Lessons to keep time.

Γρόσφος, a javelin, or its point. —For γρόφος, (as βόστρυχος, διςκος,) from γράφω, 'to scratch, to wound': (Dnn.) O as πορδαλις, βορξίας, βοας from βαλλω, λέλογχα, and Lat. dOmo from δαμάω.

Γρούνος, a form of Γρύνος. See O in ΒΟΥΚΩΝΗ.

Γρῦ or Γρῦ, 'evidently imitative: a grunt, —the smallest thing, a jet, tittle': Dnn. As our *Grunt*, Latin *Gruntio*.

Γρύω, to grunt: Γρύλλος, a pig. —Above.

Γρυμμία, a pouch, wallet, sack, —prob. as containing Γρυτή. 'Some think that Γρυμμία, as it was derived from Γρυτή, retains also its signification.' Steph. For Γρυμμία is thought to mean also the same as Γρυτή. Perhaps γρυμμή or γρυμμός was used in the sense of Γρυτή, and thence Γρυμμία. Note, that Τυρός is not only 'cheese', but 'the cheese-market'. And so in other words. (Γρυτίμην, Γρυτή, Γρυμμία.)

Γρυμέα, 'a little fish': Ldd. — Prob. as not worth a γρῦ.

Γρύνδς, Γρούνος, a dry stump. —Suidas: 'Γρυνολ, κορμοὶ Δρύωνες, oak logs, by change of Δ into Γ.' And so Hesych. Vise versâ is Δά for Γά, Dulcis from Γλυκὺς, †Γυλκός: —But the Etym. M. for γερυνδς, γέρον, old.

Γρυπνδς, curved, aquiline. —R. γρήψ, ὑπός, as Ferus from Fera, æ.

Γρυτή, frippery, old clothes done up: only worth a γρῦ.

Γρύψ, ὑπός, a griffin with a crooked beak. —As Αἰθδς, Αἰθψ, so γυρός, γῆρυψ, transp. γηρύψ, γρήψ. Much as 'δρατὶς for δαρτός.' (Ldd.) ἔδρακον and δρεκον from ἔδρακον; &c. (2) Lenn. from γρῶω, to gnaw, eat.

Γρώνος, 'eaten out, —deep; Γράνη, a grot, —kneading-trough: from γρῶω, γρῶ': Ldd. †Γρόνων, as †φανή, φωνή.

Γύα, 'a piece of arable ground, a measure of land, a sown-field, a plain; met. the womb': Dnn. —As γυνή, so γύα from γύω, Γέα, Γῆ. (2) R. κύω, 'to contain, to conceive': Dnn. (3) Ewing makes it a *limb* of ground: see γυῖον. (4) 'Hebr. *gia*, a valley': Wr.

Γύασι, cables fastening ships to γύα land.

Γύαλαι, drinking-cups: from

Γύαλον, 'a hollow, cavity, —middle or swell of a cuirass, —a valley, —a plain, prob. surrounded with hills. —Akin to Κόλως, hollow': Dnn. Indeed from γύω, allied to γάω to contain, and to κύω to contain, and

†χάω, χαίνω, to be hollow. See Γύλιος, Γυρός, &c. —In the sense of 'plain', prob. from γύα. (2) 'Hebr. *kelo*, hollow': Wr.

Γύης, 'the curved piece of wood in a plough, to which the share was fitted': Ldd. —Allied to Γύαλον. Or even to γύω, γάω, to take, receive. (2) Dr. Jones 'as the γυῖον limb of a plough.'

Γυῖον, a limb, espec. said of the lower limbs, feet, knees. —I. e. γυῖον. From γύω, (see Γύαλον, Γύλιος,) γάω, as in Γαστήρ: Each limb holding to or on another, taking it on, taking it up, just as Δέχομαι is to succeed to, come next, Ἐκδοχή a succession. Somewhat similarly our word Limb H. Tooke derives from Sax. limplan, to belong to.

Γυῖδς, maimed in the γύα limba. We say, To wing a bird.

Γύλιος, a knapsack. —'From, or akin to, Γαῦλος': Dnn. And to Γύαλον. All from γάω, γύω, to hold, contain.

Γυμνός, naked, bare. —As σεμνός is σεσεμμένος, for γεγεμμένος from γύω allied to Γύαλον, and to γάω, †χάω 'to stand open' (Dnn.). 'With open head and feet all bare': Gower.

Γυνή, —αἰκδς, a woman, wife. —'R. perhaps γόνος, γένω, γίνομαι': Dnn. And thus all say. As ὄνυμα, ἄγτρις, ἀπο-πιδριζω. (2) Allied to Κύω, to conceive, be pregnant.

Γύνις, Γύνις, an effeminate man. —Passow: 'From γυννός, a young mule: not γυνή, as the υ is long.' Yet γύννις (two N) points to υ as short in itself.

Γύργαθος, a basket. —'R. γύρος': Dnn. Or γυρός. Γ, as the B in βόλβιτον. —αθος as ψάμαθοξ.

Γυρίνος, a tadpole, as γυρός round.

Γύρις, the finest meal. —'From the γυρός circular motion of the mill': Gail. Thus ἄλευρον is 'wheaten flour, also fine flour,' (Dnn.) from ἄλνω, to grind.

Γυρός, round, curved, bent, crooked. Γύρος, a circle, &c. —Allied to Κύκλος, a circle, and from γύω, γάω, κύω, &c., to hold, contain. So Γύαλον, a hollow. †Γύω, †γυαρός or γυερός, γυρός. (2) 'Hebr. *gur*, to stoop': Wr.

Γύψ, γυπδς, a vulture. —'Akin to, or from, Κέπτω: from the usually crouching attitude it observes': Dnn. (2) 'R. γύω, γύπτω, γάω, to take': Lenn.

Γύψος, chalk, gypsum. —R. γῆ, ἔψω, [δψα]: 'Limestone prepared for plaster by fire': Dnn. T as in γυνή, ἄγτρις, ὄνυμα. (2) 'Chald. *GPS*, to plaster': Wbst.

Γυλεδν, a cavern, den. —'Akin to Γαῦλος. R. κοῖλος': Dnn. Rather, as Ψάα, Ψαλή, so γάω, γυλεδν: allied to γύω, γύαλον.

Γωνία, Γώνος, a corner, angle. —As Γράω, Γρώνος, so γάω, γώνος: γάω, to hold, contain: allied to γυρός, curved; Κάμπτω, to bend, &c. Dnn. compares Γόνυ, a knee. Add Κενός.

Γωρύτος, a quiver. —'Akin to Χωρέω, to contain': Dnn.



## Δ.

Δᾶ: Æolic for Γᾶ. So children say Dood-bye, &c.  
Δα-, much.—For δαῶν, thick. (2) For δῖδ. (3)  
'Heb. dāi, sufficientia.' Mrt.

Δαγὺς, a waxen image.—'A Thessalian word.' Dnn.  
—Perh. orig. a melting, dissolving thing, for τὰγυς from  
τῆταγα (see τῆτηνον), the regular perf. mid. of τήκω, ξω.  
As Men are called Θνητοί, Dying persons. Thus in the  
O. T., 'My heart is like wax, it is melted;' 'As wax  
melteth, so the wicked person' &c. 'The hills melted  
like wax.' (Only in Theocr. 2. 110.)

Δαίμα, Proserpine.—'The knowing one,' say Ldd.  
and Dnn.: from †δαω, to learn. (2) Tzetzes from  
δαψ: the torch-bearer, as being the same as Hecaté  
shining by night.

Δάξομαι, the same as Δαίω. Δάημι, Δαίω, to know.  
See in †δαω. Mrt. proposes Hebr. *deah*, knowledge.

Δαηρ, a husband's brother.—'Whom the wife δέδαε  
becomes acquainted with on her marriage.' Damm. Or  
who becomes acquainted with the wife.

Δαί, 'for Δάε, Δάει, tell me, I pray thee. Πῶς δαί;  
how, pray? how then?' Ewing.

Δαιδάλλω, to work cunningly, use curious arts.—As  
Ψάω, Ψάλλω, so †δαω, to learn, †δῶλλα, δαιδάλλω, like  
Μαίμαω: To be learned.

Δαίω, to slay.—R. δαίω, to divide, cleave.

Δαίμων, Δαήμων, knowing.—R. δαίω, δάημι, to  
learn.

Δαίμων, a god, deity, chance, destiny.—'Some make  
it prim. knowing, [above], but prob. from δαίω, to divide  
or distribute destinies.' Ldd.

Δαίνυμι, as Δαίω, to divide, assign a share, espec. at  
meals: Δαίνυμαι, to be assigned a meal, to dine.

Δάιος, knowing, cunning, δαήμων. See Δάημι.

Δάιος, miserable: i. e. one who has known and ex-  
perienced ill.—Above. Virgil: 'Haud ignāra mali' &c.

Δάιος, Δήιος, burning, consuming, hostile.—R. δαίω,  
to burn.

Δαίρω, Δέρω, to flay, skin, cudgel.—R. δαίω, †δέω,  
to divide, mangle, &c. So Ψάω, Ψαίρω.

Δαῖς, a torch.—R. δαίω, to burn.

Δαῖς, battle, war.—Allied to Δάιος, burning, con-  
suming, and hostile. 'The war ἀμφι-δεσθῆει burnt round  
the city,' Hom. And 'The circling press of battle δε-  
σθῆει about thee.'

Δαῖς, Δαίτη, a feast.—R. †δαίω, δαίνυμι, to dispense  
i. e. viands. (2) R. †δῶς, δάπτω, to mangle.

Δαιτὺς, a divider, carver, who portions out.—R.  
δαίω, to divide.

Δαίω, from obsolete †ΔΑΩ. Ormston well unites the  
meanings: '1. to divide, part, distribute. 2. to give a  
banquet, i. e. distribute viands. 3. to kindle, burn,  
glow, for fire resolves and separates what it consumes.

4. to teach, i. e. to dispense knowledge. 5. to know,  
i. e. to acquire what is thus dispensed.'

Δάκνω, †δάκνω, †δάκνω, to bite.—R. †δῶς, δέδακα,  
δαίω, to divide. (2) 'Hebr. *dekee*, to break.' Wr.

Δάκος, a serpent of dangerous bite.—Above.

Δάκρυ, a tear.—R. †δῶς, δάκνω, to bite: 'Being of  
a briny, biting taste.' Pkh. A biting or bitter tear.  
'Lucretius speaks of salt tears, others of bitter tears.  
Matt. 26. 75: He wept πικρῶς bitterly.' Becm. Some  
explain it as arising 'ex premorata animā.'

Δάκτυλος, a finger.—Considered as soft for δέκτυλος  
(as τρεῖς, τέτραμαι; μέγας, μέγας), from δέκω the  
same as δέκω, δέδεκται, to point at, as Persius 'Digito  
monstrarier, Hic est.' Isaiah 58. 9: 'The putting  
forth of the finger.' And so from δεικνύς Pkh. derives  
*Digitus*.—Or from δέχομαι: As receiving or taking up  
things. (2) R. δαίω, δαίω, δεδάκται, δέδεκται, (as  
'Αἶσσω, ἄσσω), a thing divided, a division of the hand.

Δάκτυλος, a dactyl: consisting, as the finger, of one  
long and two shorter joints.—Above.

Δάκτυλος, a date, in its shape resembling a finger,  
'oblongâ gracillitate', Forcell.

Δαλός, 'a burnt-out torch,—and so an old man;—  
faggot, beacon-light.' Ldd.—R. †δῶς, δαίω, to burn.

Δαμάω, a heifer.—R. δαμάω: Fit to be subdued to the  
yoke.

Δάμα, a wife.—Tamed to the marriage yoke, from  
Δαμάω, Δάμνημι, agrees with δαίω in the sense 'to  
slay', from †δῶς, †δέδαμαι, δαίω.—Also, to tame, sub-  
due, bring under the yoke, whence Damm rightly allies  
it to †δῶς, Διδάσκω, to teach, i. e. make tractable and  
obedient. 'He learned obedience,' Hebr. 5. 8. (2) Our  
*tame*, Sax. *tamian*, &c. 'Hebr. *demea*, to level.' Wr.

Δανάκη, freight-money to Charon, from δάνος, a gift.  
As 'ΕπιΔΑΚΗ. But the Etym. M. from δανός, dry, i. e.  
a dried-corps or skeleton (σκελετόν) money.—Also a  
small Persian coin.

Δάνος, a gift, Δανέω, to give on loan.—R. †δῶς,  
δαίω, to divide, i. e. distribute, disperse. 'He hath dis-  
persed, he hath given to the poor.' Psa. 112. 9. Allied  
to †δῶς, Διδάωμι. *Danam*, i. e. *dabo*, is in Plautus.

Δανός, burnt, dried up.—R. †δῶς, to burn.

Δάξ, with the teeth.—Allied to †δῶς, ξω, to bite.  
So Δάξ, Πύξ.

Δαπάνη, 'expense, prodigality. R. δάπτω.' Dnn. So  
all say. See Δαψιλής.

Δάπεδον, floor, ground, plain.—'R. δᾶ for γᾶ, πέδον.'  
Dnn. (2) Δα-, very; πέδον: Very flat, level, πεδινόν.  
(3) See Δάπος.

Δάρις, a carpet, footcloth or footstool.—'Akin to Δά-  
πεδον.' Dnn.—Prob. from

†Δάπος, floor, ground, as in ἄλλο-δαπὺς, &c.—R.

δα, for γδ. See ΔΑΠΕΔΑΟΝ. In form as ὑπόΠΟΣ. (2) The same as ἴδωτος, whence Ταπεινός, and as Ἀδύς and Τάπης, Τάπης: all from ἴδω, τείνω, to stretch out. Compare Τόσος. (3) Corrupted from ἐδαφος, ἑδάφος.

Δάπτω, to rend, mangle, devour.—R ἴδω, δάω, to divide, as Κνέω, Κνέπτω.

Δαρδάρω, the same as Δάπτω, as Μαυράρω. Ldd. And taken from it, for in the latter the P is accounted for from the following P.

ΔΑΡΕΙΚΟΣ, a *Daric*, a coin struck in the reign of a *Darius*.

Δαρδάνω, to sleep.—R δέρω, ἐδάρθην, to flay a skin, then to lie on it, as from Δέρμα, a skin, is *Dormio*. Or there was a word ἴδωρος or ἴδωρ, a skin, as ἄδωρος: then ἴδωρ, δαρδάνω. So Οἰκέω is to dwell in an Οἶκος. Homer: ἐν κόσῳ οἶον ἔδραθεν. Virgil: Cæsarium ovium . . . Pellibus incubuit stratis, somnosque petivit.

Δάρος, Att. and Dor. of δνρος.

Δασμός, division, distribution, spoil, reward, share of taxes to pay.—R ἴδω, δάζωμαι.

Δασπλής, -ής, terrific. Δασπλήτος, like βόσπρυχος, λέσχη, for Δα-πλήτος, allied to Ἀ-πλήτος: Filled full, then (like Ἀδύς,) excessive, vehement, oppressive, (2) R δασι, πλήτος as in Τειχεσι-πλήτης: Advancing with torches, frightening. Or δα-: Advancing powerfully, coming on, towering. (3) R δα, πλήτω: Striking with awe. But this would be Δασπλήζ.

Δάσος, a thicket.—From

Δασύς, rough, shaggy, bushy, thick.—As Τράχυνς rough from ἴδω, τινάω, to transpire: so Δασύς (like Δασμός) from ἴδω, to divide, δάζω, 'to cleave, pierce:' (Dnn.) Piercing to the hand, rugged.—Lennep as *divided* into numerous particles or eminences, opposed to level or smooth. Compare Κρανός, Κραυρός. (2) Allied to Ἀδύς, as Δάκρυμα, Lacryma. (3) As Δά-πεδον, so Δα-σύς, from δα, σύς: Bristly, hairy like a hog.

Δατέομαι, to divide:—ἴδω, ἴδεδαι, δάζωμαι.

Δατισμός, tautology.—From one *Datis*, who said Ἦσομαι καὶ τέρομαι καὶ χαίρομαι: whence Δατίδος μέλος in Aristoph.

Δαύλος, 'rough, hairy, the same as and akin to Δασύς, and metaph. close, secret:' Dnn.—But better as usu. derived (like Δά-σκιος,) from δα, ἔλη, shrubs, brushwood.—Δαύλος is also the same as Δαλός.

Δάω, to burn, as ἴδω, δάω.—Also, to sleep: from δα, αὖω to sleep, as Ἀεσα, Ἰαύω. (Very rare: in Sappho.)

Δάφνη, a laurel.—R δάπτω, δέδαφα: for prophets used to eat laurel as they prophesied, whence the Pythian priestess was called Δάφνη-φάγος: Lenn. So 'Laurum momordit', Juv. 'Sacras innoxia lauris Vesca', Tibull.

Δαψιλής, 'profuse, sumptuous, abundant. R δάπτω, ψω:' Dnn. Compare Δαπάνη.

†ΔΑΩ, †ΔΕΩ, ΔΙΩ, †ΔΟΩ, ΔΥΩ, all Primitives, 35

and allied: signifying to 'penetrate' and 'divide'. Hence Δάζωμαι, δάω, δαίρω, δέρω, Δατέομαι, Διδωμι, &c. Dunbar explains δάω 'to penetrate, to go through': Donnegan, 'to penetrate into.'

Δέ, but:—sometimes 'and':—sometimes as Δή.—Ormonston says: 'R. δέω, to bind; connect. It is frequently connective.' So Pkh. also. But in the first sense, rather from ἴδω, ἴδω, to divide: (See ΔΕΩ: allied to Διδά and Di- in Di-versely, &c. 'A word of distinction:' Greg. And so Lennep. (2) See in Μέω. (3) Mrt. from δέω, deficio.

Δέωτο, he seemed: read by Wolfe in Od. 6. 242, for the old Δόωτο, which for δόωσαστο, from δοιδέομαι, to choose between δοῖα two suppositions. Butt. refers both to δέω, to search out, so judge: He was judged or thought. But how can this possibly be? Thiersch well keeps to the old Δόωτο.

Δεδίσκομαι, Δεῖδ-, to welcome. As γίνομαι is allied to γελίνομαι and γένεω, so δεδίσκομαι to ἴδωμαι, ἴδέωμαι, δέκομαι and δέχομαι, to receive. Sometimes to give in welcome as a cup, present.

Δεδίσσομαι, Δεδίσκομαι, to frighten: and Δεδίσσομαι, which is also to be frightened, to fear. So Δέδια, to fear: Δεῖδω, to fear: Δέος, fear. Also, Δίω, 'to drive, scare, frighten, put to flight, repel: also to be driven away, flee, be afraid:' Dnn. And Διώω, to drive, impel, expel, pursue, follow.—All these are allied, and mean to go Διά through, or cause to go Διά through any space, 'per-sequor', pursue, follow, drive on, drive off, scare away. But Δέω, Δεῖδω, more immediately from the obsolete †ΔΕΩ, to penetrate through, as δάω. See on †ΔΑΩ.

Δέελος, Δήλος, manifest, clear.—Buttm. for δῆλος, from ἰδέω, to see. Then δέελος has η resolved into εε, as vēmens into vEhEmens. (2) Damm from ἴδω, δέθει, δάω, to burn: Bright, conspicuous. (3) Mrt. from δάω, to know. 'Known and read of all men:' N. T.

Δέω, to want: in Δέω.

Δέημα, entreaty. Above.

Δεί, it is binding, necessary, fitting.—R. δέω, to bind. So Δέον, 'what is binding, needful:' Ldd.

Δεῖδω, to fear: Δεῖμα, fear: in Δεδίσσομαι.

Δείκελον, -ηλον, Δίκελον, a representation.—R. ἴδωμαι, 'to represent by painting' (Dnn.). 'She SHOWS a body rather than a life:' Shakspeare.

†Δείκω, Δεῖκνυμι, to point out, indicate, show.—As Δαῖδα and Τεδα, ἀδμην and ἀτμην, Δάπης and Τάπης, buildD and built, so Δείκω is allied to Τείνω, to stretch out (the hand), as Τετάρων, touching, is referred to Τάω, Τείνω. From the same root is Δέχομαι, to take, receive, and Δευκαλίδωμαι to welcome. Compare Δέω, Δέομαι. (2) 'Hebr. dak, to observe:' Mrt.

Δέλη, 'akin to εἶλη, the time when the day is hottest, just after noon:—gen. the whole afternoon:—then the latter part of it, just before evening:' Ldd. But whence the Δ? Dnn. knows nothing of the first meanings, makes it the latter part of the day, and adds:

Some say, towards the morning and evening twilight.' This justifies Lennep's derivation from δειλός, 'cowardly, weak', (Dnn.) then weak in light, dull, faint. Or from δέω, to fail: δειλή, δειλή. Or δέω, ἔλη, a failing of light.

Δεῖνα, 'some certain person or thing, that one cannot or wishes not to name': Dnn.—'The Chald. den, he', Mr. 'Hebr. demes', Wr.—Yet perh. allied to †δεῖκω, through τεῖνω, to stretch out (the hand) towards. 'Digito monstraverit, Hic est': Peta.

Δειδός, terrible: R. δέος. But δειδός, fearing, timid, weak, faint. (2) Wr. mentions Hebr. dehol, to affright.

Δεῖπνον, the morning, afternoon or evening meal, victuals.—'Akin to or from δάπτω, δαίω': Dnn. That is, through obol. †δέω, †δέω. Compare Δέλεαρ, Δέλος, and δαίω, and Latin Dapes.

Δειράς, Δειρή: the same as Δέρη.

Δέκα, ten.—'R. †δέκα, δέχομαι: from the TEN fingers, to grasp, hold': Dnn. 'As containing all the units': Pkh.

Δέκω, to bribe.—Steph. from †δέω, δέχομαι: To bribe by causing one to hope to receive from me. So Δωρο-δοκέω. (2) R. δέκα: 'To bribe by giving a tenth part': Dr. Jones. 'R. δέκα, like Lat. decurriere, said of bribing the Roman tribes: Ernest. Clav. Cic.: Dnn. But Forcell. understands this otherwise.

Δέλεαρ, Δέλετρον, Δέλος, a bait, lure.—As Ψάω, Ψέλιον, so 'R. δαίω, to feast': Mr. Through †δέω allied to Δεῖπνον, food. So

Δέλετρον is also a lantern, and, as Ααλός, may be from †δέω, δαίω, δέθηα, to kindle, burn. Ldd. and Dnn. understand it as 'prob. used in catching fish by night.' See above.

Δέλτρος, a tablet, prop. in the form of the Delta Δ, this called from Hebr. daleth. (2) 'Or Δέλτρος from Hebr. daleth, column of writing': Wr.

Δέλφαξ, δ, ἡ, a hog, sow.—'Prob. from δελφός': Dnn. 'As having a large δελφός': Lenn. 'Prop. said of the female': Greg. 'From its fruitful δελφός': Mr. Perhaps Δελφός meant, like Νηδός, the paunch as well as the womb.

Δελφίον, a dolphin. Lenn. from Δέλφαξ, as like it: δελφακίον. Plural, heavy masses of lead let fall from ships. We say a Pig of lead, and Sow metal, though Dr. J. says he knows not why. (2) Common to the Armorie, Irish, Welsh, &c. Webster from Welsh dolf, a curve, winding.

Δελφός, Δελφία, the womb.—The Æol. is Βελφός, that is, 'Ελφός (B as in Βαῖνος,) from ἔλω, capio, concipio: or from ἔλλω, ἐλίσσω, ἔλλω, to envelope, cover up. Much in form as ΕωφΟΞ. (2) Δελφία for Δελφία (as Θεός, Deus; burThen, burDen,) from δῆλνυς φύη, feminea natura. So κεδνός from κΗδος.

Δεμας, frame, body, form of the body, as we use the Build. (Κατὰ) δεμας, in the form or likeness of.—R. δέμα. So Δομή. (2) 'Chald. dema, to be like': Mr. Δέμνυα, pl., bed, couch.—Prop. a frame, as above.

(2) R. δέω, δέδεμαι, δεδεμένα: 'Tied together from timbers': Damm. As ΚρηΔΕΜΝΟΝ.

Δέμω, to construct, build.—R. δέω, δέδεμαι, to bind together.

Δενδάλις, Δανδ., a cake of toasted barley.—'R. τέν-δω, to eat up greedily': Mr. Δ as in †Δείκω.

Δενδύλλω, to move the eyes quickly, glance at.—R. †δενέω, δονέω, δένω, to stir, ἄλλω, the eye. For δενύλλω: Δ repeated, as B in βόδιΒοντο; or Δ as τενώ, tenDo. (2) Δίω, †δίλλω, †δεδίλλω, δεΝδίλλω, as ιΝ-δύλλομαι: To chase or pursue (with the eye). Compare Βλέπω from †Βλέω.

Δένδρον, a tree.—Δένω, to peel, †δεδένω, †δέδρον, δεΝδρον, as ιΝδύλλομαι, ταΝγω, μαΝθάνω. So Δόρυ is 'a trunk of a tree, a tree': (Dnn.)

Δέννος, a reviling.—'Perh. Ion. from δένω': Dnn. 'To speak δένω dreadful words': Soph.

Δεξιμενή, a tank: A l. m. of δέχομαι. And 'matter, as susceptible of all manner of forms': Dnn.

Δεξιά, Δεξιτερὰ, the right hand by which we take, welcome, or point.—R. δέχομαι, ξομαι. See †Δείκω.

Δέομαι, to want, ask: in Δέω.

Δέος, fear: in Δεδίσσομαι.

Δέπας, a goblet.—Hesych. for δέκας, (as λόκος, lupos), from δέκομαι to pledge. Δεικνύοντο δέπασσιν, Hom.

Δέρας, -ος, -μα, a hide: δέρω.

Δέρης, Δειράς, Δειρή, a ridge of hills.—R. δέρη, from rising up as a neck above the parts below. So Λόφος has both senses, 'and compare Collis and Collum, and Jugum': Ldd.

Δέρη, Δείρη, the neck.—'R. δέρω, to flay: as it was by the neck that operation use commenced: Damm': Dnn. So Λόφος from λέπω, λέλοφα. Compare Τραχηλίζω from τραχέλος, and Σφαγή is the throat from σφάζω. Damm says too: 'The neck among the ancients was quite uncovered, and Δέρω is 'to uncover, expose': (Dnn.)

Δέρομαι, to look on or at.—R. δέρω, δέδερα: To uncover or expose for myself (See the last part above), i.e. to open to my view, and examine. (2) Δέρεω, for †δρέκω, ἔδρακον, whence Δράκων. And †δρέκω for †δρέκω, from τρέω, to pierce. See Α-τρεκής and Τορός. We speak of a piercing eye. (3) 'Δι-ορέω, to see through, contr. to δρέω': Damm. Then †δρέκω, &c.

Δέρβις, 'a hide; pl. cloak of skins or leather or hair-cloth.—R. δέρω': Dnn. So δέρας.

Δέρτρον, the caul, i.e. a skin.—As above.

Δέρω, to skin, flay, strip, bare, stripe.—R. †δέω, †δένω, to divide, δαίρω, to flay. 'Akin is Τείρω, Τερό': Dnn.

Δεσμός, bond.—R. δέω, δέδεσμαι, to bind.

Δεσπός, to be master or lord of.—'R. prob. δεσμός, δέω, to bind': Dnn. Δέω, †δέπω, as βλεπίω, δρέπια, then †δέσσω, as ἔσπω, λείσχω. In form like αρμοΖΩ. Or for δεσμός as corPus, carPentum. (2) For δεσπός, δεψίζω from δεψός to soften, tame, subdue.

Δέσποινα, a mistress : Above.

Δετή, 'sticks bound together, a fagot : ' Ldd.—R. δέω, δέεται.

Δεύκος, sweetness : 'A-δευκής, bitter, unpleasant.—R. δέχομαι, accipio : What is acceptable, pleasant. T, as δοῖρος, &c.

Δέομαι, as Δέομαι, Δέω.

Δεῖρο, δεῖρῃ, hither. And plural Δεῖρε, i.e. δεῖρ' ἔρε, says Buttm. As γαλεύκος and γλυκός, (and see in Δεῖτερος,) so δεῖρο from δύν, δύμ, to come or go in. Δεῖτε might thus be from δύμ.

Δεῦτατος, last.—And

Δεύτερος, second.—R. δεύομαι, δέδευται, to fail. To come off second best. (2) 'Comparative of Δύω, as γαλεύκος from γλυκός : ' Ldd. This is not so well for Δεῦτατος.

Δέω, to wet, moisten, knead.—The same as Δύνω, 'to go under water', (Dnn.) used actively. (2) From obs. ἴδω, to divide, allied to Διά through, and Διάνω to wet. Compare then Δέφω as Γράφω. (3) Our old verb, *dew*, *be-dew*, Germ. *thau*.

Δέφω, to moisten, soften, knead.—'Another form of Δεῖω : ' Dnn. Thus, δεῖτω, δέφω, δέφω. (2) From obs. ἴδω as in Δεῖω. See γράφω.

Δέχομαι, to take, receive, hail, welcome.—See in ἴδω.

Δεφένω, the same as Δέφω, δέφω.

Δέω, to bind.—Allied to ἴτέω, Τείνω, ταίνω, whence ταῖνια, a band, like Διά-θημα. (2) Strangely, it might even be the same as ἴδω, δαίω, to divide. Thus in Homer ἥλουσιν πεκαρυμένον, pierced with nails, is translated by Clarke 'CON-FIXUM,' fixed tight.

Δέω, Δέομαι, to want, need, beg, ask.—Dr. Jones takes it 'to be bound with necessity or want : ' making δέω, to bind, passive. This would agree with Δεῖ, it is binding, necessary : for in Norfolk they say, 'You don't want to do this', i.e. are not bound. (2) The same as ἴτέω, Τείνω, to stretch out i.e. the hand, to ask from want ;—as Τεταγών, touching, from ἴτέω. Compare ἴδω. So Δάπτω and Τάπτω ; Δαῖδα, Tæda.

Δή, for Δάε, 'learn', as To wit is 'to know', and Scilicet is Scire licet, and Videlicet is Videre licet : You may know well, be assured, be sure, for certain, indeed, in fact, exactly so, that is to say, forsooth. So Δαί. (2) For 'Hδη ?

Δήγμα, a bite.—R. ἴδῃκω, ἴδωκω, δάκνω, δέδωγμα.

Δηθῶ, Δῆν, for a long time, Δηθύνω, to delay, Δηρῶς, long, too long.—All allied to Δέω, to bind together, as Continual from Con-tenere : and Connectedly. ΔῆΘΑ as ἥλιΘΑ.—Some compare Δῆ and 'Hδη, but with no sense. Δῆγος, same as third Δάιος.

Δηλέομαι, to lay waste, spoil.—Allied to Δήγος from ἴδωκω, δαίω, to burn : ἴδωκω, ἴδωκω, burning, ἴδῃλος, δηλέομαι : much as Ζέω, Ζῆλος, Ζηλόω.—Or allied to Δαίω, Δαίω. (2) 'Hebr. *deleo*, to exhaust : ' Wr.

Δήλομαι, to wish.—'Prob. for Θέλομαι : ' Wr. As Θεός, Deus ; burTHen, burDen. Ewing : 'R. δηλή,

will, Dor. from δέλω.' Or Δηλή from δηλώ to signify by words. Then Δήλομαι. (2) Allied to Δέομαι ? Δῆλος : in Δέελος.

Δημήτηρ, Ceres.—'Prob. δη for γῆ, μήτηρ : ' Dnn. Mother Earth. See Δῶ. (2) For Δηθῶ μήτηρ.

Δημεύω, to confiscate.—R. δῆμος : Make public property.

Δημοκόπες, a demagogue.—R. δῆμος, κόπης a babler, orator.

Δημόβομαι, to banter, jest, i.e. speak in a common vulgar manner, δημεδῶς.

Δῆμος, a people.—'Prob. from δέμω : ' Dnn.—Rather from δέω, δέδωμαι, (as in Διά-θημα), to bind together. Populus, says Cicero, is a company 'utilitatis consensu sociatus.' Ormston : 'Bound together by the same laws, manners and government.'

Δημῶς, fat, tallow.—'Perh. from δέω, to bind : ' Ldd. 'For the flesh and bones are held together by the cellular membrane, the seat of the fat : ' Lenn. (2) Passow thinks from δαίω, to burn. 'As wont to be burnt and lighted : ' Mrt.

Δῆν : in Δῆθα.

Δηνάριον, the Roman *Denarius*, from *decem*, *decēni*, *deni*.

Δῆνος, plan, deliberation.—'Akin to Δῆω : ' Ldd. An endeavour to find some means or expedients. (2) R. δῆν : Requiring long investigation. (3) 'Or Hebr. *din*, judgment : ' Mrt.

Δῆρις, battle, strife.—'Akin to, or from δαίω : ' Dnn. I.e. to kindle, light up, like Δάρις which see : ἴδεραις, δῆρις.

Δῆρῶς, Δαρῶς, long : in Δῆθα.

Δῆρα, the same as Δῆ. 'R. δῆ : ' Ldd. Compare ἐνΘΑ, &c.

Δῆω, to find.—'Prob. akin to ἴδωκω, δαῖναι, to learn : ' Ldd. and Dnn.

Δηθῶ, Ceres, 'for Δη-μήτηρ, the goddess who discovered corn : ' Ewing. Rather then from δῆω, to discover.

Διά, through.—R. ἴδω, ἴδωκω, δαίω, to divide. See ἴδω.

Δια-βύω, 'to thrust through so as to stop up : ' Ldd. βύω.

Διάδομαι, 'to put the woof διά through the warp, weave', says Dr. Jones. And Ldd. thus : 'To set the threads in the loom, fix the warp, and so begin.' Mrt. makes διά disjunctive, quoting Julius Pollux : 'This one weaves his web, δ δὲ διάτρεται, but the other (disjunct) divides it.' Dnn. says : 'Perh. from δις, twice.' I.e. δι-.

Διάνω, to wet, moisten.—'Akin are Διερεῖς, Δεῖω : ' Dnn. From ἴδω, to divide, penetrate : to go διά through. Allied too to Δάω, to go under, Δάπνω. See Δεῖω. (2) Mrt. from διός, gen. of Ζεύς : 'Ab æthere lapsus.'

Διαίτα, mode of life, manner of living, regimen.—Lenn. from ἴδω, ἴδωκω, δαίω, ἴδωκω, δίδωμι : 'A distribuyendo, [distribuyendo,] est que victis rationem prescribit, vitæ institutum.'—Or allied to Διέμαι, Δίχθμαι, Διόκω : for Dnn. explains Διατάδομαι 'to follow a particular mode of life, to follow a regimen.' Compare Διαίω, and

Δαίττα, judgment, arbitration.—Allied to Διόκω, to pursue, prosecute; Δίζημαι, to seek, search; Διέμαι. I.e. †δίω, †διώω, διαίττα. Compare Δαίτω.

Διάκονος, Διήκονος, a servant, attendant, deacon.—Buttm. from obs. διάκω, or διήκω, akin to διώκω.—R. διὰ κόνης, [κονέω]: Dnn. But Buttman's idea was to avoid this last, as A is long. This too opposes the R. διὰ ἀκονάω, to urge, stimulate (oneself). But perhaps διήκονος was an Ionic form, and the H was changed into a Doric long A. The same difficulty prevails in the word which follows. But see especially the last obs. in Ἐδών. And observe δἈρός.

Διακόσιοι, Διηκόσιοι, 200.—Nearly all from δις, ἑκατόν, as Δι-αυλος. And, as πλούσιος, πλούσιος, so ἑκατόν or ἑκατόν (as πέντε Maittaire p.412.) made ἑκόσιος, then δι-ηκόσιος, δι-ακόσιος, as in Διᾶκονος.

Διακωχή, Διοκωχή: in Ἀνακωχή.

Διαμπαίξ: in Ἀπαξ.

Διαπρύσιος, 'going through, piercing, thrilling, far-stretching;—manifest. Prob. formed ἄλ. from πέρωω': Ldd. I.e. †περύω, †πρύω, whence Πρύμνα.

Διδασία, a festival Διός of Jove.

Διάσμμα, warp, web: διάζομαι.

Διαστράω, to sift.—R. διὰ, φττω, φσω, to make to leap through. (2) Dnn. from σάω, σήθω, to sift: but the two TT?

Διδάσκω, to teach.—†Δάω, †δᾶσκω, (as †βᾶω, βᾶσκω,) διδάσκω. (See †Δάω.) So

Διδάσκαω, (as διδάσκω,) to flee: R. δρᾶω, δρημι.

Διδυμος, twin.—Usu. derived by redupl. from δύο. But, as we have ΤΡΙδυμος, Damm rightly from δις, and the verb δύο, i.e. two ἐκ γαστρὸς ΚΑΤΑ-ΔΥΤΞΕΙ μῆ. Compare Δικελλα.

Διδωμι, redupl. of †δῶω, †δῶμι, to give: allied to †δᾶω, to divide, i.e. distribute, dispense. 'Ready to distribute': N.T.

Διέμαι, to hunt after, press out, speed.—R. †δίω, διώκω. See Δίζημαι.

Διέρμα, a funnel, tunnel. See †Ἐρῶω 2.

Διερός, liquid, juicy, fresh, active;—liquid, of sounds. 'Akin to Διαινώ, to wet': Ldd. I.e. from †δίω, δένω, δύω.

Δίζημαι, to seek out;—ask a reason, demand.—R. †δίω, †δίωω, the same as Διόκω, to drive, pursue. See Διέμαι.

Δίω, to be in doubt: from δις: To be of two minds, as Διστάω. But, as it means also Δίζημαι, it is usu. referred to it.

Διδύραμος, Bacchus, and a dithyrambic ode named from him.—Gen. referred to δις, δύρα, (as Ἰαμος, Θύραμος,) from his double entrance into life, first from Semele, then from the thigh of Jupiter. Thus Dryden speaks of the *door* of life.—It is objected that Δι is long. Rather then from Διός, θύρα: for Διδύραμος.

Δικάω, to judge. Δικαίω, just: R. δικη.

Δικελλα, a two-teethed mattock.—R. δις, κέλλω to drive. (2) R. δίχα, bifarian;—ελλα, as Θύελλα.

Δικη, right, justice, law, established custom or man-

ner acting as law:—action at law, judgment, &c. (κατὰ) δικην, after the manner of, like.—Allied to Διέμαι, Δίζημαι, Διόκω, (through †δίω, †δέδικα, as in Δίκα,) to seek, pursue, as the Greeks say Δικην διόκω, and Plautus 'Jus meum persequi.' One's right sought or pursued at law:—right thus obtained:—the law and justice thus establishing it. (2) R. δίχα, as between two. Aristotle, 'as dividing a thing into two equal parts.' Thus equality is intended in our Bisect. (3) R. δέκομαι, to receive. The received custom. Changed from †δέκη. (4) 'Chald. *deca*, to be pure, just: 'Mrt.

Δίκηλον, the same as Δέικλον.

Δίκορος, Δίκορος, double: from δις, κᾶρα, κᾶ, the head. 'So Δι-κραιος, Δι-κραιος, Δι-κράνος: Dnn.

Δικτινα, Diana, goddess of the chase: from

Δικτυον, a casting-net, hunting-net: from

Δίκο, to throw.—'R. δίω, [δέδικα:] to drive: 'Dnn.

And Διέμαι is to press on. (2) 'Chald. *decha*, propello: 'Mrt. 'Hebr. *dechee*, to drive: 'Wr.

Δινέω, to whirl: to thresh out, 'as done by cattle going round in a circle: 'Dnn. And

Δινη, a whirling, whirlwind, whirlpool. Δίνος, dizziness:—a round area, threshing-floor:—large round goblet.—R. †δίω, Διέμαι. 'For the [wind or] water διεται: 'Mrt. As κίω, κινέω. Above. (2) Our *din* may be allied.

Διζός, double, from Δις, Δισσός, as Τρις, Τριζός.

Διόνιστος, Bacchus.—'For, when he was born, he pierced *ἐνυξε* (*νύσσω*), the thigh of Jove Διός: such is the fable: 'Mrt. 'He was taken from Semele's womb, and inserted in Jupiter's thigh, and thence in time came forth: Lenn. (2) 'From Διός, his father's name, and Νύσα, the place of his education in India: 'E. Valpy. (3) The Etym. M. explains the Ionic form Διόνιστος 'king of Νύσα', from the *Indian* *δίνος*.

Δίος, divine: from †Δις, Διός.

Δίπλας, Διπλάσιος, double.—'R. δις, πλάσιος, πλήσιος, equal, as in Παρα-πλήσιον. Others prefer δις, πλάξ, a flat surface, which seems preferable: 'Dnn. Δίπλας would make Διπλάσιος, much as Ἀφροδίτη Ἀφροδίσιος.

Διπλόος, double: in Ἀπλόος.

Δις, twice.—'For *δύς* from δύο: 'Buttm. Τρις from τρις is easier. Δις by imitation.

Δις, g. Διδί, Jove: 'Cretan Θιδί, Laconic Σιδίς: hence a variety Ζεύς, also Ζεύς, Θεός, *Dew*: 'Dnn. See Θεός. (2) R. †δίω, διαινώ, to wet, διερός, δένω, &c. From the moist atmosphere.

Δίκορος, a quoit,—round trencher;—sun's disk.—R. δίκο, to throw, as λείχη. Hesych. has 'δικον καὶ δισκον: (Maill.)

Δισσός, double: R. δις, as Τρις, Τρισσός.

Διστάω, to doubt.—R. δις, †στᾶω: To stand between two roads, uncertain which to take.

Διφάσιος, double.—R. δις, φάσις, appearance: or φάσις, speech, as Lat. bi-fariam from 'fari': said in two ways. So Τριφάσιος.

Διψάω, to seek, search for, enquire.—'Allied to Δίω, Δίχημι.' Dnn. And to Διόσκω. (2) R. διὰ, ἀψάω: To seek for by touching softly.

Διψέρα, hide, sack, parchment, tent.—Soft for †δε-φθέρα, from δέφω, ἐδέφθη, to knead leather. (2) R. δις, φθείρω, φθερά, to taint, i.e. soak. As Bis-cuit is French for Twice-baked.

Διψος, chariot-board which could hold two;—chariot;—seat, stool.—R. δι-φόρος, from δις, φέρω.

Δίχα, Δίχθα, in two ways.—R. δις, as Τρίς, Τρίχα, Τρίχθα.

Διψάω, to thirst.—'Διψάω and Διψάω are kindred words.' Dnn. Prop. to seek or search for (drink). To Thirst, 'to want to drink.' Dr. J.

Δίω, and Διόσκω, in Δεδίσσομαι.—'Or Hebr. *dehek*, to press upon.' Wr.

Διωλόγιος, extending far and wide, great, vehement: For διωλόγιος, (as κλέιδανος κπίθανος, liLium from λειπίον,) from δι-ορέγω, to stretch out. T. Æol. as in ὀνύμα, ὄγυρις.—Ewing makes it 'Killing, wearing out, from διὰ, δάσκω.'

Δμῶς, a slave: R. δαμῶς, δμῶ.

Δνοπαλίζω, to swing, fling or wrap about.—'R. δονέω, πάλλαω.' Dnn. Two verbs, as is thought in Ψηλαφάω. Lenn. from δίνω, πάλλαω. (2) Dr. Jones for δνοπαλίζω from

Δνόφος, the same as Γνόφος, Κνέφας, Νέφος.

Δοδασάτο: in Δέαστο.

Δόγμα, opinion, decree.—R. δοκέω, ἴδω, δέδογμα.

Δόδρα, the Lat. *doctrane*, which is ultimately Greek. ΔΟΘΗΝ, a whitlow.—Q. ?

Δοιδυέ, δοιδύκος, a ladle, pestle.—For δόδυξ, (as μαίμωδ,) redupl. from δύνω, to penetrate into, and so divide. 'Quo res tundendo *dividas*': Lenn. Compare Δοιδῶ, Δόο.

Δοιή, doubt between two things; and Δοιδῶ, to doubt; from

Δοιδῶ, δύο.

Δοκάω, -άω, -έω, like Ἐξcipio, Intercipio, to look out for, observe, expect, watch, try to take from δέκομαι, δέδοκα. So 'Ἐδέγμην is Expectabam; Ποσι-δεγμένοι Expectantes: Προσ-εδέγην waited for, Luke 23. 51.

Δοκέω, ἴδω, ξω, to look out for: to observe, expect, think likely, judge, determine:—to be thought to be, to seem to be, appear:—to the much thought of. See above. (2) Δοκέω; to seem, from ἴδω, δέξω, δέδοκα, to show (oneself).

Δοκίμος, well thought of, esteemed, approved. Δοκιμῶ, to examine and judge if a thing is δοκίμος; to judge well of.—Above.

Δοκός, a beam, rafter for roofs.—R. δέκομαι, δέδοκα. 'For it is *received* in the ends by which it is fastened.' Ewing. 'In building, beams are *received* at the ends into other pieces of timber.' Pkh. See 'Αμείβομαι.

Δόκος, ambush.—R. δοκάω, to look out for.

Δολιχός, long: Δόλιχος, a race-course, &c.—For

†Τολιχός, allied, it seems, to Ἐρ-δολιχός, continuing, lasting. The Δ is here for Τ, as Δάπης, Τάπης, &c. and Ἐν-δολιχός and Δολιχός are allied to Τέλος, end, i.e. the furthest *extent*, and Τῆλε, far off. (2) R. δόλος. Pliny: 'Vallem longo tractu *fallacem*.'

Δόλος, deceit: the same as Δέλος in Δέλεαρ.

Δόλων, a stiletto, from the Δόλος. 'A small sword hidden in the stick,' Hesych.—This leads us to the meaning, 'a lesser sail in a ship,' as hidden among the larger ones.

Δόμος, a house: δέμω, δέδομα.

Δόναξ, a reed, as shaken by the wind: Luke 7. 24. From

Δονέω, to shake, as Δινέω. Compare φθίνω, φθόρος.

Δόξα, opinion:—good opinion, when one is well thought of, glory.—R. δοκέω, ἴδω, ξω.

Δορά, a skin flayed: δέρω.

Δορέ, δορκός, wild-goat, gazelle, 'as endued with the keenest sight', Plin., from δέρκομαι, δέδορκα.

Δόρπον, 'the chief meal of the day, dinner or supper. Prob. by metath. from δρέπω': Ldd. Δέδροπα, δέδορπα. 'Prim. a plucking of fruit.' Lenn.

Δόρυ, wood, plank, spear-shaft, spear.—R. δέρω, δέδορα: Wood peeled.

Δόσις, Δόμα, a gift.—R. ἴδω, δίδωμι.

Δούλος, bondman, slave.—Δέω, ἴδω, δούλος, δουλος: Bound. (2) 'Akin to δόλος, deceit, the natural vice of slaves.' Dnn. 'The Latins called slaves *furcs*': Damm.

Δοῦκος, noise.—'Perh. imitative.' Dnn. 'An imitative word.' Ldd. 'Without doubt from the sound [δουπ]:' Lenn. Compare our Τῶν and perhaps Τύπ-τω.

Δοχή, reception, &c.: δέχομαι.

Δογμαϊκόν, a dochmiac foot, marked orig. υ - - υ -, but much varied.—R. δοχμός, transverse, or succeeding one another: υ - succeeded by - υ, then -.

Δοχυή, as much as the hand can hold, a span: And

Δοχυός, -ιος, 'oblique, from the side, transverse, bent, crooked.' Dnn.—The last meanings justify Mrt.'s deriv. from δέχομαι, δέδοχμαι: What is bent, being able to take in or inclose, contr. to what is straight. See above.

Δράγμα, a handful.—R. δράσσομαι, δέδραγμα.

Δράκος, the eye: and

Δράκων, a dragon: from its quick sight, from δέκομαι, ἔδακον, ἔδρακον.

Δράξ, palm of the hand, grasp.—R. δράσσομαι, δέδραξαι.

Δραπέτης, a run-away.—R. ἴδω, δίδρασκω.

Δράσσομαι, to grasp, hold fast, drag.—As Τάω, Τάσσω, so Δράω, Δράσσω. Now words get certain twists in their application, as the word *Drama* and *Dramatic* from this very verb δράω. From δράω is Δραστήρ a worker; Δραστήριος active, vigorous, violent; Δραστήριος, *drastic*; hence Δράσσομαι seems to have meant, to work energetically or violently with, use force or

violence to, clutch, seize, drag. Ldd. says it means, 'to seize, spec. by the hand.'

Δραρός, flayed.—Δέρω, δέδραται, δαρρός, δραρός.

Δραχμή, drachma, dram.—R. δράσσομαι, †δέδραχμαι: As much as one can lay one's hand on.

†Δράω, Δρήμι, Διδράσκω, †Δρέμω, (δρόμος,) to run, to run away.—Allied to Τρέω, Τρέμω, to flee, fear: and Τρέχω, which see.

Δράω, 'to be active, to perform, do:' Dnn., who explains Κονέω 'to run rapidly, to haste, to be active or busily employed.' Hence then this δράω from †δράω above. Compare too Πρεδω and Ξπουδάω. Why in fact do we run at all? To do something δράσ-τακάτ.

Δρέπανον, a sickle: from

Δρέπω, to pluck off.—Δέρω, †δρέω, δρέπω, as Βλέπω. See Δρύττω. (2) 'Chald. teraph, decerpeit: Mrt. 'Hebr. dereb, to be sharp:' Wr.

Δρίλος, stripped bare, circumcised: then the member thus circumcised: then lustful.—R. δέρω, †δρέω, δρέπω; †δρίω, δρίπτω; †δρίω, δρίλος. Thus also

Δριμύς, sharp, stinging, bitter, shrewd.—R. †δρίω, †δρίω, δρίπτω. 'to tear, scratch', (Dnn.) Above.

Δρίος, a wood, copse. 'Some read Δρύος, from δρύς:' Dnn. Perhaps dialectic, as στῆτος and stipes, φρύγω and frīgo, κλῆτος and cllentis. So κλῆρα and κτ-νῆρα are both used. See the next.

Δροίτη and Δρότη, a wooden tub: from δρύς. Thus Δοιῶ and Δύω, two. See βουκλήνη.

Δρόμος, a race, &c.—R. †δρέμω in the first Δράω.

Δρόσος, dew:—a thing tender and delicate, a new-born animal.—As Δνόφος and Νέφος, so Δρόσος and †Ρόσος from βέω to flow, ἐβρύσαι pf. p., βόος a stream. (2) Allied to Ἰδρώς. As †ἰζενος, ἕενος.

Δρυμὸς, Δρύος, an oak-coppice.—R. δρύς.

Δρόσχοι, 'the props or stays on which is laid the keel of a new ship building:' Ldd.—R. δρύς, υός, ἔχω, ὄχα: The sustainers of the oak-keel.

Δρυκεπής, Δρύπτα, ripened on the oak or tree.—R. δρύς, πέπτα, to ripen.

Δρύπτω, to tear, scratch, wound.—Δέρω, †δρέω, †δρίω, δρίπτω: allied to Τείρω, Τερῶ, Τρίω. (2) 'Δόρυ, †δορύπτω:' Damm. (3) 'Hebr. tereph, to tear:' Wr.

Δρύς, 'the oak:—a tree in general, but esp. a tall, strong tree:—an old person, arida quercus (Horace):' Dnn.—Damm says: 'Δρύς is prop. a tree in general, for it is from Δδρυ'. But Lennep thinks the Δ is prefixed, for βύς, as in Δνόφος, Δρόσος; and βυσὸς, shrivelled, wrinkled, would agree with the bark of the oak, which is 'cortice asperi' (Forcell.), and with the Gnarled or knotty oak of our Poet. So Quercus Voss derives from Κερχαλέος (Κερχέος), hard, dry. Indeed †δρίω, δρίπτω, (which see,) to tear, scratch, would thus agree with δρύος. (2) 'R. δέρω, or Hebr. dor, etas, from its lasting so long:' Mrt.

Δρόφακτος, balusters about a court of justice.—

'For δρόφακτος': Ewing: from δρύς, φράσσω π-φρακται: an oak-fencing.—Dnn. from δρύς only.?

Δρόπαξ, a depilatory plaster.—R. δρέπω, δέδρωτα.

Δύη, woe, pain.—'A going under, from δύω, δύωω to sink:' Dnn. 'A sinking of the mind:' Ewing. 'As

sinking deep into the mind:' Damm: as Homer, 'Ὀφρα δὴν ἄχος κραδίην, κμάκρως σον γυνὴ δέδυνκε, and ἰ λύσσα δέδυνκεν. Dnn. explains δύωω, 'to precipitate into misfortune.' (2) 'Hebr. duos, to languish:' Wr.

Δύναμαι, to have power, be able. Δύναμις, power.—'Midd. of †δύνημι, δύνω, to undergo, undertake,

hence to be able:' Dnn. 'Prop. to have entered, introduced myself; hence the idea of power:' Lenn. Thus from †Ελεῖσθω to go and come is 'Ελεῖσθρος, free to act. And Venia from Venio, 'venia proficiendi'. Cic.

Δύω, Δοιῶ, Δοιῶ, two.—'R. δύω, δύμι, [†δῶω, δαίω], to penetrate, go through, separate: evidently connected with Διά, through, [Διακόσιοι, 200,] Δίς, Δίχα:' Dnn. and Lenn. (2) 'Sansk. दुई, Gipsy duy, Hindoo, Chald., Pers. du, Slavon. dva, Irish, Gail. da or do, Sax. Goth. dua:' Wbet.

Δύπτω, to dip, duck.—R. δύω to make to go under. As †βῶω, βάπτω.

Δύρομαι, the same as 'Οδύρομαι, to wail, lament. (2) Observe the formation of Δύη.

Δυν-, with pain or difficulty.—'Very prob. from δύνη, δύσις, δύω:' Dnn. From δύρησι, δύρης. As Μόγυς is Μόγυς, and 'Εργυς is 'Ερ γύρης. See Δύη.

Δυσνηλεγής, 'epith. of death and war, that sends one to an ill bed, from δυσ-, λέγω, to lay asleep:—hence hard, painful, uneasy;—and of men, hardhearted whence some from δυσ-, ἀλέγω, to care for:' Ldd.

Δύσκολος, hard to please: R. δυσ-, κόλον, difficult about his food.

Δυσμή, Δύσις, sun-setting.—R. δύω, δέδυσμαι, to go under.

Δύστηνος, wretched, a wretch: R. δυσ-, †στώ, sto: Who has no place for his foot to stand on. So 'Αστηνος. (2) Dnn. from δυσ-, στένω. Rather, στενός: cramped, straitened.

Δύσχυμος, 'troublesome, dangerous, fearful. Prob. at once from δυσ-, as Μέλας, Μελάγχυμος:' Ldd., Dnn. Perhaps -χυμος in the latter is allied to Χιτών, then in the former was imitative.

Δύω, Δύωω, Δύμι, Δύσσω, to go into, put on;—to go under.—Prop. to penetrate, divide, allied to †Δάω, Δαίω.

Δώδεκα, 12: δύω, two, δέκα, ten.

Δώμη, a house, δῆμος.

Δωρίζω, to speak or dress in the Dorian fashion.

Δωροκοπέω, 'to assail fidelity by presents: δῶρον, κόπτω:' Dnn.

Δῶρον, a gift: †δῶω, †δοερόν, δίδωμι.

Δῶρον, breadth of the hand, palm.—Vitruv.: 'Because the giving of gifts was called Δῶρον, and this is always done by the palm of the hand.'

Δῶς, Δωτήνη, a gift, δῶρον.

## E.

\*E, \*E, \*E<sup>2</sup>E, \*E<sup>2</sup>E, alas! — 'From the sound made by repeating this letter : Lenn.

\*E, acc. of Οἶ, as Σῆ of Σοῖ.

\*Εἶ, \*Εἶ<sup>2</sup> \*Εἶ, sounds of wonder or displeasure. Probably from the sound, like \*E and \*A: or from these united.

\*Εα, 'like Εἶα, well then, come on, words of encouragement, like \*Αγε, Φέρε, \*Εα δὴ. Prob. imperat. of \*Εἶω: Dnn. Allow it, permit it, let it be. \*Εα is, let alone, in Mark 1. 24. Luke 4. 34. (2) As 'neut. pl. εἶα whence εἰδών', (Donn.): Good, ans. to Εἶ, Εἶγε, Εγε.

\*Εἶν, if. — Hoogev. for εἰ ἄν. — But better as infin. of εἶω, εἶν, as Δοκεῖν and Εἰπεῖν are said simply: Allow it, grant it, as our If is Gift or Give.

\*Εἶνός, fit to be put on. — R. ἴτω, ἐννίμι, to put on: as \*Εἶω, \*Εἶανός. \*Εἶανον ἔστατο, Hom.

\*Εἶαρ, \*Ηρ, the spring. — As \*Εἶω is properly \*Εἶω, so εἶαρ is ἔαρ from ἴτω, to send forth, shoot forth, as Βάλλω, ἴβαλα, Βλαστάνω. So \*Εἶω, \*ΕἶαP, ΕἶδAP.

\*Εἶω, to let go, give up, let be, allow. — R. ἴτω, to let go, as Mitto, Per-mitto, Præter-mitto. Mer-ἵμι I permit (you to go), in Herod. 'Cetera MITTE loqui.' Hor., 'to omitte.'

\*Εἶων, 'genit. of good things, as from a neut. pl. εἶα; [as Hesiod, βλεφάρων κυνανεΑΩΝ; εἶος being = εἶος: Or] εἶος, εἶων, εἶων, εἶων.' Dnn.

\*Εἶδομος, for \*Επτομος from \*Επτά: Seventh.

\*ΕΒΕΛΟΣ, \*ΕΒΕΝΟΣ, ebony. — 'From the Arabic and Hebrew: ' Mrt.

\*Εγγίζω, to come ἐγγύς.

\*Εγγυαλίζω, to put ἐν γυάλῃ in the hollow (of the hand,) give. So

\*Εγγύη, 'a pledge put into one's hand, surety, bail: — a betrothing: ' Ldd. — R. ἐν γύῃ, γυάλῃ, in the hollow (of the hand). Above. And thus

\*Εγγύς, near. — For ἐν γύρῃ, or ἐν γύρῃς as ἐν ποδῶν, ἐμποδῶν: and so μεσσηγύς: Blomf.: At the hands or hand, at hand. Compare Δυσ-: and see above. And so \*Εξ ὑπο-γύου is used.

\*Εγείρω, to rouse, stir, or wake up. — 'Prob. akin to \*Αγείρω', Ldd. \*Αγω, \*Αγείρω: ἴΕγω, \*Εγείρω, to drive on. From this ἴΕγω are \*Επ-είγω and \*Ογμος. Thus \*Αρύω and \*Ερύω, \*Αλίω and Εἰλίω, Εἰκῶς and Αἰκῶς, Ἐquis.

\*Εγκᾶς, at the bottom, deeply: and

\*Εγκατα, the entrails. — Allied both to κατὰ, down, and ἴκειω, ἴκέσθαι, κείμαι, to lie. Above.

\*Εγκοισινοῦμαι, to be extravagant like *Cæsgra*, the wife of Alcmaeon.

\*Εγκοληπάδω, 'eat pædico, ἀ κῶλον, [intestinum,] et [ἴβαλα,] βαίνω. Vel, ut Suidas, κατα-πατέω, i.e.

ἐπὶ κόλῳ βαίνειν κόλα δὲ ὁ γαστήρ: [κόλα? an ἀ κῶλον cibus, in ventre positus?] Brunck. Ant a κωλέα, κωλή, quod vide. 'In Eustathius \*Εγκολαβίζω, to swallow down, Κόλασος or Κόλλασος being a kind of cake: to this, Cassaub. and Kust. assent. Schutz thinks it like Κολετρώω, said of prize-fighters; — to beat down, trample upon, met. ruin by calumnies: ' Dnn.

\*Εγκρίς, ἴδος, a cake seasoned with oil and honey. — R. ἐγ-κεράω, ἔγκρῳ, to internix. A medley. (2) R. ἐν κρίνω, to select; κριδόν, with choice or judgment. See \*Εμπίς.

\*Εγκώμιον, 'pertaining to festivals of Bacchus, or to feasts in which the praises of victorious champions were sung: a panegyric. R. κῶμος: ' Dnn. (2) As sung ἐν κῶμαις in the villages.

\*Εγρήγορα, to awake, to watch. — 'R. ἐγείρω, ἡγορα, ἐγρήγορα, ἐρρήγορα: ' Dnn. With some view perh. to ἐγΡομαι. We say treasure from thesaurus.

\*Εγρομαι, \*Εγρήσσω, to be watchful. — R. ἐγείρω, ἴεγρω.

\*Εγχελς, an eel. — 'The etymol. of Damm from ἐν, ἰδς, mud, is probable: ' Dnn. But the X? and the E? No: Better Lennep, (like ἔγχος,) for ἐχελς from ἐχῶμαι to adhere: Sticky, glutinous.

\*Εγχεσίμορος, 'fighting with a spear, in close fight. Some say, ἔγχος, μόρος: Furious with the spear. Others prefer μόρος: Whose choice is the spear. Others take μόρος for μάλος: Toiling with a spear. Compare ἴδμορος, \*Τλακμόρος, Σινάμορος, which countenance the last deriv.: ' Dnn. — R. ἴμω, monco: ' Blomf. See Μότος.

\*Εγχος, a spear, — sword. — As λαΓχάνω, for ἴεχος from ἐχω, to hold in the hand. Homer: \*Εγχε' ἐχοντες, holding. Compare Habēna from Habeo, to hold.

\*Εγῶ, \*Εγών, I. — 'R. εἶω, I am: Damm: ' Dnn. I.e. εἶων, εἶων, being, existing: 'I who am here: ' Thus σιΓαλδεῖς: and Γοῖνος was said for Οἶνος. Indeed the Boeotians said Ἰῶ, Ἰών, without Γ. (2) \*Ik Goth., ic Sax., ich Dutch, ig, eg, ' Todd. ' Sanskrit, agam: ' Wbst.

\*Εδανός, pleasant. — As \*Εδανός, eatable, from \*Εδω; so for Ἰδανός from ἦδω to please. See Κεδνός.

\*Εδαφος, ground, bottom, foundation, bottom. — R. ἔδος, a seat: as κρόταφος. 'That on which anything rests: ' Dnn. So \*Εδεθλον is used.

\*Εδέατρος, taster of dishes for the diners: R. ἔδω.

\*Εδνα, bridal presents. — For ἐδανὰ, pleasant, acceptable.

\*Εδος, \*Εδρα, \*Εδάλιον, a seat, foundation; — seat for a god, statue. — R. ἴεζω, ἴδον, to seat.

\*Εδω, εδο, \*Εδομαι, and \*Εσθω, \*Εσθίω, to eat. — \*Εδω and ἴΕθω, ἔσθω (as ἔσχω,) are from ἴεω. Thus



‘Εἶωμεν Π. τ. 402 from οὐς. *ἔμμι* from *ἴω*, to satiate: to which some refer *ἔμμι*, *ἔντο* in the Homeric *ἔθνητος* *ἔξ ἔρον ἔντο*, (‘satisfied their desire of food’), better referred to *ἔμμι*: Dnn. Indeed all these are allied to the simple *ἴω*: to send away, *dimissis* my wants, to satiate myself, to eat. Even the common sense of *ἴω* would apply, as Homer: *ἐμοὶ κατὰ λαμὸν* ‘*ΕΙΗ* Οὐ πόσις οὐδὲ βρώσις: demittitur, Clarke: but Heyne reads ‘*ἴη*, should go, and quotes Horace, ‘*Descendet in ventrem meum*’. Δ, as in *εἶλω*, *βάδην*, *δάην*, *ἀδέω*, *ὑδωρ*, Lat. *luDo*. (2) Our verb *eat*, Icel. *eiā*, Sax. *etan*.

‘*Εἶω*, *εἶσα*, to seat, settle, *Εἶσμαι*, to sit. — R. *ἴω*, *ἔμμι*, to send (down).

‘*Εθεῖρα*, hair, mane, crest. — R. *ἔθος*: As done after the fashion. ‘*Comtos de more capillos*’, Virg. (2) R. *ἔθειρω*, from the great care taken of the hair. Thus *Κομέω* and *Κόμη*, *Καρη-κομώντας*, ‘*Ἐπ-πλοκαμίδες*.

‘*Εθεῖρω*, to pay attention to. — R. *ἔθος*, as *ἀγείρω*, *ἰμείρω*. Thus Homer’s *ἔθειρει ἀλῶν*, ‘*de more colit*’ Clarke: and Heyne explains it ‘*ΕΘΟΣ ἔχει γράζεσθαι*. (2) As ‘*Εθέλω* and *Θέλω*, so *ἔθειρω* and *ἴθειρω*, *θέρω*, whence *Θεραπεύω*. (3) R. *ἔθειρα*, which see. ‘As Fr. *peigner* is applied in the sense, Take special care of, Keep in a neat trim state.’ Dnn.

‘*Θέλω*, *Θέλω*, to wish, desire. — ‘Some derive with probability *Θέλω* from *ἴλω*, Θ for aspirate.’ Dnn. So *ἄμα*, *Θάμα*; *Θεολόπεδον*, &c. Thus the E in ‘*Εθέλω* came from the Augment: some say for *ἐρί*. (2) R. *ἔθω*, to be wont. Thus *Φίλω* is to be wont and to like. Indeed *Θέλω* is also ‘to be wont or accustomed’, (Dnn.)—Some say *ἔθει λῶ* for *λῶω*, to wish??

‘*Εθνος*, tribe, nation. — R. *ἔθος*: Living under the same laws. (2) R. *ἔζω*, *ἔθην*, to settle in a place. Compare ‘*Εσμός*.

‘*Εθος*, custom, usage. — R. *ἔζω*, *ἔθην*, to settle, establish: much as *Θέμις* and *Θεσμός* from *τίθημι*. (2) From *ἴω*, *ἴεθην*, *εἰμι*, to be. As ‘*Εἶς* and *Habitus* are ‘*mos quo res se habent*’, so *ἔθος* ‘*mos quo res sunt*. The verb *ἴω*, to be, is in *Matthiæ*. (3) ‘*Εω*, to put on habits and manners. Curtius has ‘*Induere mores Persarum*.’

Ei, if. — For *Ελεν* or *Εἴη*, let it be. (2) For *ἴε* imperat. of *ἴω*, *ἔμμι*: Let be, allow it, Per-mitte, Permit.

Ei δ’ ἄγε, ‘But then, come on! same as *Εἶα δὴ* [δὲ] ἄγε. Or *Εἰ* (ἐθέλεις): Dnn.—Or for *ἴε* imperat. of *ἴω*, *εἰμι*, to go: *εἰ ἄγε* agreeing with *Βάσκ’* *ἴθι*.

*Εἶα*, come on! — For ‘*Εα*, which see.

*Εἰδῶ*, to shout out *Εἶα*, as *Αἰδῶ*, *Εὐδῶ*: Dnn.

*Εἰαμένη*, ‘a low moist pasture, water-meadow. Usn. derived from *εἶσται*, *ἦνται*, they sat down, whence some write *Εἰαμένη*:’ Ldd. and Dnn. So ‘*Ημενος* is LOW. The rich are said in Eccles. 10. 6 to ‘*SIT in LOW place*.—But rather, as *Δεξαμένη*, a tank, is the particip. of *δέδεξι*, so *Εἰαμένη* of *εἰάμην* from *ἴω*, *εἶα*, *ἔζω*.

*Εἶω*, for *Δεῖω*, as *Γαῖα*, *Αἶα*.

*Εἶσθαι*, food: for ‘*Εἶσθαι* from ‘*Εδω*.

*Εἶδομαι*, to be seen, to be seen to be, to seem, as Video, Videor:—seem what another is, resemble. And *Εἶδος*, the look, form. R. *εἶδω*.

*Εἰδύλλιον*, ‘a small representation or picture, mostly of rural scenes, an *idyl*: from *Εἶδω*, to behold:’ Dnn. Or *Εἶδομαι*, to be like, as *Εἶδωλον*.

*Εἶδω*, to see; *Εἰδέω*, to know, ‘for what one has seen, one knows:’ Ldd. ‘That they may SEE and KNOW,’ Isai. 41. 20.—As *Οδρος* for ‘*Ορος*, so *εἶδω* for *ἴδω*, *ἴδέω*, (allied to ‘*Εδος*, a seat,) to set or fix i.e. the eyes upon, as *Βλέπω* is *ἴβλω*, to cast (the eyes upon), and ‘*Επίστανται*, to know, is from ‘*Επίστημι*, to set (the mind) on a thing, or place myself over it. (2) ‘Chald. *yeda*, he knew:’ Mrt. ‘Hebr. *ידע*, to know:’ Wr.

*Εἶδωλον*, an image. — R. *εἶδομαι*, to be like.

*Ελεν*, let it be: for *εἴησιν*. So *ἡγερθεν*.

*Εἶσθαι*, ‘*ἴσθαι*, to know, straightly, directly. — R. *ἴω*, *ἴεθην*, *ἴω*, *ἴθην*, to go: So as to go on, not turning to right or left, straight on, right on: Prov. 4. 25, 27. So ‘*ἴκταρ* from ‘*ἴκω*. Compare *ἴσθαι* a pace. See ‘*ἴθις*.

*Εἴθε*, I wish that.—‘R. *εἰ*:’ Dnn. and Wr. ‘So *Αἴθε*. Perhaps aspir. from *Εἴρ*.

*Εἴκατι*, *Εἴκοσι*, 20.—R. *εἰκάς*, as remote from the simple numbers: just as ‘*Εκατὸν* also is from *εἰκάς*. *Εἰ*, as ‘*Εκάτι* and *Εἴκατι*. (2) As *δέκομαι*, *ἐν-έκω*, *ἐκχειρία*, so *εἴκοσι* from *ἴκω*, *ἔχω*, to hold, contain: on the principle of *δέκα* from *δέκομαι*: Pkh. See *δέκα*. (3) ‘R. *εἰκάς*, [*αἰκάς*, *αἰκάς*] *αἰκάλις*, like, equal: An even number made up of two tens:’ Mrt. Or thus: with two like numbers, ten and ten: *εἰκόσι* dat. plur.—N.B. No foreign Root seems proposed.

*Εἴκελος*, *Εἰκός*, like, from *εἶδομαι*, *εἶκα*, to be like:—like to happen, likely, probable:—seemly, fit, as Videor, to seem.

*Εἰκή*, too readily, rashly, confusedly, in vain. *Εἰκάιος*, rash. — R. *εἴκω*, to yield: ‘Yielding to the impulse of the moment:’ Ormst.

*Εἴκω*, to be like, to seem, to seem fit. — R. *εἶδομαι*, *εἶκα*, Videor, to be like. (2) ‘Hebr. *ec*, so as:’ Mrt.

*Εἴκω*, to retire, give way, yield, obey. — R. *ἴω*, *ἔκα*, *εἰμι*, to go. See ‘*ἦκω*, ‘*ἴκω*. (2) ‘Hebr. *ikee*, to yield:’ Wr.

*Εἰκὼν*, likeness: *Εἰκὼς*, like. — R. *εἴκω* 1.

*Εἰλαπνίη δαῖς*, a banquet.—‘Usn. derived from (κατ’) *εἶλας πίνω*, to drink in companies: others from *ἄπτω*:’ Ldd. But *Εἰ*?

*Εἰλαρ*, shelter, covering. — R. *εἶλω*, to shut up. So *Εἰλεός*.

*Εἰλειθυῖα*, Lucina, Diana. — R. *εἰλευθυῖα*, *ἴελεύθω*, to come (to one’s assistance). ‘*Ἰλιθυῖα*, tuere matres:’ Hor. (2) R. *εἰλεῶ*, to pity. (3) ‘Hebr. *ileal*, to procreate:’ Wr.

*Εἰλεός*, a den, hole, as *Εἰλαρ*.

Είλεος, the iliac passion. — 'R. εἰλέω. As causing the patient to *writhe*, or as seated in the small guts which become unnaturally convoluted: 'Dnn.

Εἰλέω, Εἰλέω: See Εἰλῶ.

Εἰλη, for 'ΕΛη.

Εἰλη, 'Ιλη, a crowd, troop, band. — R. εἰλα, ἴλαω, to roll, to crowd.

Εἰλινδεόμεναι, the same as 'Αλυνδέω. And Εἰλίσσω as 'Ελίσσω.

Εἰλυνός, -υθμός, as Εἰλεός 1.

Εἰλυσσόμεναι, to wriggle about. And

Εἰλυνάω, as Εἰλύνω in

Εἰλω, Εἰλῶ, 'Ελλῶ, 'Ιλλῶ, Εἰλέω, Εἰλέω, Εἰλύνω, 'Ελίσσω, to roll, twist, wrap, crowd, assemble: — enfold, hem in, shut up: — twist, wind, creep or crawl along. — See in 'Αλλέω.

Εἰλωτες, the lowest class of slaves in Sparta. — 'Orig. from 'Ελος *Helos*, II. B. 584, and conquered by Sparta. Some from εἰλύν, to capture: 'Dnn.

Εἶμα, a garment. — R. ἴξω, εἶμαι, to put on.

Εἰμαρμένη, fate: 'R. εἰμαρμαι Att. for μέμαρμαι, μέμρομαι: 'Dnn.: Allotted: one's lot, μόρος.

Εἶμι, I am. — R. ἴξω, εἶμι, ἔμεναι, to be. See Εἴμι. (2) 'Pers. *am*, Goth. *im*, Sax. *com*: 'Webst. Our *am*.

Εἶμι, I go. — R. ἴξω, ἴξω, to go.

Εἶν, Εἶν, 'Εν, in. — Dnnb. from ἐννύμι, prop. to put, place in. (2) From ἐν, particip. of εἶς, being, i. e. being in a place. As *In-um*. (3) 'En, in, or yn Sax., Goth., Germ., Swed., Welsh, Lat. *Antu* Sanskr.: Wbst.

Εἰνάτερες, 'the wives of a husband's brothers, sisters-in-law: 'Dnn. — As εἰλεῖσθαι for εἰλεῖσθαι, so Εἰνάτερες (like θυγάτερες), from Εἰνύς a wife: an extended form of meaning, like Avus, Avunculus. So Eustath. and many take it. (2) Lenn. from ἐνός, old: 'Natu grandiores.' Or say ἐνός, last: Affinities in the last degree, remote. See 'Εννέα.

Εἰνᾶτος, ninth, as 'Εννᾶτος.

Εἰραφιότης, Bacchus. — 'Acc. to some it means Sown into Jupiter's thigh: ῥάπτω, ἑρράφα: 'Dnn. As Εἰληφα, Εἰμαρμαι.

Εἰργω, Εἰργω, 'Εργω, to shut in, confine: — shut out, drive off, prevent. — R. ἴξω, ἴξω, or ἐρύω, ἐρύκα, ἔρκα, 'to enclose, guard in' (Dnn.) So 'Αρω, 'to fit closely, to be closed or shut' (Dnn.), whence 'Αρκεώ, to keep off, hinder, prevent.

Εἰρεπος, bondage. — R. εἰρω, to bind, 'as perhaps Servus from Sero, Serui: 'Ldd.

Εἰρεσία, a rowing. — R. ἐρέσσω.

Εἰρεσιδώνη, a harvest wreath bound round with εἶρος wool, and carried by singers: — their song: — a herald's staff so bound.

Εἶρη, 'Ιρη, (as Εἰλη, 'Ιλη), place of assembly: 'prob. from εἶρω to speak: 'Ldd. Or εἶρω to shut in. See 'Απελλάει.

Εἶρην, 'Ιρην, (as above), 'a youth from his 20th year, when he was entitled to speak in the [εἶρη] assembly. Prob. from εἶρω to speak: 'Ldd. and Dnn.

Εἰρήνη, harmony, peace. — 'R. εἶρω, to join, or εἶρω to speak, converse: 'Dnn. Compare 'Αρμονία with ἄρω. In form like σεληνΗ.

Εἶρμς, a train. — 'R. εἶρω, like Sero, Series: 'Ldd.

Εἶρος, 'Επος, 'Εριον, 'Ερέα, wool. — R. εἶρω to weave.

Dr. J. defines Wool 'that which is woven into cloth.' — Grove says εἶρω 'to hold together': Joined close to and in itself. See 'Επτήριμος.

Εἶρω, to join, bind, string together. — R. ἴξω (in Dnn.), allied to 'Αρω. So 'Αγω and 'Εγείρω, 'Αλλω and Εἰλύνω. The Latin Sero.

Εἶρω, to speak, say: — ask, enquire. — As above: i. e. to join words together: so Plato derives it. See 'Ερέω, 'Ερομαι.

Εἶρων, a dissembler: Εἶρωνελα, irony. — Some say, from εἶρω, to talk: A mere talker. 'Who says more than he means', Dr. Jones. — Or from εἶρω to weave (deceit). Μύθους καὶ μῆδε' ὑφαίνων, Hom.

Εἷς, neuter 'Εν, one, as Τυφθῆς, Τυφθῆν. — Some think the Aspirate adscititious, (as Hand from Οὐδ'), and Εἷς to be Εἷς particip. of εἶμι, to be: An individual being. 'Ens est unum': Mrt. (2) Or Εἷς is particip. of ἵημι, letting go (all others), oneself being left alone. (3) Some say for ἴμεις, and 'Εν for ἴμην, ans. to Μία: See in Μέν. But? (4) 'Heb. *his*, that which is: 'Pkh. (5) Todd compares our *ace*, Germ. *ess*, Lat. *as*, *assia*.

Εἷς, 'Es, to, into. — R. ἴξω, ἴξω, εἶμι, to go (to). So from ἴκω is 'Ικταρ. (2) 'R. ἴξω, ἴξω, to send towards (or to): Ormat. (3) For εἶω.

'Εἵσκω, to make like. — Allied to Εἵκω, to be like, as ἔξχω. Some from

'Εἵσος, 'ἴσος, alike, equal. — R. εἶδομαι, εἴσομαι, to be like. Compare Εἵκω 1. And 'ἴσημι.

Εἵτα, so then, thus then, thereupon, therefore, furthermore: — even thus, nevertheless. — 'R. εἷ: 'Dnn.: If it be so. Τα, as 'Οτα Dor. of 'Οτε. (2) Εἵτα short for 'Επειτα.

Ἐκ or ἴξω, 'Εξ, from. — R. εἵκω, ἔω, to go away. (2) 'Chald. *HK*, to go: 'Pkh.

'Εκάς, far ἐκ from. Μακρὰν ἀπ' αὐτῶν Matth. 8. 30. But some from Εἵκω to retire.

'Εκαστος, each separately from the rest. — R. ἐκάς. So our Sundry from Sunder, Asunder: Sever and Several. 'We are separated one far from another: 'Nehem. 4. 19.

'Εκάτερος, each of two, each by himself. — R. ἑτερος ἐκάς reversed.

'Εκάτη, Hecaté, Diana: 'Εκατος, Apollo, also 'Εκατηβόλος. So both called for their far-shooting. 'Εκάς, &c.

'Εκάτι, 'Εκητι, on account of, from ἐκόν, willing for any purpose or object. 'I did it on account of him.' — Also, 'by the pleasure, will, favor, or aid of: a dative, from the same origin as ἐκόν: 'Dnn.

'Εκατόμβη, hecatomb, when prop. εκατόν βοῦς were slain.

'Εκατόν, 100. — R. ἐκάς, far: Remote from the units. 'Εκεῖ, there. — Allied to 'Εκάς, far off. Or, At that

distance *ἐκ* from this spot. (2) 'Chald. *haca*, here': Mrt. ?

'*Εκείνος*, the man *ἐκεῖ* there, that.

'*Εκλος*, unmolested, at ease, at leisure, secure, quiet. — As '*Εκόν*' is '*ἥκων* from *ἦκα*, so '*Εκλος*' is '*ἡκλος*, able to come and go, just as '*Ελεύθερος* from *τῆλεύθω*. *ΗΛΟΣ* as *βέβηλος*."

'*Εκκλησία*, assembly; *ἐκ-καλέω*, -*κλέω*.

'*Εκούσιος*, willing; R. *ἐκόν*, *οὔσα*.

'*Εκπαιγλος*, striking with awe. — For '*Εκπαιγος*, from *ἐκπλήσσω*, *ἐξέπαιγαν*.

'*Εκτικός*, habitual. — R. *ἔχω*, *ἐκται*, habeo, habitum.

'*Εκτός*, sixth? *ἐξ*, *ἐκς*, *ἐκτός*, as *δέκατος*. So the *ο* is dropt in '*Εκ-καλ-δεκα*."

'*Εκτός*, on the outside. — *Εκ*, *ἐκτός*, as '*Εν*, *ἐντός*.

'*Εκτωρ*, an anchor: as holding the ship. See '*Εκ-τικός*.'"

'*Εκυρός*, a father-in-law. — Dr. Jones says: 'From Arab. *hagar*. It means a father adopted'. — But, (like *βδελυρός*) as '*Εκόν*' is '*ἥκων*, so '*Εκυρός* is of the same origin: ad-ventitious, coming into the family. Compare *Νέος*, new, from *Νέομαι*, to come: A stranger, Ad-vena, '*Επ-ηλυς*."

'*Εκώδ*, willing. — Prop. *ἥκων*, as '*Εδνα* for '*Ἡδνα*, '*Ἡδνα*: 'Coming' (readily). — *Ἐδ*, I come, I delight to do Thy will. — Ps. 40. So '*Ἰκανός* from *ἰκάνω* Dnn. explains 'coming without impediments, ready.' And see '*Ελευθερός*.' (2) R. *εἰκώ*, to yield. Or, Hebr. *YKH* to obey. Pkh.

'*Ελάδα*, *ἑλαία*, the olive-tree. — Pkh. says: 'From Hebr. *hel*, to shine.' As 'well then from *ἐλ* whence *ζέλας*, splendor. (2) R. *τῆλάω*, to push forth (leaves): Damm. So Homer calls it *τανύ-φυλλας*, *ὑφι-πέτῃλος*, *τῆλεθόοντα*. (3) R. *ἑλός*. As fond of marshy places: Greg.

'*Ελαιον*, oil of '*Ελαία*, olive. (2) Affinities in Sax., Armor., Welsh, Irish, Germ. &c. Lat. *oleum*, our oil.

'*Ελάνη*, the same as '*Ελένη*."

'*Ελασμα*, metal beaten out. — R. *τῆλδω*, *ελαίνω*, to beat out.

'*Ελάσσω*, less. — R. *ελαχός*, as *βαθύς*, *βάσσων*.

'*Ελάτρη*, a fir: — oar or spear made of it: — a boat. — 'Perh. from [*ἐλαται*,] *ελαίνω*: from its straight growth: 'Ldd. 'Like mountain firs, as tall as they: 'Hom., who calls it *οὐρανο-μήκης*. — Some make the *ο* primary: *ΕΛΑΤΗΣΙ Πόντων* '*ΕΑΤΝΟΝΤΕΣ*, Hom.

'*Ελάτρη*, shoot of the palm-tree, derived prob. as above. Compare Palma, the palm-tree, and the greater shoot or leader of the vine, and the broad part of an oar.

'*Ελατήρ*, a broad flat cake, as *ελατός* beaten out. See '*Ελασμα*."

'*Ελαίνω*, *τῆλδω*, to drive, drive or beat away, beat out. — *Εἴλω*, *Εἰλέω*, *Ἰλλω*, *Ελαίνω*, are kindred words: 'Dnn. See '*ΑΑΕΩ*, primitive, to drive.

'*Ελαφος*, a deer. — As *κρόταφος*, *θαφος*. R. *ελάω*, *ελαίνω*, from its agility, which from Ago, Agilis.

'*Ελαφρός*, nimble, light, as an '*Ελαφος*: for *ελαφρός*.

'*Ελαχός*, small. — Prop. beaten out, *εληλαμένος*. '*Ελαφρός*, '*Ελαφος*, '*Ελαχός*, all perh. from, or at least akin to '*Ελάω*.' Dnn.

'*Ελδομαι*, to wish for, long for. — Mrt. well from *τῆλω*, to take (with the eyes,) as *ἄδω* is to take and to desire. See *ἄλδω*, *μέλδω*.

'*Ελεās*, some bird, 'perh. as frequenting the *ἐλεα* marshes: 'Dnn.

'*Ελεγος*, a lament, elegy. — R. *ε* alas, *λέγω*. (2) Some from *ἀλέγω*?

'*Ελέγχω*, to examine, prove, convict, expose, refute. — As *ἐνέγκω*, *καίχδω*. For *τῆλέχω*, from *ἐλ*, *ἔχω*, to hold in the light of the sun, as *ἐλπί-κρυψ*, examined in the sun. (2) R. *τῆλω*, *εἶλον*, as '*Ἀλίσκω*, to seize, to take in the act. (3) Bp. Bibbitt from *τῆλω* *εργχος*, to seize a spear as in feudal times to determine a charge against one.

'*Ελεῖος*, '*Ελεῖος*, '*Ελεός*, '*Ελπίς*, *Ελάνιος*, '*Ιληος*, '*Ολῖος*, 'a dormouse' or squirrel: — also a hawk: — an animal called in Fr. Loir, the same genus as the Dormouse. 'Perh. from *Ελεός* a hole or hiding-place: 'Dnn. (2) R. *εἰλέω*: the squirrel from whirling its tail: 'Greg. (3) Allied to '*Ελινύω*, (which see,) to be inactive: 'as the dormouse.

'*Ελεεῖν*, war-cry, like '*Αααά*.

'*Ελεῖν*, to try '*Ελεεῖν*."

'*Ελεῖω*, to whirl, twist, much as '*Ελίσσω* redupl.

'*Ελένη*, a light, lamp. — R. *ἐλ*.

'*Ελένη*, a wicker-basket to carry the sacred utensils: perh. from *εἰν* to take: 'Ldd. and Dnn.

'*Ελεος*, pity. — R. *εἰλέω* to roll: A commotion of the bowels: 'bowels of mercies: N. T. So '*Ιλαος* is propitious from *τἄλω* or *τἰλλω*. (2) 'Chald. *ala*, to lament: 'Mrt.

'*Ελεος*, -*ον*, 'a table on which meat is cut up, a kitchen-table: 'Dnn: — Damm from *εἰν*, δι-*εἰν*, to divide. (2) Lemn. from *εἰλω*, to revolve, as *Versatilis*, that may be easily turned. Sueton.: '*Cœnationes tabulis versatilibus*."

'*Ελεσις*, 'low ground, marsh land: from *ἐλος*, *ἐλεος*: 'Dnn. See *ΕΛΙΣ*, *θαλασσις*.

'*Ελεύθερος*, free. — R. *τῆλεύθω*, as *φοβερός*: Coming and going as he pleases. 'Thou walkedst whither thou wouldst', John 21. 18. See '*Ἰκανός*. So Venia from Venio. '*τῆλεύθω* is allied to '*Ελαίνω*, to advance.

'*Ελεφαῖρα*, 'to cheat with empty hopes, (from *ελέ-φας*.) said of the dreams that come through the *ελέφαντος* ivory gate, Od. 19. 565: a play of words betw. *ελέφας* and *ελεφαῖρα*. 'Ldd. (2) R. *ελαφρός*: To make light of. *Ε* as *νημερτής*, *πλεμίζω*, *κελυφος*, *græssus*. So *ρ* dropt in *δρῶ(ρ)ακτος*.

'*Ελεφαντίασις*, a leprosy, wrinkling up the skin like an *ελέφαντος* elephant's.

'*ΕΑΕΦΑΣ*, an elephant. — 'Hebr. *eleph*, an ox: 'Mrt. So the Romans called them '*Lucānos BOVES*."

“Ελη, Είλη, the heat of the sun. — Much as ἥλιος, ἥλιος and ζέλη; Χέω, Χέλνυ; ἥτις, Τέλος; so ἥτις, ἥτις, the emission (from the sun), as ἥλιος Βολή. See “Ελος. (2) ‘R. εἰλέω: As caused by the *revolving* sun.’ Ewing. (3) ‘Hebr. *hel*, to shine.’ Mrt.

“Ελική, a winding, twisting; — ‘a willow, from its flexibility, also “Ελική; — the Great Bear, as seeming to revolve through the Pole.’ Dnn. — R. ἄλισσα.

“Ελικών, thread hanging from a distaff, and winding round the spindle as it turns. — Above.

“Ελινός, tendril, — vine. ‘What is wound round or curled.’ Dnn. — R. ἥλιος, ἥλιος.

“Ελινός, to take rest, keep holiday, stand still, be idle. — ‘Prob. from dogs, &c. rolling themselves up in sleep: ἥλιος.’ Dnn. (2) ‘Hebr. *len*, to rest.’ Wr. ?

“Ελός, anything twisted or twisting, armet, earring, — eddy, whirlwind, — tendril, — curl of hair; — feeler of the polypus; — bowels, from their convolutions; — a spiral line; — vault. — From

“Ελίσσω, ζώω to twist, roll, &c. — Allied to Εἰλέω, Εἶλω.

“Ελίσσος, ‘a creeping plant with yellow flower or fruit.’ Ldd. — R. ἥλιος, ἥλιος, χερσός.

“Ελκος, a wound, — running sore, ulcer. — R. ἥλιος; A wound made by a spear dragging the flesh with it and tearing it, like Δι-σπάρω. — But Pkh.: ‘As the sore seems to attract the morbid juices to the affected part.’ Schleusn.: ‘Quod vitiosos attrahat humores.’

“Ελκος, to draw, drag. — R. ἥλιος, ἥλιος, to seize. (2) R. ἥλιος, ἥλιος, ἥλιος, ἥλιος, to urge forward, drive. Thus ἥλιος, ἥλιος. (3) ‘Hebr. *hillech*, to make to go.’ Mrt.

“Ελλανός, band for binding corn-sheaves. “Ελλάς, Εἰλάς, a bond. — R. ἥλιος to roll up. — So ῥυγΕΑΔΑΝΟΙ.

“Ελλερα, ‘the same as ἥλιος, ἥλιος.’ Steph.

“Ελλάς, “Ελλος, ὅτος; dumb. Plutarch explains τοὺς ἥλιος ἥλιος by ἥλιος ἐπὶ ὄντα “Ελλομένην καὶ κατ-εργουμένην, having the voice straitened and shut up. “Ελλος is also a fish in general, ‘mutis piscibus’, Hor. — and a particular sort. ‘Some render “Ελλάς, swift, from ἥλιος, ἥλιος.’ Dnn.

“Ελλάς, “Ελλάς, a fawn. — As just above, from ἥλιος, ἥλιος, to drive: from their agility, (ago, agilis), as “Ελλάς. ‘Like the bounding, roe.’ Pope. (2) ‘Hebr. *agal*, a stag.’ Mrt.

“Ελλω: in Εἶλω. “Ελλερε is ‘come on,’ and has the sense of “Ελάνερε, drive on. So “Αγε.

“Ελμιν, a worm. — R. ἥλιος, ἥλιος, to roll or twist about. See Εἶλω.

“Ελος, a marsh. — As ἥτις, Τέλος; ἥτις, ἥλιος; Χέω, Χέλνυ; so ἥτις, “Ελος, (See “Ελη); As emitting vapors or exhalations. Justin speaks of the ‘*paludium gravis nebula*.’ Dryden of ‘a land of *dogs*, a heaven fat with fogs.’ (2) R. ἥτις, heat of the sun, perh. heat generally, just as “Αλέα is used of both: From the tepid nature of marshes.

“Ελπίς, hope or fear. “Ελπομαι, to hope, — to think.

— Like “Ελδομαι to wish, from ἥτις, to seize with the mind. Π, as μέλις, ὅδις, σάπις, πόρις, ἥλιος, ἥλιος.

“Ελῦμα, the stock or handle of the plough as turning it round: — a cover or case, as wrapping or enfolding. — R. ἥλιος.

“Ελῦμος, a case, sheath, quiver: — flute-case, and flute. — Above.

“Ελῦτρον, a cover, case, as “Ελῦμος: — sheath, shell, cistern, reservoir.

“Ελῶν, “Ελῶν, to roll, wrap, coil: in Εἶλω.

ἥτις, to take, seize. — Prop. to hem in, and so take.

See Εἶλω, “ΑΛΕΩ, and “Αλίσκομαι.

“Ελωρ, capture, booty. — Above.

“Εμβάς, “Εμβάδιον, a shoe. — R. ἐν, βάς: Into which we get, or in which we go.

“Εμέω, to vomit. — R. ἥτις, ἥτις: whence “Εν-εμα: To throw up, cast the stomach.

“Εμπαίεος, forthwith. — ‘Some from ἥτις ἐπεί, No sooner said than done: — better from ἐν, ματαίειν, to seize: Clutching at, and so hastily.’ Ldd. So Rapio, Rapidly, Raptim.

“Εμπαίεος, to put the fingers down the throat to cause sickness. — ‘From ματαί, allied to μάσσω, to handle, work with the hand.’ Dnn. — Allied to Ματαίω, to search, explore.

“ΕΜΟΤ, ΜΟΤ, “ΕΜΟΙ, ΜΟΙ, “ΕΜΕ, ΜΕ, of me, to me, me. — “ΕΜΕ Armor, Sax., Sanskrit: “ΕΜΟ Gaelic. The Hindoos use “ΕΜΕ in the Nom., as in Celtic “ΕΜΙ? Wbst.

“Εμπάζομαι, to busy oneself about. — As πῖμπλημι, τῖμπλημι, ἀμπλακῶ. For ἥτις ἐμπάζομαι from ἥτις, to be occupied in. See “Οπάζω. (2) R. ἐν, πᾶς. As the Horatian ‘Sum totus in illis.’ (3) R. ἥτις, pascō, pasci, to tend sheep. Compare Παιών. (4) Allied to “Εμπαίος.

“Εμπαίος, experienced in. — R. ἐν, παίω: Well beaten or drubbed or stricken in, as “Εν-τριβής, and Τριβών. We say, Well-stricken in age. (2) ‘From, or akin to “Εμπάζομαι.’ Dnn.

“Εμπας, “Εμπα, “Εμπης, i.e. ἐν πᾶσι, in all respects, entirely: — every thing viewed together, taking in every thing, on the whole: — for all that, all the same for that, nevertheless. ‘And for ALL there were so many’, John 21. 11. ‘For all this,’ Isa. 5. 25.

“Εμπαίεος, the same as “Εμπαίεος from Πείρα.

“Εμπίς, ἥλιος, a mosquito. — R. ἐμ-πίω: Drinking in the blood. As Δι-κλῖς, ἥλιος, from κλῖω.

“Εμπλην, near to; from ἐν, πᾶς, ἥτις, to draw near. Also for Πλήν.

“Εμποδών, ἐν in the way ποδών of the feet, so as to be an im-pediment.

“Εμπουσα, a hob-goblin, that went on ONE FOOT as an ass’s, the other being of brass. — For ἐν-πούσα, from ἐν, πούς: as ἐμ-ποδών. (2) For ἥτις, as ἐμ-πομένη, following, pursuing. So τῖμπλημι. “Επομαι is ‘to cling, stick to a thing so as to follow its motions’ (Ldd.)

(3) 'All call her "Εμφοῦσα," says Demosthenes, 'διὰ τὸ πάντα ποιεῖν καὶ παύειν, from her wonderful activity and constant change of form': i.e. from ἐμ-ποιῶσα. But rather in the sense of ἐμ-ποιῶ, 'to excite in, as terror,' Polyb. xi. 12. 5: (Dnn.)

'Εμφερής, like: φέρων bearing ἐν in himself a resemblance to another. So 'Εμφέρης is 'to resemble any one' (Dnn.) 'Qui te tantum ore re-ferret': Virg.

ἐν, in: in ἐν.

\*ἐν, one thing.—Nenter of Εἶς, as τυφθὲς, τυφθέν.

(2) Some for Μέν, which see. (3) 'Sax. an, Germ. ein, Swed. en, Icel. einn, Welsh yn, Armor. uuan, Irish aon: Wbst.

'Εναίρω, to kill.—R. ἐν, αἰρω, to take, as (Inter-emo,) Inter-imo, Inter-ficio, Inter-neco. (2) Buttm. curiously as sending one to the ἐνέροι infernal regions. ??

\*Εναρα, spoils taken from the slain.—R. ἐν, αἰρω, ἐν-αῶ, to take: see 'Ενέπω. Some from ἐναίρω to slay.

'Εναργής, conspicuous.—'Some from ἐν, ἐργα. Better, ἐν, ἀργός or ἀργής: Dnn.

'Ενατός, ninth.—R. ἐνά.

'Ενδελέχεια, 'continuance, persistence, duration.' The Etymology not to be confounded with ἐν-τελέχεια: Dnn. Yet very prob. it is the same word, though used in a different sense; ἐνδελέχεια being put for ἐντελέχεια, as menTior, menTax makes menDax.—R. ἐν, τέλος, ἔχω: A holding on to the end: 'He that endureth unto the end', N.T. 'Εν in compounds, says Dnn., denotes 'approach [TO]': and again, 'Εν is Dor. and Æol. for 'Ες, whence the Latin In, TO, governs an accus.

\*Ενδοῖν, 'Ενδοῖ. within.—R. ἐν, much as 'Εντός.

\*Ενδινα, entrails.—R. ἐνδοῖν, like 'Εντερα: Ldd. Rather from ἐν-δινέω, 'to move or roll about' (Ldd.).

\*Ενδιος, in the open air, 'sub Jove frigido', from Δις, Διός, Jove. Also, in mid-day. Διός ἐν φάει, Eurip. For Jupiter was the author of light and father of day, called (Dies-pater,) Diespiter. Macrobian says 'Cretenses diem Δία vocant.' (2) The Punic *dias*, day, Welsh *diau*, Armor. *di*, Hind. *diao*, Gipsey *dioves*. So Canin., Wachter, Webst.

\*Ενδουέας, 'zealously, heartily, earnestly.' Prob. from ἐν, δούω, δεδούκα: piercingly, in the depth of the heart: Ldd.

\*Ενδούω, induo, to put on: ἐν, δούω.

\*Ενεία, 'Εννεία, nine.—From ἐνός, belonging to the last year or moon, and indeed 'last' as said in 'Ενος. 'Appertaining to the last unit', Lenn. We find ΕΝΝος as well as ΕΝος for 'yearly.' (2) Dnn. from νέος, because he finds Novus, Novem, and the Teutonic Neu is New and Nine. But the E? and he is obliged to say that this connection is difficult to explain. In fact 'Novus' is νέος, νέφος: and, as δέκα, decEM, so ἐνά, eneEM; and as Νεός is NOVus, so eNEem is eNOVem, Novem.

\*Ενεκα, 'Ενεκεν, on account of, with respect to.—As he Aspireat seems uncalled for in 'Ηγλώμαι, 'Ιστωπ,

Haud, &c. so ἔνεκα for ἔνεκα from ἐνέκα, (which see,) ἐνέχομαι, 'to be under the influence of or subject to:' (Dnn.)—'Εχ'ω indeed may here mean what Fero, Latum, do in 'with re-ference to', 'in re-lation to.' Compare oportet, it *im-ports*, it is *im-portant*, from *porto*.

\*Ενέκα, 'another form of ἐνέχω: Dnn., and so for ἐν-έχω, as δέχομαι: To hold in (the hand), bear.

\*Ενεός, 'Ενεός, 'dumb, silent, dull, silly.—Some from α, νόος. But it differs from 'Ανεός merely in form: Dnn. E, as 'Ερσην.

\*Ενέπω, to tell: ἐν, έπω, prop. to tell among.—Buttm. as lengthening of έπω. But the N.?

\*Ενερθε, Νέρθε, from below.—For 'Ενέροθε from 'Ενεροι.

\*Ενεροι, inhabitants of the infernal regions.—R. ἐν, τέρα whence έραζε, the earth. (2) Simply ἐν, as φο-ΒΕΡΟΙ.

\*Ενεσία, suggestion.—R. ἐν, τέω, εἶσαι: As sent into the mind. So

\*Ενερή, a clasp.—R. ἐν, έται, from έω: Sent in, inserted.

\*Ενη, 'Ενη: See 'Ενος 2.

\*Ενη, 'in Aristoph. Ach. 610 'once', from ἐν: written in the Schol. ένη, of the former year, formerly. Brunch has 'ΕΝ'Η ΟΤΚ, once or never: Dnn.

\*Ενηγής, kind.—R. ἐν, ές, έγος, good.

\*Ενίλατα, 'the four posts of a bedstead;—the two upright sides of a ladder;—linchpins of a wheel.—R. ἐν, έλαίνω, [ήλαται,]': Dnn. Driven in.

\*Ενήροθε: See 'Ανερήροθε.

\*Ενθα, here.—R. ἐν, in: Ldd.

\*Ενθεν, thence.—As 'Ενθα. Θεn as in οὐρανόςΘΕN.

\*Ενί: in ἐν.

\*Ενιαυτός, a year.—R. ἐνί, αὐτός: Returning in or into itself. 'In se sua per vestigia volvitur annus:': Virg. (2) R. τένος, a year.?

\*Ενικός, single.—R. έν, as Μανικός.

\*Ενιοι, some: i.e. ένι οί, ἐνί-εισιn οί, there are those who. So

\*Ενιός, sometimes, ένι ότε. Above.

\*Ενίπτω, to address, announce, like 'Ενέπω, and to address with rebuke, to chide:—Also to attack, said of actions.—R. ἐνέπω, much as τέπω, τέπιπέτω, πίπτω. But 'Ιπτω, to oppress, may seem to apply in some senses.

\*Ενίσσω, to tell, relate, speak.—R. ἐν, έπω, as 'Εχω, 'Ισχω.

\*Ενίσσω, 'same as 'Ενίπτω, differing only in form, to assail with reproaches: Dnn. 'Ενίπτω, ἐνίπτω, ἐνίσσω.

\*Εννεία: in 'Ερέα.

\*Εννος, 'Εννος, yearly. See 'Ενος.

\*Εννύμι, to put on.—R. τέω, as Σεώ, Σεέννυμι.

\*Εννύς or 'Εννός, Ννός, a daughter-in-law.—R. ἐν, νύμαι or τένομαι, the same as νέομαι: As coming into the family. So Νέος, new, is from νέομαι: A new comer.

†'Ενος or †'Ενος, a year, *annus*, found in the Grammarians.—Like 'Ετος, from †έω, είμι, to go: much as †Μάω, Μένος; †Γάω, Γένος. 'Εντι anni: 'Ον.—Or †έω, mitto, prætermitto: Passed by. See the next.

'Ενος or 'Ενος, of a year, a year old, belonging to the last year:—ένη και νέα, the old and new moon, the last day of the lunar moon:—έναι άρχαι, the magistrates of last year: 'Dnn. Prop. 'gone', 'past'; 'last', from †έω, to go, or †έω: see deriv. of 'Ενος, above. Some compare 'Ανω, to finish, and αύθεντης. So Plenus annus, and Πλειών, a year.—But αύριον και ένη, tomorrow and the day after: deduced by Ldd. from ές, ένός, i.e. ONE day more. (2) 'Hebr. *sence*, to change: ' Wr.

'Ενοσις, a shaking.—Many suppose a form ένόθω, from έν, †άθω, άσω, to push.

'Ενταύθα, 'Ενθαύτα, in this place, to this place.—The last word points to ένθα, αύτό: in that very place. (2) R. έν, ταύτό, with θα as ένΘΑ: for 'Ενταυτόθα.

'Εντεα, 'arms, armour:—utensils, outfit, furniture, tackling.—Buttm. from έννιμι, [ένται,]: 'Dnn. Or ές, gen. έντός.

'Εντελέχεια, 'the absoluteness, actual being of a thing, that by which a thing actually is. Prob. from έν τέλει έχειν, to be complete or absolute, on the analogy of νουν-έχεια: ' Ldd. Therefore rather the acc. τέλος: The having perfection in (it).

'Εντερα, the entrails: έντός.

'Εντεύθεν, 'Ενθενθεν, thence.—Like 'Ενθαύτα. The E like νέως, λεώς, νημερτής.

'Εντός, within: έν, as 'Εκ, 'Εκτός.

'Εντώ, 'Εντώνω, to furnish, provide, prepare.—'R. έντεα: 'Dnn. So Κεννάω from Κείνος.

'Ενυάλιος, Mars, the brother of 'Ενώ.

'Ενυδρις, an otter, living έν in the δδωρ water.

'Ενώ, Bellona.—Eustath. from ένω, i.e. φένω, (φόνος,) to kill: as Αελέω, Είλω. (2) Allied to 'Ανύω to despatch. See αύθεντης.

'Ενώπια, 'the walls at the sides or entrance of a portico or hall (Damm,) or those first seen on entering: έν, άπί: 'Dnn.

'Εξ, from: in 'Εκ.

'Εξ, six.—The Hebr. *sheesh* or (softly) *see* is proposed.—Sansk. *shashata*; and affinities are stated in the Saxon, Gothic, German, Danish, &c.—Yet 'Εξ may well be allied to 'Εξής, next after, as 'Η εξής, the next day. Espec. as in some languages the numbers go to 5 only, and then 5 and 1, 5 and 2, &c.

'Εξάντης, 'from άνω, as Κατ-άντης, Προσ-άντης: Not exposed, hence unharmed, sound, whole:—free from: ' Ldd. 'From εξ έναντίας, in a different state from what he was before: ' Herm.—'For 'Εξανότης, from εξανύω: Perfect: ' Dr. Jones.

'Εξαπίνης, suddenly, 'Ion. for 'Εξαίφνης: 'Dnn. i.e. for εξαφίνης. But perhaps from άπτω, as mentioned in Αλόγης.

'Εξαπλάσιος, —πλήσιος, sixfold.—See in Διπλάσιος.

'Εξαστις, 'rough edge left by tearing linen: also 'Εξεστις. Prob. from †εξάδομαι, as Διασμμα from Διάδομαι: ' Ldd. and Dnn.—'Εξεστις from εξ, εστώ, as in Ευ-εστώ, would agree with Damm's explanation, 'the ends of threads standing out of cloth.'

'Εξής, 'Εξείης, one after another, in a row, next:—immediately.—R. έχομαι, έξομαι, to hold on.

'Εξίς, habit of body or mind.—R. έχω, έξω, as Habit from Habeo.

'Εξίτηλος, gone off, vanished.—R. εξ, είμι, έτα, to go.

'Εξούλης δικη, an action of ejectment.—R. εξ, έλλω, έολα, to roll one out of. 'Ενολας istos ex prædā: ' Liv.

'Εξουσία, power.—R. εξ, άν ούσα: as 'Εξεστι, it is in our power. So Παρ-ουσία.

'Εξοχα: in 'Οχα.

'Εξω, out: εξ, as 'Ες, 'Εσω.

'Εόργη, a pounder, pestle, spoon.—R. έργω, έοργα: Working well, kneading. So 'Οργάζω.

'Εορτή, a festival.—R. όρω, έορται, (See above.): Excitatio: A day or occasion of excitement and course. Aspirate, as in 'Ορμάω and Hortor. (2) R. έίρω, έέρται, †έορται, to join together, to assemble. So 'Εερμένος, joined.

'Εδς, his: R. έ, as Τέ, Τεδς.

'Επαλξίς, a bulwark.—R. έπ, άλέκω, whence άλ-άκω, έω, to ward off.

'Επασσύντερος, one crowding on another.—R. έπ, άν, †συνός as in Θεός-συνός. (2) R. έπ, άσσαν, very near.

'Επαυράω: in 'Απαυράω.

'Επει, 'Επειδή, 'Επειν, &c., thereupon, consequently upon that, because:—close upon the time that, or after the time that.—Allied to 'Επί.

'Επειγώ, to drive on, press on, press hard on.—Allied to 'Επ-άγω, as 'Αγείρω to 'Εγείρω, and 'Ογμος to 'Αγω through a verb †Εγώ. (2) R. έπομαι: To make to follow. In form much as τμήΓΩ. (3) Buttm. compares πιέζω. See 'Εθέλω.

'Επίσιον, 'Επίσειον, crinis tegens pudenda.—Grove bene explicat έπ-εισ-ιόν, 'going over into.' Vide 'Επηγκενίδες, et vocem 'Αορτή ut explicatam suprā à Dnn.

'Επειτα, thereupon, thereafter, therefore, then.—R. έπ' είτα. (2) R. έπει, and τα as in 'Οτα.

'Επειρήθοε: in 'Απειρήθοε.

'Επέτης, an attendant: ' έπομαι.

'Επέτοσσε, 'same as 'Επ-ένυχε, fell in with or met. So Τόσσας, happening to be, like Τυχών. Allied perh. to Τόζον: ' Ldd. '†Τόω, [†τόσσω,] is like †τάω, †τρέω, τείνω, to extend to, to reach: ' Heyne.—Pauw thought it for †πέθεσσε, from θός: Ran up to.

'Επηγκενίδες, 'the long planks nailed along the upright ribs of the ship: prob. from ένεγκείν: ' Ldd. and Dnn. 'Stretching along over: Grove. Corrupted from 'Επ-ηνεγκίδες. See 'Εκπλαγος.

'Επηετανός, yearly.—R. ἐπ', ἐτος: Year upon year. The E doubled.

'Επῆλυς, a stranger.—R. ἐπ', ἐλέσθω, ἔλνται, προσ-ἔλντος. Ad-vena.

'Επηρεάζω, to threaten. And

'Επῆρεια, a curse: ἐπὶ, ἀρείδ.

'Επῆρης, 'able and willing to converse, and so rational, kind, gentle:' Ldd.—R. ἔπω: as Affabilis, Affable: and 'ἥπιος.

'Επῆριμος, 'from ἐπὶ, ἥριον. Orig. woven on or to, thick, close, thronged:' Ldd. (2) R. ἐπὶ, τρία: Threefold. H, as in ἐπῆτανός.

'Επὶ, upon, over, near upon, close upon, dependently upon, upon condition of:—in addition to, i.e. one thing on another.—From ἔπω as allied to ἔπω, Lat. apo, (Forcell.) ἀπνω, Lat. apno. So 'Ἀγείρω, Ἐγείρω; Ἀρω, Εἶρω; Ἄγω, Ὀγμος; &c.

'Επιβαί, 'Επιβάδαι, the day after a festival.—R. ἐπὶ, ἥδαι, βάδην.

'Επιαρέω, a dialect of 'Επι-βαρέω, as Ζέλλω of Βάλλω. (2) R. σάρω. To sweep over.

'Επι(ἀ)φελος, sharp, vehement.—R. ἐπὶ, ζα, φέλος, a stone, rock. So 'Α-φελής. (2) R. ἐπὶ, ἥ(ἀ)φελος allied to Ζάλη and Ζάψ, like Ψάω, Ψαφαρός. (3) 'Hebr. sibel, a torrent.' Wr.

'Επιήρανος, suiting, aiding;—warding off.—As

'Επιήρος, pleasant.—R. ἐπὶ, ἔρω, ἥρες, ἥραρεν, to suit. (2) R. ἐπὶ, ἔρως, to love.

'Επικάρσιος, from ἐπὶ-καρ, on the head, head-foremost.

'Επικουρέω, to-help, as ἐπὶ

'Επικουρος, helper in war, from κούρος; as κούροι Ἀχαιῶν is rendered by Damn 'soldiers', for it is youths who go to war. See Ὀπλότεροι.

'Επινάστιος, sojourning in a country, as 'Επ-οικος.—R. ἐπὶ, ναίω, ἦναι, νένασται.

'Επίνειον, sea-port.—R. ἐπὶ, ναῦς, g. νεώς.

'Επίνεψις, cloudiness.—R. ἦναι, ψω, νέφος.

'Επίζηνον, a chopping-block.—R. ζαίνω, ἔζηνα, 'to pluck, cut, strike' (Ewing).

'Επίπλοα, 'Επίπλοα, 'prop. things pertaining to the rigging and equipment of vessels;—household furniture, moveables: Dnn.—R. ἐπὶ, πλός, πλούς, a sailing. (2) For 'Επικόπλοια, things ἐπικόπλοια on the surface, opposed to fixed, i.e. moveable.

'Επίπλοον, the caul, 'membrane which covers and hangs over the fore part of the intestines:' Dan.—R. ἐπὶ, πέλω, to be, or πλός, ἥπλός.

'Επισπλής, on the surface, on the top.—R. ἐπὶ, on, πέλω, πέπλοα, to be.

'Επίσειον: in 'Επέσιον.

'Επιστάμαι, 'to place myself over a thing, understand, know: Ion. for 'Εφ-ίσταμαι, from 'Εφ-ίστημι: Ewing. We say to Under-stand. (2) R. ἐπ', ἴσθημι, whence 'Ιστωρ, Knowing.

'Επιστήμη, knowledge.—Above.

'Επιστοβέω, to insult, mock.—R. στείβω, ἔστοβα: To trample upon.

'Επιτάρροτος, gen. thought the same as 'Επιρροτος, which from ῥότος. 'Επὶ τὰ for 'Επὶ τὰς. But Lycophon has τάρροτος; this then, with Ewing, from τάρρος, τάρρος, the sole of the foot, or simply the foot; θέω, θάω, to run: Running on the foot, i.e. to bear help. Compare Βοηθός from βοη-θέω.

'Επιτήδης, 'from ἐπὶ τὰς, [or ἐπὶ τῇς, for this purpose,] for special purposes, purposely. 'Επιτήδειος, made for the purpose, fit, suitable; Οἱ ἐπιτήδαιοι, serviceable, friendly, as Necessarii: Ldd. (2) R. ἥδαι, ἥδην, (as παρα-βλήδην,) τείνω, tendo, intendo, attendo, as we say intentionally. Or attentively, as

'Επιτήδην is to practise assiduously, study.—Above.

'Επιπύπτον, a confection of olives: in some way allied, one would think, to πύπτος ἔλαια, a kind of small olive. Τυρός seems inapplicable.—(Very rare.)

'Επιπύπτος, to spit upon.—R. ἐπὶ, πύπτος; πτ becoming φθ, somewhat as δουρίληπτα, δουρίληφθ'.

'Επομαι, to follow 'Επὶ upon: and allied to 'Απτο-μαι to touch.

'Εποποι, a cry to mimic that of the

'Εποψ, οπος, ὠρυπα, the hoopoe or whoop.—Varro from its sound *pu pu*. See above.

'Επος, saying, word: ἔπω.

'Επτά, seven. 'Hebr. seba: 'Mrt. 'So the Chald., Syr., Ethiopic. *Sapta* Sanskr., *haft* Pers., *hapte* Zend. In Chald. and Syriac *seba* is to fill or satisfy: 'Whet. (2) As a consecutive number, from ἔπομαι, ἔπειτα, to follow. Or, as 'Εκτωρ from 'Εω, Οἶκτος from Οἶζω, so 'Επτά from the perf. pass. See ἔξ.

'ἔπω, to speak, relate.—Allied to 'ἄπνω, Lat. apo, apno, (Forcell.) ἀπνω, to join: To join words together, as Sermo from Sero, to join. Compare 'ἔρω 1. E and A, as Ἐγείρω, Ἀγείρω; Εἶρω and Ἀρω. Gellius says that 'ἔρω belongs to the aspirated ἔρω. (2) R. ἥδαι, ἥδην, (as ἥβλός, βλός.) To send forth (sounds).

'ἔρω, to be engaged 'Επὶ upon or about. Allied to 'Επομαι, to follow, pursue; and 'Απτομαι, to 'engage in,' (Ldd.).

'ἔρα, the earth, ground, whence ἔραζε, on or to the ground.—Mrt. from Chald. *ara*, the earth. (2) To ear (Isa. 30. 24,) is to plough, Goth. *arian*, Sax. *erian*. And Tooke makes *Earth* 'that which one *careth* or plougheth.' 'ἔρα may be allied to these and to Ἀρόω, Ἀρώ, ἀρο: to plough. Thus Ἀρόω and ἔρω, Ἀγείρω and Ἐγείρω. (3) Hemsterh. thinks it means 'desert land:' allied to ἔρως 2, and ἔρημος.

'Ερανος, a club feast where each contributed his share:—a club of subscribers.—Some from ἔρως, to pour out: more prob. from ἔρως to love: Dnn. So ἥραΝΟΞ, κοίραΝΟΞ, ούραΝΟΞ. (2) 'For ἔρανος from εἶρω to join together: Greg. So

'ἔρως, to love. 'E os, 'Eras, love.—R. εἶρω, ἥρω, ἄρω, to join, connect. 'Amor est nexu animorum: Greg.

'ἔρως, ἔξερως, to throw or pour out, empty: whence Δι-έ-μα, a funnel.—Allied to ἔρως, to draw. Thus

'Αφύσσω is, 'to draw from one vessel to another, to pour out,' Dnn. who justly allies 'Ερῶν to 'Παίνω, 'Πέω. (2) 'Hebr. arag, nudari:' Mrt.?

'Εργω, 'Εργάομαι, to work, do.—As we find 'Εργα βοῶν, 'Εργάσθαι γῆν, Dr. Jones from Chald. *cerk*, the earth. But as well from ἔρα, the earth, i.e. to do or work the earth, as Dnn. brings 'Αρῶ to plough from ἔρα. Γω, as τμήγω, ἀρήγω. (2) Mrt. from Hebr. *arag*, to weave. Say then from εἶρω, ἔρω, to weave. (3) R. ῥέω by transpos. (4) 'Εργω, 'Wérgω, allied to our *Work*, and its affinities in Sax., Goth., Germ., Swed. &c.

'Εργω, the same as Εἶργω.

'Ερῶ, to do, perform :—to perform a sacrifice, as Virgil, 'Faciám vitulá.' 'Ερδειν δυσίας Herod.—Allied to 'Εργω 1, and 'Ρέω.

'Ερέα, wool: in Elpos.

'Ερεος, *Erebus*,—darkness.—R. ἐρέφω, ἔρεθον, to cover, as στρέφω, ἔστρεβον, στρεβλός. (2) R. ἔρα: Subterranean darkness, much as κολοΒΟΣ. (3) 'Hebr. *ereb*, the evening:' Mrt.

'Ερεγμα: in 'Ερέκω.

'Ερεῖνω, to ask. ἐρέω.

'Ερείδω, 'to affix, infix, fix on, fix in, fix or press firmly on, lean upon, push into, press against, squeeze, resist, attack, to be quick:' Dnn.—As ἔΑρῶ and 'Ερῶν, 'Αγείρω and 'Εγείρω, so 'Ερείδω is allied to 'Αρω, 'to fix;—to be fixed: ἀράε, it is fixed:' (Dnn.). In form as ὄνΕΙΔΟΣ. (2) Butt. allies it to 'Εργω 2.

'Ερέθω, 'Ερεθίζω, 'to provoke to anger, always in the Iliad: but elsewhere to move, affect, distress. Akin to 'Ερις and 'Ερέσσω:' Dnn. 'Akin to 'Ερις:' Ldd. That is, to lead to strife. (2) 'Prop. to nip ἔρος, eos, wool': Blomf. i.e. to *tease*, a word which is used both ways. (3) Steph.: 'Εἶρω is in Eustath. ἐς μάχην συμ-πλέκω, whence he derives 'Ερέθω. (4) 'Ερέθω prim. to 'move', then to 'draw', and, as 'Lacio', 'Lacesso', to provoke: Allied to 'Ερῶν.

'Ερείκω, to split, burst, bruise, grind.—R. ἐρείδω, ἐρεῖκα, to press against, squeeze. (2) Allied to 'Ερῶν, to drag, as 'Αγω is to drag and to break. 'Ερεγμα, flour, shows a form 'Ερέκω: and see 'Ερέχθω. (3) Allied to 'Αράσσω, 'Ράσσω, 'Ρήσσω, ἐρήχα.

'Ερείπτω, to throw down, overturn, demolish.—Allied to 'Ερείκω, to press against, push violently: and to 'Ερείκω. In form as θάλειπν, δρέπειν. (2) 'To throw to the ἔρα ground:' Mrt. (3) Allied to 'Πίπτω. But the latter is from 'Ερείπω.

'Ερείσμα, a prop, support, pillar;—rock, sunken rock, being a firm foundation.—R. ἐρείδω, ἐρείσμα, to fix in, and to lean upon. 'A thing fixed:' Dnn. Like 'Ερμα.

'Ερεμνός, dark.—R. ἐρέφω, ἐρεμνός, covered. As 'Εριμνός, Σεμνός. (2) R. ἔρεος, ἐρεσνός, ἔρεσνός.

'Ερέπτομαι, to browse, graze,—devour.—'Akin to 'Ερείπω:' Dnn. Indeed there is ἐρείπτω in ἀν-ηρείψαντο, snatched up and carried off. Allied also to 'Ερῶν, to drag, pull.

'Ερέπτω, to crown, allied to 'Ερέφω. But others read otherwise: Pind. P. 4. 240.

'Ερέσσω, to impel, excite, impel to frenzy;—utter with vehemence:—to row a boat.—'Akin to 'Ερέθω, 'Ερεθίζω:' Dnn. And to 'Ερῶν to draw.

'Ερεσχελέω, 'to irritate by mockery, to jest. Akin to 'Ερέσσω and 'Ερέθω:' Dnn. and Ldd. As ἔσχω, ἔσπον, for ἐρεσχελέω, an extended form of ἔρεκα perf. (2) Transp. from ἔρελεσχέω: ἐράω, λέσχη, to like idle talk. (3) R. ἔρω, ἐρῶν, ἔχελος, χελύνη, χεῖλος: To draw out the lip. 'I will make a lip at the physician:' Shaksp.

'Ερέτης, a rower. 'Ερετμός, an oar.—R. ἐρέσσω, to row.

'Ερέυομαι, 'Ερυγγάνω, to belch out, roar, vomit.—Allied to 'Ερῶν, 'Εξ-ερῶν, to throw out, (as Ewing explains 'Ερεύομαι,) vomit, and 'Ερῶν, 'Εξ-ερῶν, to draw out. Γ, as in ψέγω, ἀρήγω.

'Ερείθω, to redden: 'Ερυθρός, red.—R. ἐρῶν. We say, It drew blood or color into his face. Thus 'Rubores alicui elicere, to put to the blush:' Forcell. ἐρυθβαίνειν. And so in general. 'Ovid, nigrum colorem trahere:' Id. 'Colorem ducere, is trahere:' Virgil, Duceret apricis in colibus uva colorem:' Id. In form as ἀερέθω, βεβρώθω. (2) Germ. *roth*, red.

'Ερευνάω, to search out, seek, trace.—R. ἐρέω, ἔρομαι, to ask, seek. Much as ἔΕλδω, 'Ελαύνω. (2) Allied to 'Ερῶν, to draw (out).

'Ερέφω, to cover.—to crown.—Allied to 'Ερῶν, to draw (over), to veil: Lat. ob-duco. In form as στέφω. (2) 'R. ἔρα: To heap earth over:' Mrt.

'Ερέχθω, to break: allied to 'Ερείκω, ἐρείχθην, 'Ερεγμα. Also to distress, torture, allied by Dnn. to 'Ερέσσω, but perh. the same verb still, i.e. 'to break the spirit of'. Compare 'Αγανακτέω.

'Ερέω, to speak, say, tell.—R. ἔρω, for εἶρω, to join together, whence ἔερτο, ἐερέμνος:' (Dnn.) To join words together, as Sermo from Sero, to join.

'Ερέω, to ask, enquire, seek or search for.—R. ἐρέω above: to speak, and so to ask. 'Ερεῖνω', says Dnn., 'to ask; ἐρεῖνομαι, to say'. (2) Allied to 'Ερῶν, 'Εξ-ερῶν, to draw out, search out.

'Ερημος, empty, desert.—R. ἐράω, ἐράμαι, (Ion. ἔρημαι,) ἐξ-ερῶν, to draw out, empty out. (2) 'R. ἔρα, waste land:' Hemst. ? (3) 'Heb. *orem*, to be naked:' Wr.

'Ερηγνῶ, to keep back, restrain.—'Allied to 'Ερῶν, 'Ερῶν and 'Ερεῶν:' Dnn. and Ldd.

'Ερι-, very, greatly.—Buttm. from εὐρύς, wide. (2) Better for ἐριδι with 'contention, eagerness, zeal,' (Dnn.) Our transl. 'to speak unto you the Gospel with much contention' (ἀγῶνι) 1 Thess. 2. 2, applies well. (3) R. ἔρω, ἔρω, to join together, and so increase. Compare 'Αρι-.

'Εριγδοπος, very resounding.—R. ἐρι-, δοῦπος. Γ prefix as in Γνόφος, and K in Κρύπος.

'Εργμα, as 'Ερεγμα in 'Ερείκω. And 'Ερικis, coarsely ground barley, from ἐρείκω.



Ἐριδαίνω, Ἐρίζω, to quarrel : ἔρις, dos.

Ἐριθόκη, bee-bread from flour and honey.—Bees might be called ἔριθοι as laborers. 'The little busy bee.' In form as δανAKH.

Ἐριθός, 'a daily labourer, mower,—a wool-spinner, hence some from ἔριον wool : others better from ἔρεσσω : Dnn., i.e. to row : as Ἵπ-ηρέτης is gen. a servant, minister. (2) A tiller of the ἴερα ground.

Ἐρινός, Ἐρινός, a Fury who punished criminals. — R. ἔρις, acc. ἔριν, 'passion, anger : ἔρις Διός, the wrath of Jove : ' (Dnn.) So Ἐρινός, Ἐρινός, is to revenge, avenge. (2) R. ἔρι-, ἀνύω, to accomplish, dispatch.

Ἐριον, wool : in Εἶρος.

Ἐριονή, most useful. — R. ἔρι-, ὀνημι, to help.

Ἐρίπη, 'a steep crag. — R. ἔρειπα, [ἥρικρον,] ; not ἔρι-, πνέω, [where the wind blows vehemently,] : Dnn. Broken, as Rumpo, Rupes ; Cleave, Cliff.

Ἐρίς, ἔριδος, 'fight, battle, contest, rivalry ; —incitement, eagerness, zeal, passion, anger : ' Dnn. — R. ἔριδος, ἔριδος, 'to resist vigorously, attack,—to do anything in a rapid and vehement manner' (Dnn.) (2) R. ἔρω, to join (in fight), Lat. con-sero manūs. (3) 'Hebr. herree, to burn : ' Wr. See Adis.

Ἐριφος, a kid.—R. ἔρειπω, ἔριφα, (ἔριφα) to throw down. Lat. Petulcus, batting, from Peto, to assault. So I in ἔριγμα.

Ἐριώλη, 'a hurricane, from ἔρι-, ἔω [to breathe, ἴδωλη.] But in A. Vesp. 1148 a play on the word, equiv. to ἔριον ἀπάλεια : ' Dnn. Indeed the word itself may be from ἔρι-, ἴδωλέω, ὕλλωμι.

Ἐρκος, a fence, enclosure. — R. ἔργω or ἔργω, ἔρκα, to enclose, εἶργω.

Ἐρμα, 'which keeps firm and steady, prop, support, defence ; —a foundation, resting-point, sunk-rock, sepulchral mound, —ballast, a stone the crane is said to carry as ballast, met. a burden ; —the stone as a starting-point in a race-course : —that infizes, causes pain. For εἶρμα from ἔρειδος, [or ἔρεισμα] : ' Dnn.

Ἐρμα, a necklace, chain of pearls. — R. ἔρω or ἔρω, εἶρω, to join.

Ἐρμαῖ, stone statues of Ἐρμῆς.

Ἐρμαιον, unexpected gain. For Ἐρμῆς presided over gain. So Mercurius from Mercis. And Hor. Sat. 2. 3. 24, 25, 26.

Ἐρματίω, to ballast : ἔρμα.

Ἐρμηνεύς, messenger, interpreter. For Ἐρμῆς was the messenger and 'Interpres Divinū', Virg.

Ἐρμῆς, Mercury. — 'With wonderful consent Pharnutus, Porphyry. &c. derive from ἔρω, ἔρμαι, to speak : As interpreter of the gods : ' Scheid. See above : and Acts 14. 12. (2) R. εἶρω, to weave i.e. deceit, as the god of gain. (3) Hebr. aram, cunning.

Ἐρμν, a bed-post. — R. ἔρμα, a prop.

Ἐρνος, a young tree, scion, offspring. — Allied to Ἐρχομαι and ἘΡΩ, as progressing and growing. (2) R. ἐαρνός, ἡρνός, vernal : ἴηρνός. E, as Ἐδνα.

Ἐρνος is neuter, but so is Ἐθνος. (3) From a word ἔρνος = ἐρσής, fresh. (4) R. ἔρι-, ἔδος. ?

Ἐρσίης, 'the translation of Darius, from ἔργω, ἔω, to work : The doer. Or ἔργω, to shut in, &c. : Coercitor : ' Ldd.

Ἐρομαι, to love, ἔρως.

Ἐρομαι, to ask, ἔρεω.

Ἐρος, wool : in Εἶρος.

ΕΠΙΙΣ, wine. 'An Egyptian word : ' Dnn. (2) Ewing 'from ἔπω : A creeping vine, wine.'

Ἐρυσλλον, creeping thyme, from

Ἐρως, Ἐρπύω, to creep. — go forward, go. — Allied to ἘΡΧομαι, ending as ἔλπιω, μέλπιω : but nearer in sense allied to ἔρω, to draw (myself on), as we say, to With-draw : To draw on, drawl on, creep on.

ΕΡΡΑΟΣ, Ἐρρῶς, aries, 'a ram, a male animal, Lycoph. 1316, or wild boar : ' R. ἔρρην : ' Dnn. ? (2) 'Hebr. ari or eri, a fighting animal : ' Beem.

Ἐρρῶ, 'to go about sorrowfully, move with pain, come under an evil omen, go to ruin or perdition. Ἐρρῶ, begone, away with thee. Ἐρῶ and Lat. rwo are allied : ' Dnn. — Rather, allied to ἘΡΧομαι and ἘΡΩ, meaning orig. to go, Lat. eo, then per-eo, to perish, inter-eo, to die. Thus Ἰρῶ in Eur. Med. 697 is 'Abi (in malam rem)'. (2) 'For φεῖρῶ, as Εὐρᾶξ is Πλευρᾶξ : ' Damm. (3) 'Germ. irren, Thüring erren, to go astray, err : ' Thiersch.

Ἐρση, Ἐρση, dew,—hence a young tender animal. — As Ἐρσην and Ἀρσην, so ἔρση from ἔρως, ἔρσω, to irrigate. (2) Transp. for ῥέση, (as RApio and ἈΡῶαξ.) from ῥέω, to flow.

Ἐρσις, Ἐρσις, wreath, as Ἐρμα.

Ἐουγγάνω, in Ἐρεῖγτομα.

Ἐρυνμηλός, bellowing. Above.

Ἐρυνθός, red. — R. ἔρεθω.

Ἐρῶκα, to draw back, ἔρως.

Ἐρῶμα, fence, fort. — R. ἔρως, to draw off, ward off, draw from danger. As

Ἐρυνδός, secured, safe, strong. — For ἔρυνδός from Ἐρῶ. See above. As Ἀεμνός.

Ἐρυσίτη, mildew, rust. — R. ἔρεθω, ἔρεθσω, to make red. So ἔρτῥος.

Ἐρῶ, to draw, drag, pull. — Allied to Ἀρῶ. So Ἀγέλρω and Ἐγέλρω.

Ἐρφος, a skin, hide. — R. ἔρέφω, to cover.

Ἐρχατος, a fence, like ἔρκος.

Ἐρχομαι, to come or go. — As ἔρχατος and ἔρκος, and ἡλκα, so ἔρχομαι from ἔρως, ἔρκα, ἔρκα, (or ἴερω, ἔρκα,) to draw oneself on, as we say to With-draw. 'He drew near to the city : ' N.T. So Ἀγε, Ἵπ-άγω, and εἰXOMAI. (2) 'Hebr. arach, to journey : ' Mrt.

Ἐρῶ, to say, ask, seek : in Ἐρῶ.

Ἐρῶ, to join : in Εἶρος.

Ἐρῶω, to cause to go back, repel, withhold, abandon : to go away, retire,—allied to Ἐρῶς, Ἐρῶκα. Also, from the same Root, to go out fast, gush out, as

blood. Dnn. says from *ῥέω*, to flow. But *ῥέω* itself is from *ῥέω*, to draw on. 'Akin to *ῥόομαι*.' Ldd.

*ῥοή*, cessation, respite, retreat: from *ῥεῖν* to withhold, retire.—Also, impetuous course, impulse, a throw, impetuosity: See the latter part of *ῥωέω*.

*ῥως*, love. — R. *ῥάω*, *ῥῶ*.

*ῥωτάω*, to ask, enquire. — R. *ῥέω*, *ῥῶ*.

*ῥς*, to, into: in *ἔλς*.

*ῥσθῆς*, to clothe. *ῥσθῆς*, clothes, 'perh. for *ῥσθῆς* from *ῥσθην*, a. l. p. of *ῥσθην*.' Dnn.

*ῥσθλς*, good, brave, noble, excellent, &c. — 'From an old form *ῥθλς*, [as *ἰθμός*], akin to Germ. *edel*: Herm. and Boeckh.' Dnn. *ῥθλς* is from *ῥθῆλω*, *ῥθλω*, to be willing, ready. Homer: *ῥθλόντα μάχεσθαι*, and *ῥθλεν προμάχεσθαι πάντων*. Thucyd.: *Νομίσαντε εἶναι τὸ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ῥθλῆειν*. Xen.: *Ὁὗς ἑώρα ῥθλῶντας κινδυνεύειν*. Eurip. joins *ῥσθλς* καὶ *πρόθυμος*. But note also *ἰθῆλουνσα*, Xen. '*Volentia rura*', Virg. See *ῥέλεμος*. — Or even thus: to be wished, and so good, as *Optimus* is *Optissimus*.

*ῥσθω*, *ῥσθλω*, to eat. R. *ῥσθω*, *ῥσθῶ*, *ῥσθην*, *ῥσθῶ*.

*ῥσρία*, *ῥσρία*, 'a dialectic variety for *οὐσία*.' Dnn. From *ἔλς*, *ἔλς* prop. particip. of *εἰμί*.

*ῥσς*, impulse, desire. — R. *ῥω*, *ῥωω*, to cast, *ῥωμαι*, to throw my mind on, desire.

*ῥσπον*, I was. — R. *ῥω*, *ῥσκω*, as *ῥάω*, *ῥάκω*.

*ῥσμς*, a swarm of bees: —multitude. — R. *ῥῶ*, *ῥωμαι*, to send out. '*Favis omnia juvenuta*', Virg. — Or *ῥω*, *ῥωμαι*, to settle. '*In-sidentia examina*', Flor.

*ῥστέρα*, evening. — R. *ῥστωμαι*, to follow: What follows the morning. (2) From

*ῥσπερος*, evening: the evening star. — R. *ῥστέρα*.

(2) R. *ῥσπομαι*, as setting *after* the sun.

*ῥσπομαι*, the same as *ῥσπομαι*. So

*ῥσπον*, a. 2. of *ῥωω*, as *ῥσκω*.

*ῥσσθην*, a priest at Ephesus, as Lat. *rex sacrificulus*: according to Etym. M. the king (queen) bee, as akin to *ῥσμός*: Ldd. From *ῥῶ*, *ῥῶω*: The sender out; or The settler. Or *ῥσσαι* pass. See *ῥσμός*. (2) 'Chald. *hasin*, potens.' Dahler.

*ῥσσων*, Ionic for *ῥσσων*.

*ῥσς*, until, up to. — 'For *ῥς ὅτε*, up to when. The Doric form *ῥσς* has been restored, yet it is not put for *ῥς ὅτε*.' Ldd. (2) '*Es-te*, and (that) up to. '*Es χρέω*', says Ornst.

*ῥσσι*, he is. — As *ῥσμέν* and *ῥσχον*, so here the *σ* is put in. *ῥσμι*, properly produced *ῥσσι*, as *ῥσθι*, *ῥσθι*, *ῥσθι*. (2) '*Sansk. asti*, Pers. *est*, *hist*, Germ. *ist*.' &c.: Webst.

*ῥσρία*, *ῥσρία*, a hearth; — the home, the family: — the altar of the household gods, as the Latin phrase '*Pro aris et focis*.' Also *Vesta*, the goddess of the domestic hearth. — R. prob. *ῥσς*, *ῥσμαι*: Dnn., i. e. *ῥσς*, *ῥσται*. So also Hemst., who calls it '*sedes stabilis et certa*', and says this was the cause why it meant a house and habitation. — Others from sitting at the

hearth, as Cicero '*Sedere ad focum*.' (2) Dr. Jones makes it 'a place to eat at, from *ῥσθω*', or *ῥσθωμαι*, *ῥσσται*, *ῥσται*. It belongs, says Lennep, 'ad familiarem victum.' See *ῥσσται*. (3) 'Chald. *eschia*, fire.' Mrt.

*ῥσσται*, to entertain at one's *ῥσρία*.

*ῥσσται*, a peg, or nail, as driven in: from *ῥῶ*, *ῥσται*: Immissus. So *ῥσσάλλω*, *ῥσσβολον*.

*ῥσσάρα*, a hearth, fireplace on the ground. a place where a fire burns in or out-doors, an altar, prop. the hollow part on which the fire burns: — any contrivance for containing live coals, chafing-dish, portable furniture: — a scar, formed by a burn: scab of a sore: 'Dnn. — Simply from *ῥσχον*, *ῥχω*, to hold. As *μυσΑΡΑ*. (2) 'Hebr. *esch*, fire.' Mrt.

*ῥσχατος*, extreme, last. — R. *ῥσχον*: Most holding back, and so last.

*ῥσς*, within. — R. *ῥς*, as *ῥῶ*.

*ῥσδάω*, *ῥσ-εράω*, to examine whether a thing is *ῥσδν* true.

*ῥσρος*, *ῥσρος*, a companion. — 'Prob. from *ῥσος*, custom: or *ῥσς*, a friend: and akin to *ῥσρος*: a second.' Dnn. In form as *μυσΑΡΟΞ*. (2) Damm brings *ῥσρος* by anagram from *αἰρῆος*, chosen. ?

*ῥσρος*, true, *ῥσρος*.

*ῥσρος*, one of two, the other, other, distinct, different. — Dnn. says that *ῥσρος* is akin to *ῥσρος*; indeed these may be the same, as *μέγΑθος* and *μέγΕθος*. Now *ῥσρος* is 'a fellow, mate', (Ldd.) agreeing with *ῥσρος*. Thus *Χεῖρ φέρειν ῥσρην*, 'to carry in one of the hands', (Ldd.), that which is the *fellow* of the other. We say, I have lost the *fellow* to this glove. — Even *ῥσς*, a companion, could produce *ῥσρος*: in form like *φσδε-ΡΟΞ*. (2) Wbst. from 'Hebr. and Chald. *yeter*, left, remaining'. In this way it might be from *ῥσρος*, *ῥσρος*, left alone. (3) Our *other*, Germ. *oder*.

*ῥσς*, a friend, companion. — R. *ῥσρος*, true. Versus amicus. (2) R. *ῥσρος*: One of the same years or age. (3) R. *ῥσρος*, custom.

*ῥσσρμος*, redupl. of *ῥσρμος*.

*ῥσς*, as yet, still, even now: from *ῥῶ*, *ῥται*, *ῥμι*: As said of what has remained and is now, exists to this time. And *ὀκν-ῥτι*, no further, no more, no longer: i. e. it does not still exist. *ῥτι μάλλον*, still or yet more. Also moreover, furthermore. See *ῥσς* l. (2) Hebr. *edh*, up to, unto. (3) Our *yet*, Sax. *yet*, Welsh *etto*.

*ῥσρς*, thick soup of pulse. — As *ῥσρην* for *ῥσρην*, so for *ῥσρς*, *ῥσρς* from *ῥσρς*: An eating. Though the gender differs. But see *ῥσρς*.

*ῥσρμος*, prepared, ready; as *κυσΟΙΜΟΞ*: from *ῥῶ*, *ῥται*, *ῥῶ*: Set in order, or set on the table. Homer: *ῥσρμα προκείμενα*. Luke 9. 8: *τὰ παρα-τιθέμενα*. 'Ready to be sent,' says Damm. — Also 'of facts and occurrences, real, actual, done, past: — true, actual, certain', Ldd. who thinks *ῥσρμος* akin to *ῥσρμος*.

*ῥσρς*, a year. — R. *ῥῶ*, *ῥται*, *ῥμι*, to go on: Always going on. '*Eunt anni*', Ov. As *λυκά-ΒΑΞ*. (2) '*ῥσς*, time, Heb.' Mrt.

'Ερds, 'Ερεbs, 'Ετυμος, true.—R. ἔξω, ἔται, εἰμί: That which is, which is the case. 'That it was even so', Acts 12. 15. 'Saying that these things were so', 24. 9. So τὸ ἐν, the truth: 'Οἷος, truly.

'Ερds, rashly, in vain. As 'Ἰης is 'hasty, rash', from εἰμι, ἔται, so 'Ερds from ἔξω, ἔται, is hastily, rashly. Or ἔξω, ἔται: Cast forth, rejected, useless.—But Dnn. takes 'Ερds to be 'truly? indeed? in fact? ironically, Arist. Pl. 404.'

'Ετυμος, true: in 'Ερds 1.

'Ερώσιος, fruitless.—See the last 'Ερds.

Εδ, well: neut. of 'Εδς, good.

Εδ—, readily, too readily.—For Εὐδύ.

Εδα, Εδν, Εδοί, 'a term expressive of joy or encouragement at the festivals of Bacchus, the same as Εἶα:—an imitation of the bleating of a goat:' Dnn. 'Εα, Εἶα, Εδα, are kindred words: 'Id.

Εὐαγής, 'guiltless, pure;—bright, clear, conspicuous. Like 'Αγνός, 'Αγιος:' Ldd. In Pers. 472 Blomf. Also, easily moved, from ἔγω: also, easily broken, R. ἔγω, ἄγνυμι, to break.

Ευαδον, i.e. ἔφαδον, from ἀδέω, ἀνδάνω.

Ευάζω, to cry Εἶα.

Εὔγμα, prayer, &c.: εὐχομαι, εὐγμαι.

Εὐθείελος, clear, &c.: εὐ, θέλος.

Εὐδία, fine weather.—R. εὐ, δις, as in 'Sub Jove frigido', Hor. See in 'Ενδίοις.

Εὐδίαλος, the hole by which a ship's sink is emptied; orifice of a clyster pipe; the fundament.—Prob. from εὐ-, readily, διὰ through.

Εὔδω, to sleep.—For ἔξω, (much as ΕΤαδε,) from ἔω, ἔδω, 'to seat or place,' (Dnn.): To place myself down. 'Volucres somno posita', Virg. So to Re-*pose*. (2) 'Allied to 'Αεσα, to sleep:' Ldd.

Εὐεστώ, prosperity; i.e. well-being: εὐ, ἔω, εἰμι, ἐστί. Or, a good state of things: ἐστώ, ἐστώ.

Εὐθενέω, Εὐθηνέω, to be well off, prosper.—For εὐ-σθενέω, from σθένος. (2) 'Perh. best derived like τ-ΘΗΝΗ, a nurse, from δηλή:' Ldd. I.e. from δάω.

Εὐθύνω, to make εὐθὺ straight or right;—set accounts straight, examine, adjust;—guide straight, direct, govern.

Εὐθύς, straight;—straightly, quickly.—In Εἰθαρ.

Εὔσις, Bacchus.—From the cry Εἶα. (2) 'From Εἶ υἱέ, Well done, my son: words addressed by Jupiter to him from his valor in the battle with the Giants:' Forcell.

Εὐκλος, for 'Εκλος: as 'Ορος, Οὔρος.

Εὐκόλος, opposite of Δύσκολος.

Εὐλάκα, a ploughshare.—Ldd. allies it to Αἰλάκα acc., a furrow. (2) R. ἔλάω, ἔλακα, to drive on. As ΕΥΚηλος. Ζεύγεα διεισόντες: ἐλάστρον, Hom. (3) 'Suid. has Εὐλάχα, as from λαχάινω:' Dnn.

Εὐλή, a worm.—Some from Αἰλός, from the shape: better from Εἰλέω, Εἰλάω, ['Ελύνω], to roll, from its movements: Dnn. Αἰόλαι εὐλαί, Hom. So 'Ελμυς.

Εὐληρα, reins, Dor. Αἰληρα.—'R. prob. εἰλάω, 52

εἰλέω, [ἐλέω,]:' Dnn. As twisted thongs: or from turning the horses round, Lat. 'flectere equos.' (2) As ΕΥΚηλος, for ἔληρα, from ἔλω, to take in the hand. As Habēna from Habeo. Homer: 'ἵππων ἥνι' ΕΛΕΙΝ.

Εὐμάρα, a hide, skin.—R. εὐ, μάω, μάσσω, as in 'Αμφι-μάσαι: Well kneaded. See Μάσθλη.

Εὐμαρής, easy.—Εὐ- readily, μάρη, the hand. As Εὐ-χερής.

Εὐμάρης, a kind of shoe or buskin.—R. εὐμάρα, a hide. (2) Antipater has A short; whence some from εὐμαρής, easy (for the foot). But it is said to have a thick sole.

Εὐμενίδες, the Furies.—R. εὐ, μένος, mene: kindly disposed. A name to propitiate them, as Parcae from Parco, Εὐάνυμος, 'Αριστερός.

Εὐνή, a bed;—anchor for ships.—R. εὐδω, τεύδανή, εὐνή: To sleep on.

Εὔνις, a wife.—Above.

Εὔνις, bereft.—As ΕΥΚηλος, from εἰς, ἐνός: Left alone, as 'alone' is 'all-one.'

Εὔοι: in Εἶα.

Εὐράξ, sideways.—'R. εὐρός: As we say, Broadside on:' Ldd. So some derive Λάττος from Πλάτος. (2) Damm from πλευράξ from πλευρά, a side. As Γαῖα, Αἶα, &c.

Εὐρίπος, the Euripus, the strait between Boeotia and Euboea:—canal, conduit. 'Remarkable for an irregular ebb and flow: hence variable, inconstant.—Prob. from εὐ-, easily; [ρίπη,] ῥιπί(ω):' Dnn.

Εὐρίσκα, 'Εὐρέω, 'to find out after a search, discover, find. Prob. from ἐρῶ to search for:' Dnn. Or allied to 'Ερύω, 'Εξ-ερύω, to draw out.

Εὐροκλύδων, a levanter wind.—The readings Acts 27. 14 vary; the most prob. is Εὐρακλύων, as in Lat. Vulg. *euro-aquilo*:' Ldd. (2) 'Εβρου κλύδων, an eastern [or east wind] tempest:' Ew.

Εὐρος, S.E. wind.—Buttm. from ἥως, ἔως, the East, as Ζέφυρος from Ζόφος. 'Vires capit *Eurus* ab ortu:' Ov. '*Eos Euros*:' Stat. Corrupted from ἔως, *Zeuros*.—Becm. from ἔως, ῥέω, ῥῶ. ? (2) R. εὐρός.

Εὐρύς, wide.—'Prob. drawn out, from ἔρω, ἐρύω, to draw:' Lenn. So Wachter brings Lang, our Long, from Lengan, to draw. So 'Ηνεκς; from ἐνέκω.

Εὐρύς, mouldiness.—Schneid. from Εὔρος, the S.E. wind, as bringing moisture. The S. wind is thus called Νότος from Νότις moisture. (2) As Εὐρύς, from ἔρω, ἐρύω, traho, contraho: Contracted by time or damp.

'Εὐς, 'Εds, good.—As 'Ερds, true, from ἔω, εἰμι, to be: That which is in truth, genuine, real, as Good coin, Good friends, &c. (2) Lenn. compares εὐθύς, 'upright, just, frank,' (Dnn.)

Εὔτε, 'like 'Οτε, when. Prob. for Οὔτε gen. of 'Οστε, as Quum from Qui:' Dnn.—As it means also 'just as, as', Εὔτε is better for 'Ετε, (as 'Εκλος, ΕΥΚηλος,) that is, 'ἥτε (ἄρα and ὁδῶ). See on 'Εώρα.

Εὐφραίνω, to gladden: Εὐφρω, cheerful.—R. εὐ, φρή, φρενός, the mind.

*Εδφρόνη*, the night.—Above. 'The kindly, or acc. to others The refreshing.' Ldd. Or the time of reflection, *φρονέω*. 'Εν νυκτὶ βουλή, says the Proverb. So Homer says it does not become the counsellor to sleep all night. 'Favorable to meditation. If it means Well meaning or gentle, then it is a euphemism, as night was associated with terror.' Dnn. As *Εδμενίδες*, &c.

*Εδχομαι*: 'The common notion is prob. that of loud speaking: for it is clearly akin to *Αύχέω*, to declare loud, to vaunt.' Ldd. Thus it means to vow, claim for oneself, affirm confidently. And to pray, i.e. to pray loud. (2) Or from *ἐχχομαι*, i.e. to hold fast for myself, to hold to it, stand by it: as *ἐχχομαι* is 'To stand, Od. ζ. 141.' (Dnn.) Even 'to pray' may be 'to hold to (the altars)', as 'Ακμάζει βρετέων ἐχεσθαι, *Æschyl.* 'Talibus orabat dictis arasque tenebat', Virg.

*Εῶω*, *Εῶω*, to sing, parch, roast.—'Akin to *Αἶω*, *Αἶω*.' Dnn.

*Εδώνυμος*, on the left.—R. *εδ*, *δυνμα*: Of good name. A form of propitiating, as *Εδμενίδες* and *Parcæ*.

*Εδωχέω*, to regale royally.—R. *εδ*, *ἐχω*, *δχα*, whence 'Οχῆ, food, in Lycophron. Bene habeo, bene tracto. 'Ερσσία, Diana's festivals at *Erphesus*. Acts 19. 28.

'Εφότης, a commissioner, judge. 'Εφετημή, 'Εφημοσύνη, a commission.—R. *ἐφ*, *ῖτω*, *ῖται*, *ῖμι*, *μιττο*.

'Εφθός, boiled, cooked.—R. *ἐτω* or *ἐτω*, *ἐφθην*, as in 'Αμφέτω, to tend, to be occupied with, i.e. as a cook. So from fut. *ῖνω* is 'Εψω, to boil, cook. *Βοῦν λερέσαντες μέγαν ἀμφεπον*, Hom. And 'Αμφὶ βοδὸς ἐπέτην κρέα.—Dnn. allies 'Εψω and *Εῶω*.

'Εχέλαη, a plough-handle; 'Εχέτλιον, hold of a ship: R. *ἐχω*.

'Εχθές, *Χθές*, (as 'Εκεῖνος, *Κείνος*.) yesterday.—R. *ἐχομαι*, *ἐχθην*, to hold on with: As holding on with (this day). So τῇ ἐχομένῃ Luke 13. 33 is 'the next day.'

'Εχθος, hatred.—R. *ἐχω*, *ἐχθην*, (as 'Αγω, 'Αχθην, 'Αχθος.) Held firm in the mind as a grudge: compare *Κότος*. 'In imâ mente repostum', Virgil. (2) Aspirate from *ἐκτός*, without: 'Bad feeling to strangers.' (3) Some identify 'Αχθος.

'Εχυνέες, 'a kind of mouse with rough bristling hair.' Ldd. From

'Εχίνος, a hedge-hog, sea urchin:—its shell as used as a jar:—also 'part of the bit of a bridle, which made it severe;—the true stomach of ruminating animals, prob. from its rough coat. Perh. akin to 'Ακή.' Ldd. That is, *ῖκῖνος*, Pointed.—Or allied to 'Εχυρὸς, 'secure, fortified', (Dnn.)

'Εχίς, 'Εχίδνα, a viper.—As Ldd. allies 'Εχίνος to 'Ακή, so Lenn. allies 'Εχίς to 'Ακίς, a sting. X, in 'Ακαχμένος, pointed. (2) 'R. *ἐχομαι*, to adhere to, ['make fast to', Ldd.] As in Acts 28. 3 a viper wound itself on Paul's hand.—Or Hebr. *HKH*, belonging to a verb To smite': Pkh. (3) One gen. is *ἐχίος*: so some from *ἐχω*, *ιδς* poison. ?

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'Εχυρὸς, secure, &c.: R. *ἐχω*, to hold.

'Εχω, to hold, keep, have.—As the obsolete 'Εγω (like 'Αγω) is established by 'Εγέλω, 'Επ-εγω and 'Ογμος, then from its perf. *ῖχα* could be *ἐχω*, prim. to take, carry, and so hold in the hand. The fut. *ῖξω* may suppose an aspir. *ἐχω*, yet compare 'Αγω and 'Ηγέομαι, 'Ορω and 'Ορμάω, *Εῶω* and *Εῶω*, 'Αρω and 'Αρμολία, 'Ηκα and 'Ηκιστος, &c. (2) R. *ῖτω*, *ῖται*, *ῖμι*, to send on, carry, hold. (3) 'Compare Germ. *hec-ke* with the notion of hold.' Thiersch.

'Εψέω, 'Εψω, to boil, cook: in 'Εφθός.

'Εψία, a game played with small stones;—gen. play, pastime.—'R. *ψιδ*, *ψειδ*, the same as *Ψήφος*: Dnn. and Wr. But the 'Ε?—Rather from *ῖνω*, *ῖψω*, to be occupied about, busy about, here about sports and games. See the next.

'Εψιδόμαι, 'to play at the 'Εψία;—gen. to amuse oneself. In Apoll. 1.459 the Schol. explains it *ἀκολουθεῖν*, and derives it from *ἐπωμαι*, *ῖψομαι*: Dnn. (2) 'To roast a man, taunt at a feast, rail at: *ἐψέω*.' Ewing. ?

†'Εω, *Εἰμι*, I am.—Allied to †'Αω, to breathe: hence to breathe 'the breath of life', to exist. See the senses of *Ζάω*. E, as 'Ερώω, 'Αρώω; 'Εγέλω, 'Αγέλω; *Εἰλῶω*, 'Αλῶω; &c. (2) 'Hebr. *ehyeh*, I shall be: Mrt.

†'Εω, *Εἰμι*, I go.—Allied to †'Εω, I am, just as *Γίνομαι*, to be, is also 'to come to, arrive, come or go', (Dnn.) and *Παράγινωμαι*, 'to be present, to arrive or be at hand, come up', (Dnn.) So *Παρεγίνοντο* John 3. 23. Existence is motion: Gen. i. 20, 21.

†'Εω, 'ἴμι, to send.—The aspirate seems to give to 'Εω 'to go' the sense 'to make to go.'

†'Εω, 'Εῶω, to seat, settle, place, put: i.e. to make to go, or send, downwards. Above.

†'Εω, 'Εννύμι, to clothe: i.e. to make one to go into his clothes, like *Δύω*, 'Εν-δύω, *Induo*. Or to 'put' one's clothes on. Above.

'Εωλος, kept till the *ῖω* morning or morrow, as 'He will be here in the morning':—stale, obsolete.

'Εώρα, a thing suspended, a noose.—R. *ἀέρω*, *ῖωρα*, *ῖωρα*, whence *Μετ-ῖωρος*.

'Εως, 'ἤς, the morning.—'Prob. from *ῖάω*, [*ῖθον*], to shine.' Ldd. So *Εῶω* is allied to *Αἶω*. (2) R. *ῖτω*, *ῖμι*, to emit (rays). As *ῖλιον* *Βολή*.

'Εως, *Εἰς*, up to such a time or place, as long as, whilst, for a time, as far as:—with a view to, in order that, like 'Ως.—'Εως answers to *Τέως*, for *Τεοῖς*, as 'Ως is *Οἷς*. Now *Τεοῖς* is the article *Τοῖς* in Herod., as *ἀπὸ τέω* in Lucian is *ἀπὸ τοῦ*, &c. (Maittaire, Dialect. p. 104.) Then *Τέως* is *Τοῖς* i.e. *τούτοις χρόνοις*, in or for such times as. To this should answer *Οἷς* or 'Ως, which seems lengthened to 'Εως to correspond with *Τέως*, as *Τηνίκα*, *Ἡνίκα*; *Τότε*, 'Οτε; &c. Maittaire says: 'E is added, poet. as *εὐί*, *ἐέ*, *ἐδς*, *ἐή*, *ἐδν*, *ῖεις* for *εἷς*, one, *ῖης* article II. π. 208.

## Z.

Za-, very.—Eol. for *δα*, (as in *Δια-φανής*), pronounced *δα*, or *za*. Our soldier is called *solJer*.

*Ζάγκλον*, a sickle.—R. *ζα*, *ἀγκύλον*, bent.

*Ζαγυεύς*, Bacchus. 'They understand the Bacchus below, i.e. Pluto, the hunter and taker of the souls of the dead:' Steph. R. *ζα*, *θυγυεύς*, a hunter. '*Ανὰρι Διτίς*', Seneca.

*Ζαῆς*, very blowing.—R. *ζα*, *ἴδω*: or R. *ζω*, which see. *Ζακελρίδες*, seemingly a corruption of *Ζακυνθίδες*. A, as *Νίτρον*, *λίτρον*.

*Ζάκορος*, 'a priest, servant: some make it as *Νεώκορος*, a servant of the temple, from *α*-, *κόρος* to brush. Buttm. from *ζα*, *κόρος*, a servant:' Dnn. So *Ζάκορος*.

*Ζακυνθίδες*, gourds of the isle of *Ζάκυνθος*, *Zacynthus*. *Ζάλη*, surge, spray.—'Akin to *ζάλος*, *salum*:' Ldd.

(2) R. *ζω*, 'to blow,' (Dnn.) See *Ζω*. (3) R. *ζα*, *ω* to blow. (4) 'R. *ζέω*; *άλς*, *άλος*.

*Ζάψ*, *ζαψς*, the same as *Ζάλη*.—R. *ζω*, to blow, *ῥάπτω*, as *ῥάδω*, *δαίω*, *δάπτω*: *βλάπτω*, &c.

*Ζάω*, 'prim. to breathe, to live;—to blow, *Æ*. Ag. 793. Some object with reason to *α*-, *έω*, *έμμι*, that A in *ζω* is short.—The same origin as *ζέω*. Damm:' Dnn. 'From *ζέω*, to be warm:' Pkh. From the heat of the animal blood.

*Ζεά*, *Ζειά*, *rye*, spelt. 'Perhaps from *ζέω*, *ferveo*, Mrt. And not without reason, as *Frumentum* is *Fervimentum*. See especially the next. But *ZEA* is also one of the twelve furrows in a horse's palate: (Very rare.) Q?

*Ζεῖωρος*, 'the bestower of *Ζεά*, or corn in general, and so of food. Some say, of life, from *ζω*, but better as above:' Dnn. *Δώρον*.

*Ζεῖρα*, 'a Thracian and Arabian garment falling to the feet: a tunic with a girdle, and hanging over the trousers:' Dnn.—From the Hebrew word signifying 'cinxit', says Beaman; yet *έίρω* or *έρω*, *ῥείρω*, Lat. *sero*, (whence *Ζεῖρα*, a rope,) to join together, and so to gird, will do as well. Compare *Ζάλη* and *ζάλος*.

*Ζέλλω*, 'in the Arcadian dialect for *Βέλλω* or *Βάλλω*, to throw:' Dnn. See *ἐπιζάρεω*. So *Ζέρεθρον*, for *Βέρεθρον*, *Βάρεθρον*. Above.

*Ζευγίτης*, 'a third-class citizen, as possessing a *Ζεύγος*.' Beckh. See *Ζεύγνυμι*.

*Ζεύγνυμι*, *ῥΖεύγω*, to join. *Ζεύγος*, a pair. *Ζυγόν*, a yoke, which, says Plato, the ancients called *Δουρόν*: i.e. from *δύο*, *έγω*; O as 'Ογμος allied to 'Αγω: Carrying two together. Much as *Δια* became *Za*-. Or rather the foundation was *ῥΑνάγω*, *ῥΖύγω*. Z for Δ, in *Ζορκάς*, *Ζήτρειον*, *ἀριζήλος*. (2) *ῥΖύγι* as *ῥμήγι*: R. *σύν* to sew i.e. join together. Euphonic for *ζύγω*. Thus *Ζάλη* is 'akin to *ζάλος*', Ldd. (3) Allied to *ῥζώ*, *ζώννυμι*, to bind with a girdle. *ῥΖεύγω* as

*ῥμήγι*. (4) Corrupted from *Ευν-έγω*, *ῥΕύνγω*, *ῥΕύγω*. Z, as *Ζάπισσα*. (5) 'Chald., Syr. and Arab. *zug*, join: Sanskr. *yuga*, Slav., Russ. *igo*, Sax. *geoc*, Germ. *joch*, Dutch *juk*. And Ethiop. *zog*, a pair:' Whet.

*Zeús*, Jupiter.—'Δις, genitive *Δίδς*: Cretan dialect, *Θιός*, Lacon. *Σιός*: hence a variety *Zeús*, also [*Zeús*,] *ῥZeús*, *Θεός*, *Deus*:' Dnn. (2) 'From *ζέω*. Athenagoras says: The one God, according to the Stoics, is *Zeus*, so called from that which warms matter:' Ewing. (3) Mrt. from *ζω*. Damm from *δέος* reverence, or *δεύω* to water the earth.—Wr. from Hebr. *tsuee*, to command.

*Ζέφυρος*, the W. wind.—Buttm. from *ζόφος*, from sun-set taking place in the West. As *νOster*, *νEster*. (2) As *δύτωμα*, for *ζέφορος*, i.e. *ζοσι-φόρος*, bringing heat, as Schrevel. explains *Ζέσις*. *ΖΕΦΥΡΙΗ* *πνεύσασα* *τὰ μέν φέει*, *ἀλλὰ δὲ ΠΕΣΣΕΙ*, Hom.

*Ζέω*, to bubble up, boil, to be glowing hot.—A word imitative of the simmering sound made by a repetition of the letter Z. 'An imitative word:' Greg. 'From the sound:' Wr.

*Ζήλος*, emulation, zeal.—R. *ζέω*, *ῥΖέλος*, as *δέελος*, *Δήλος*.

*Ζημία*, a loss, damage, fine, punishment.—R. *ζέω*, *έζημαι*: What one is hot after, ardent for: senses appearing in *Ζήλος* and *Ζητέω*. See especially Luke 15. 8: 'What woman, having ten pieces of silver, &c.' (2) *Ζήτημα*, a search, i.e. for a thing lost;—shortened to *ζημα*, thence *ζημία*. (3) 'Hebr. *TSM*, to be empty:' Pkh.

*Ζην*, *Ζάν*, Jupiter, 'poët. for *Zeús*:' Dnn. Apparently it has to do with *ζών*, the living one: or *ζήν*, to live. (2) From *Zeón* the reg. acc. of *Zeús*.

*ZHTA*, *zeta*. Hebr. *zadeh*.

*Ζητέω*, 'to strive to obtain, search for, seek out:' Dnn.—R. *ζέω*, *έζηται*: much as *Flagito* for *ῥFlagrito* is to seek 'cum multa flagrantia', with much ardor.

(2) R. *α*-, *αίτω*. (3) 'Hebr. *tsada*, to seek:' Mrt. *Ζήτρειον*, place for chained slaves.—Harsh, (as *Ζορκάς* for *Δορκάς*), for *Δήτρειον*, from *δέω*, *δέθηται*, (as *Διδ-έθμα*), to bind. (2) R. *α*-, *τρέω*, *ίτρεο*.

*ZIZANIA*, tarea.—Pkh. brings it from the *Syriac*.

*Ζών*, for *ζωή*, life.—Also the skin on boiled milk: R. *ζέω*, *έζω*.

*Ζορκάς*, the same as *Δορκάς*, then *ῥΔορκάς* as *ζυμικρός*.

*Ζόφος*, darkness;—the dark West where the sun sets.—R. *ζέω*, *έζω*: Hot vapor. See the second sense of *ζέω*. In form as *Υόφος*. (2) Contracted from *α*-, *γνόφος*, darkness. (3) 'Hebr. *TZPH*, to overspread:' Pkh. 'Hebr. *zephá*, pitch:' Wr.

*ῥζώ*, *ζώννυμι*, to gird.—Properly, as allied to *ζέω*,

prim. to make hot or warm, to buckle or gird on for purposes of heat or warmth. Ezek. 44. 18: 'They shall not gird themselves with anything that causeth sweat:' where Poole says, 'They had a girdle of fine-twined linen to gird the coat fast, yet so as not to make them sweat or smell offensively.' O as in *ἰσμός*. (2) 'Akin to *Ζεύγνυμι*:' Dnn. (3) 'Hebr. *ZNH*, to gird round:' Pkh. But the simple *Zōw* has no N, *Zōōw*, *Zōma*, &c.

*Ζύγαστρον*, 'a chest, of boards strongly fastened together: *ζεύγνυμι*, [*ἔζυγον*]:' Ldd.

*Ζυγόν*, a yoke joining horses:—bench for rowers, joining the two sides;—beam joining two scales;—transverse piece joining the ends of a lyre.—R. *†ζεύγω*, *ζεύγνυμι*.

*Ζύγωθρον*, cross-bar of a door. *Ζυγαθρίσω*, to balance or weigh by a *ζυγόν* beam joining two scales.—Above.

*Zōōos*, ale. — 'Perh. from *ζέω*:' Dnn. 'Doubtless from *†ζέω*, *ζέω*, ferveo' Lenn. Fermented liquor. So *Zūmē*, leaven, yeast. — 'R. *ζέω*:' Dnn. From *†ζέω*

as above. So *Fervimentum*, *Fermentum*, *Fermentation*.

*Ζωργέω*, to take alive, *ζῶον ἀργέω*. And to restore life: *ζωή*, *ἐργα*, *ἐγείρω*, to raise, or even *ἀγείρω*, recolligo animum.

*Zōē*, life. — R. *ζῶω*, *ζῶ*.

*Zōma*, as *Zōnē*.

*Zōmōs*, 'broth, soup:—a fat greasy fellow:—met. bloodshed. Prob. from *ζέω*, [*ἔζωα*]:' Ldd. As boiling, hot.

*Zōnē*, *ζωστήρ*, a girdle, zone: *†ζῶω*. As *Zōma*. (2) 'Chald. *zonar*:' Dahler.

*Zōōn*, a living being, animal:—an animal done from life, an image. — R. *ζῶω*, *ζῶ*.

*Ζώπισσα*, pitch scraped from old ships, and mixed with salt water.—Dnn. from *ζῶω*, *πίσσα*. Rather, soft for *ζώπισσα*, from *ζέω*, *ἔξωα*, to scrape, and *πίσσα*.

*Zōpōs*, 'pure, sheer. Prob. for *ζωερός* from *ζῶω*:' Ldd. As *Vivus*, *Vividus*.—Or from *ζέω*, *ἔξωα*, as said of ardent spirits. But

*Zōpōs*, in Empedocles, is 'mixed:' short, it would seem, in his strange way, for *ἄ-ζωπος*. Above.

## H.

\*H—, ἦ—, either . . . or . . . It is the subj. *ῖ* of *εἰμί*: 'Be it this, be it that.'

\*H, than. — Thus, 'He asked whether I liked a good man better OR a bad man', i.e. 'whether I liked a good man better THAN a bad man'. — Above.

\*H, truly, certainly. — Contr. from *ἐδ* neut. pl. of *εἶδ*, (in *Ἐδών*) the same as *εἶδ*, good, neut. *εἶδ*, well, rightly. (2) 'From *ἔω*, to be', says Martin. Indeed *εἶδ* also is from *ἔω*, to be.

\*H, whether? That is, Is it TRULY so? Above.—Or, whether is it so OR not? See the first \*H.

\*H, he said: for *φῆ*, as *Γαῖα*, *Αἴα*.

\*H, an exclam. of grief, or of reprimand, or of addressing, holla! — For \*Ea, which see.

\*H, where. — Dat. sing. of \*Os: Quā.

\*Hēaids, small, little. — Usually thought the same as *βαῖδ*, with *ἦ* for *ἄ*, euphon., as in *Ἠλδύγη*, and (with some) in *Ἠθεῖος*. (2) R. *ἦδη*, youth. As *γυραιοζ*.

\*Hēn, youth. — This, like *Ἀερός* and *Ἀπαλός*, tender, delicate, from *ἄνω*, *ἄπτομαι*, *ἤθον* (as *ἔ-βλαβον*), to touch: Easy to the touch, tender. 'The tender age'. — Or, as *Ζα-φλέγης*, 'one who is in vigorous health and spirits', Il. 21. 465, is from *φλέγω*, to burn; and *Ἠθεός*, a youth, is from *αἶθω*, to burn; so *\*Hēn* from *ἄνω*, to glow: 'Fervens juvenitâ', glowing with the fire of youth. (2) 'Hebr. *eb*, vigor:' Mrt. 'Hebr. *ab*, to be verdant:' Wr.

\*Hγάθεος, very divine. — R. *ἔγαν*, *θεός*. (2) Akin to *ἀγαθός*.

\*Hγέομαι, *Ἠγγλάζω*, to lead, conduct;—and, as 55

Duco and \*Aγω, to think. — R. *ἔγω*, [*ἤγον*]:' Ldd. and Dnn. See \*Hδομαι. \*Aγει . . . *σαφρόνως ἡγομένη*, Theb. 642. (2) 'Hebr. *eegee*, to bring:' Wr.

\*Hγερέθωμαι, to assemble. — R. *ἀγείρω*, *ἡγερον*.

\*Hδē, answering to \*Hμέν: i.e. *ἦ μὲν*, *ἦ δέ*. Many say, *ἦ μὲν*, *ἦ δέ*.

\*Hδn, now, — even now, already;—but now, presently. — For *ῖδε* (*τῇ ᾠρα* or *ἡμέρᾳ*), in this hour or day. Much as \*Ωδε is *ᾗδε τρόπῳ*. (2) For *ῖ* δῖ, 'eā scilicet (horā)'. (3) Some say *ἦ δῖ*?? (4) 'Hebr. *atta*, now:' Mrt.

\*Hδομαι, to be pleased. \*Hδονῇ, pleasure. \*Hδōs, pleasing, pleasant, sweet. — R. *ἡδέω*, *ἀνδάνω* to please. (2) 'Hebr. *hedee*, to rejoice:' Wr.

\*Hδos, pleasure, profit causing it. — Above.

\*Hδos, 'vinegar: prob. as imparting a flavor, a seasoning: some asp. it, \*Hδos:' Dnn.—Above.

\*Hē, or: *ἦ* redupl. So

\*Hέλιος, lengthened from \*Ἠλιος.

\*Hερέθωμαι, to be hovering, unsteady. — R. *ἀείρω*, *ἥρον*: am raised up, suspended.

\*Hθās, accustomed: R. *ῖθos*.

\*Hθείος, honored, revered. — As *βαῖδ*, \*Hθαῖδ, so *θειός*, \*Hθείος: Godlike. (2) R. *ῖθās*, accustomed, familiar, well-known and tried: or of good *ῖθos* manners and character.

\*Hθέω, \*Hθω, \*Hθω, to pass through a strainer. \*Hθmōs, a sieve.—R. *ἔω*, *ῖθm*, *ἔθm*, to send (through), as *†πλέω*, *πλῆθω*. Scribonius: '*Oleum transmissum per colum*'. (2) R. *ῖθm*, to go through. Pliny: '*Aqua per colum transiens*.'

**Ἡθος**, custom, manners, character:—accustomed abode.—The same as **Ἔθος**.

**Ἡῖα**, 'provisions for a journey, food;—chaff, husks, or pods of pulse. R. **ἔω, εἶω**, to go.' Dnn. As **Ἡία**, Viatica. In the sense of 'chaff', Damm from 'easily going away and dispersing by the wind'.

**Ἡθεός**, **Ἡθεός**, a young man.—Explained in **Ἡθή**.

**Ἡθίσις**, 'for **Ἡθιόνας**, from **ἥϊων, ἥϊόνος**: Furnished with steep banks, as being a mountain stream. Also, said of a plain on a river's banks: Dnn.

**Ἡθιος**, the same as **Ἡθίσις**.

**Ἡθῶν**, a shore, beach.—Like **Ἡῖα**, from **ἦω, εἶω**, to go: 'Against which the waves go: Damm. But 'the most ancient form is **Ἡθῶν**, the bed of a [running] torrent or river: Schneid.

**Ἡκα**, gently, softly, slightly.—Allied by Ldd. to **Ἀκά, Ἀκέων, Ἀκήν**.

**Ἡκαλος**, gentle: **ἦκα**.

**Ἡκιστος**, very gentle, weak, feeble, little.—R. **ἦκα**. The Aspir., as **Ἡγον, Ἡγόμαι**.

**Ἡκα**, to be come, have arrived, proceed.—R. **ἦω, ἦκα**: To send myself on. So **ἦω, ἦκα**. And **Ἄγε**, come on, and our with-draw. (2) 'Hebr. *seek*, to go, come: W.

**Ἡλαίνω**, **Ἡλάσκω**, -άζω, to wander.—R. **ἡλάομαι, ἡλαίνω**.

**Ἡλακῆν**, a distaff:—reed, mast, arrow:—upper extremity of a mast:—windlass for drawing in heavy fishing-nets. **Ἡλάκασα**, thread spun from the distaff. Ldd. and Dnn. take it as allied to, or from, **ἡλάσκω**, to roam about. (2) As **Ἄγω, Κατ-άγω**, is to draw out, spin, **Ἄγμα, Κατ-άγμα**, a ball of spun wool: so this from **ἡλάω, ἡλακα**, to drive, draw. 'The distaff is driven round in spinning: Greg. 'Threads are drawn from the distaff: Mrt.

**Ἡλεκτρον**, -ος, 'a mixed metal;—amber, as like it in color: so perh. in A. Eq. 529, as an ornament of the screws of a lyre. R. **ἡλέκτωρ**, from its color: Dnn.

**Ἡλέκτωρ**, the sun.—'R. **ἥλιος**: Dnn. (2) Eustath. from α, **λέκτρον**: as never reposing.

**Ἡλεός**, **Ἡλός**, **Ἡλέματος**, **Ἡλθίος**, wandering in mind, silly;—wandering from the mark, ineffectual.—R. **ἔλη**, a wandering; **ἔλιος**, ineffectual. (2) 'Hebr. *eel*, to be mad: W.

**Ἡλιάω**, to warm in the **ἥλιος**, sun. Also, to judge causes in the

**Ἡλιαία**, a court where the judges sat in the open air, in the **ἥλιος** sun. (2) Ldd. from **ἄλλος**, crowded. See **Ἡλίσθα**.

**Ἡλίσταρος**, steep, high:—deep, as **Altus**.—'The readiest deriv. is **ἥλιος, ἦδω, βαίνω**: Traversed only by the sun: Ldd. (2) Butt. from **Ἡλιτό-βατος**, as **Ἡλιτό-μηνος**: Missing the step.

**Ἡλίσθα**, in vain, from **ἥλός**, ineffectual.—Also abundantly, from **ἄλλος**, crowded: **ἔλις**, enough.

**Ἡλικία**, age, stature, manhood.—From

**Ἡλίκος**, as great as, how great.—Lennep: 'R.

**ἡλίκος, ἡλίκος, ἡλίκος, capio: Capax**: Of such a capacity or content.' Shaks. has 'Things base and vile, holding no quantity.' Then of such a capacity as another.—Jamieson allies **ἡλίκος**, to our **LIKE**. 'Ἡ, quā, 'as.' But see the obs. on **Ἀλλήγικος**.

**Ἡλιε**, **ἡλίκος**, 'in the flower or prime of life, of age:—of the same age, a fellow:—later, like, [as **Ἀλλήγικος**.] Ldd. Comparing **Ἡλίκος** above, we have these meanings: 1. as great as can be. 2. 3. as great or large as another.

**Ἡλιοκάνθαρος**, 'the dung-beetle: prop. sun-beetle, for it was the Egyptian hieroglyphic for the sun: Ldd.

**Ἡλιος**, the sun.—R. **ἔλη**, heat or light of the sun.

**Ἡλιῶν, ἡλίκος**, a Dorian shoe.—Some say α, intens., **λίπα**: as made of leather well oiled. ?

**Ἡλός**, in **Ἡλεός**.

**Ἡλος**, a nail, peg, stud.—R. **ἦω, ἦω, ἦελος**, as **Ἀέλος, Ἀήλος**: Sent in, driven in. As **ἔν-ετῇ** from **ἔται**.

**Ἡλύγη**, **Ἡλυε**, duskiness.—Dnn. from α, not, **λύκη**, light. Others from α, intens., **λύγη** duskiness, but ν in **Ἀλύγη** is long.

**Ἡλύσιον**, Elysium, the abode of the departed.—R. **ἡλυσις, ἔλευσις, ἔλευσομαι**: Dnn. To which souls depart or retire. (2) 'R. **ἄλω**, to rejoice: Or α, **λύω**, as the departed are indissoluble in frame: Or α positive, as loosed from the burden of the flesh: Damm.

**Ἡλυσίς**, a coming: As above.

**Ἡμα**, 'what is sent or thrown, a dart: from [**ἦω, ἦμαι**.] **ἦμαι**: Ldd.

**Ἡμαθίσις**, sandy: **ἡμαθός**.

**Ἡμαι**, to sit.—R. **ἦω**: To send oneself down, **ἦμαι** pf. pass.; or, with Butt., like **δί(HMAL)**.

**Ἡμαρ**, the day: 'poët. for **Ἡμέρα**: Dnn. (2) As **Ἡτορ** from **ἦω, ἦται**, to breathe, so **Ἡ.αρ** from **ἦω, ἦμαι**, to shine. Compare **Ἡώς**. (3) 'Hebr. *yon*, the day: Mrt.

**Ἡμεροτον**: in **Ἀεροτάω**.

**ἩΜΕΙΣ**, we.—'From **ἐμέ, me**: Mrt. But this explains nothing.

**Ἡμεκτέω, Περι-ἡμεκτέω**, to be pained at, indignant at.—R. **ἐμέω, ἡμεκα**, as 'I will spue thee out of my mouth' Rev. 3. 16. (2) 'To be wounded (in spirit): **αἵμα, αἰμάσσω, ἡμακται**: Dnn. As **νημερτής**.

**Ἡμέρα**, the day.—Fem. of **ἡμερος**, gentle, mild. 'For **ἡμέρα ὅρα** or **φάσις**, mild hour or light, in opp. to the gloomy night: Valek. 'The mild shining or mild state of the air: Damm. 'The placid time: Lenn. Used, in opp. to a boisterous day, as **ἄεquer** is the level water opp. to the boisterous. (2) Compare **Ἡμαρ**.

**Ἡμερίς**, a cultivated vine: from

**Ἡμερος**, tame, reclaimed, gentle.—R. **ἦμαι**, to sit: Sitting quiet. As **ἦσαι, ἦσυχος**. Compare Luke 8. 35, 'sitting . . . and in his right mind'. (2) Transp. from **ἡμερος**, as in **ἡρέμα**.

**Ἡμι**, the same as **ἦμι**.

**Ἡμι**, half: for **Ἡμισυ**.

**Ἡμίνα**, half a **Ἐκτρεὺς** or Sextarius.—Above.

'Ημίονος, half-ass, mule. — R. ἥμι-, ὄνος.

'Ημισυς, half. — 'Coray proposes μέσος, middle, as Medius, Dimidius.' Dnn. 'H-, much as 'A in 'Απλός. (2) Damm from ἄμα, ἴσος: An equal, corresponding with another equal. (3) 'A for ἄμα as at end of "Α-μαξα; ΜΙΣ- as in ΜΙΣτύλλων, to divide.

'Ημιτύθειον, a strong linen towel. — R. ἥμι-, as Lat. semi-cinctium, a napkin. The latter part is obscure. Is the word from ἥμισυ, for ἡμισύθειον, as Σὺ, Τὺ: Σεύτλον, Τεύτλον; Σήμερον, Τήμερον. The termination somewhat as Κισσύβιον. (2) Jablonski from Copt. τοῦθο, clean, as a priest's garment. Then ἡμι-τύθειον, an adulterated sort.

'Ημὸς, our: R. ἡμείς.

'Ημὸς . . . Τῆμος . . . : When . . . , then . . . — From ῥ, τῇ, i.e. ἡμέρα, or ὄρα, though the meaning of the affix mos does not appear, any more than ικα in 'ΗΝίκα, ΤΗΝίκα. (2) 'R. ῥμαρ: Mrt. ?

'Ημιῶν, to bow down, droop, drop. — Like 'Ημα, 'Ημων, from ῥῶν, ἱημι, ἡμαι: Mitto, Re-mitto, Sub-mitto me. (2) Ldd. and Dnn. from μῶν, as Hom.: Μῶσαν ὅσσε ὑπὸ βλεφάροισι, were closed, or, we may construe, drooped.

'Ημων, a darter: R. ἡμα.

'Ηρ, if: ἔδν.

'Ηρ, 'Ηρῖ, 'Ηνίδε, lo! — For 'Ενίδε, from ἐν-εἶδω, inspicio.

'Ηνεκῆς, Δι-ηνεκῆς, extended, wide, long. — R. ἐνέκω: Brought or carried forward, pro-ductus. 'Borne or bearing to an object, as Latus from Fero: 'Sohneid. 'Latus' for 'di-latus.' So ποδ-ΗΝΕΚΗΣ, carried or reaching down to the feet.

'Ηνία, 'Ηνιον, bridle, reins: — a shoe-string. R. ἐνώω, ἐνώ, to bring into one, unite: prop. applicable to a pair of horses, &c. Thus Homer: ἵππῳ ἦνι ἔχοντα, ἵππῳ ἦνι ἔλειν. (2) R. ἄνᾶ, ἄναξ, ἀνάσσα: By which we have the UPPER hand of. Aspir. as in 'Ηγέομαι.

'Ηνίκα . . . Τῆνίκα, when . . . then . . . — R. ἦν, τῇν, i.e. ὅραν or ἡμέραν, at what hour or day, at that hour or day. So αὐτ-ΙΚΑ.

'Ηνις, of a year old: ἔνος.

'Ηνορέα, manliness. — R. ἀνῆρ, ἀνέρος, adj. ἰάνωρ, ἰάνωρος.

'Ηνοψ, ἡνοπος, glittering, of brass. — R. ἐν, ὕψ, ὥψ: In which one can see oneself, or the countenance appears. (2) R. ἄν-, not, ὥψ: Too dazzling for the eye to see.

'Ηνυστρον, the fourth or completing stomach of ruminating animals. — R. ἄνω, ἡνυσται.

'Ηπανία, 'indigence: from σπανία.' Dnn. Thus: σπανία, ἴπανία, ἰδ-πανία, ἡπανία, as 'ἡμῶν many for μῶν. (2) Better from α, not, πάομαι, to possess.

'ΗΠΑΡ, ἥπατος, the liver. — R. ἥπιος, soft. See 'ΗΠΕροπῶν. Aspir. as in 'Ηγέομαι. ?

'Ηπατος, 'a fish, perh. from its [hepatic] color: 'Ldd. Above.

'Ηπειδαὸς, 'weak, weakly; — unsound, halting. —

Schneid. from ἥπιος: 'Ldd. As οὐτίΔΑΝΟΣ. (2) R. α, ῥῆς, ῥῆδος, whence Πέθη, Πέθιλον: Disabled in the feet, halting. Thus 'Α-πους is lame. (3) R. α, ῥῆδον: Infirm on the ground: opp. to ἔμ-ῥῆδος.

'Ηπειρος, the main-land, continent: i.e. ἔ-πειρος; ἀ-πείρονα γαῖαν, Hom. Unbounded.

'Ηπεροπῶν, to cheat, cajole. — R. ἥπιος, ἥπερος, (as μογΕΡΟΣ), ὤψ, the voice: To say soothing things to. (2) R. α, ῥῆρας; ἥπερος. To make unbounded promises to: — or unfulfilled, Ἀπέραντα. (3) R. ἥπῶν: To SAY and do not. (4) For ἡμεροπῶν.

'Ηπῆσασθαι, to repair, mend, ameliorate. 'Ηπητής, a butcher. Allied to 'Ηπιος mild: 'Dnn.: To make mild and tame. (2) R. ἄπῶν, ἀπιο and the old ἀρο, to join, and so patch.

'Ηπιάλος, a shivering fever. 'Ηπιδλῆς, the night-mare. — R. ἐπ-ιδάλλω, ἐπ-ιαλῶ, to assail, much as Epilepsy from Ἐπι-ληψις: And thus Ἐπιδλῆς is the night-mare. (2) Or R. ἐπῖ, ἄλλομαι, to jump upon. And Ἐφιδλῆς, where is the Aspirate, points to Ἄλλομαι.

'Ηπιος, mild, gentle, kind. — R. ἔπῶν: Easy to speak to, aff-fabilis, affable. So Ἐπιπῆς. Or as Παραμυθητικός, consolatory. (2) R. ἔπομαι: Following, submissive. (3) Allied to Ἀπαλός.

'Ηπῶν, to call out to, ἔπῶ.

'Ηρ, spring, ἔαρ.

'Ηρα, things pleasant. — R. ἔρα, ἥρον: Suitable, as 'Αρμενα. Ἐρί-ηρα', Ldd.

'Ηρα, Juno. — Ldd, Dnn. and Lenn. compare Lat. hēra, mistress: — allied to hērus, prob. from ἔρα, lord of the land, as 'Terrarum dominos', Hor., and much as Domus, Dominus. The same ally 'Ηρα also to 'Ηρως, a hero, and 'Αρης, Mars, whence Ἀρείων and Ἀριστος. (2) 'From ἔρῶν: [Lovely.] Or ἀήρ, ἄερος, the air: 'Mrt. Indeed 'Ηρα is also 'the air'. 'A poetic name of air: 'Ewing. — Compare 'Ηρανος. (3) 'Hebr. eerec, to conceive: 'Wr.

'Ηρανος, 'friend, guardian, ruler. From ἥρα, things pleasant: 'Ldd. Doing things pleasing, gratifying. So Ἐπι-ήρανος is pleasing. — Or R. ἔρα, to suit, ἥραρε; whence Ἀρήγω, to help. (2) R. ἔραω, to love.

'Ηρεμα, softly, gently: — by degrees. — Ldd. allies it to Ἐρημος, lonely. (2) Better from ἀρίσκω, ἴαρόω, placeo, whence Placidē, Placidly. (3) Transp. from Ἡμερα.

'Ηρι, in the early morning; — in the early part δέρος of summer. — 'Akin to 'Ἡς, the morning: a dative adverbial: 'Dnn. But how to get it? — Steph. says: 'Ἡρ, the morning, either because 'Ἡρ the morning has a certain likeness to 'Ἡρ the spring, as noon to summer: or, as 'Ορβρον from 'Ορβοῦθαι, so from Ἀῖρα, ('Ἡρον) is 'Ἡρ, as raising men from their beds to their work. — Perhaps Ἀέρι might not only mean Air from ἴω to blow, but Morning from ἴω to shine: or indeed it might have meant the Fresh air of morning,



just as *Αἶρα* did from *ἴω* to blow. See on 'Hēs. (2) 'Sax. *aer*, the morning: whence *early*.' Todd. (3) 'Hebr. *aor*, light:' Mrt.

'*Ηρικαπαίος*, or -*κα*., 'epith. of a god, prob. Bacchus or Priapus. Usu. derived from *ἥρι*, *κῆπος*:' Ldd. Or from *ἥρανος κήπου*, guardian of gardens, as Priapus.

'*Ηρίον*, a mound, barrow, tomb. — 'R. *ἔρα*, earth. Prop. a funereal earthen mound:' Dnn. (2) For a 'Hēs. (3) R. *ρίον*, peak, promontory. H, as 'Hēaids.

'*ΗΡΩΣ*, 'orig. any free-man, respectable by birth or skill: the Germ. *herr*, sir: — then *hero*, one above the race of common men, — object of worship:' Ldd. 'Irish *earr*, noble, grand, a champion: Germ. *herr*, Dutch *heer*, lord:' What. 'Chald. *hor*, noble:' Mrt. 'Heb. *her*, a noble person:' Wr. 'Damm with the old Gramm. refer *ἥρος* to 'Αρης, 'Απερη, &c. He cites also Lat. *horus*, lord:' Dnn. But 'Heros and *Herus* may flow from *ἔρα*, as 'land-lord', much as *Domus*, Dominus. 'Terrarum dominos', Hor.

'*Ηρις*, pleasure: R. *ἡδομαι*, *ἡσχομαι*. 'Hēssa, defeat: i.e. inferiority in battle: from 'Hēssaw, to subdue, for *ἡσσανώω* from *ἡσσω*, *ἡσσονος*. So to Worst. (2) R. *ἴω*, *ἡω*, mitto, sub-mitto. Submission.

'*Ησσω*, feebler, weaker, inferior, less. — As *Βαθὺς*, *Βάσσων*, so *ἡκα*, *ἡσσω*, then *ἡσσων*, as superl. *ἡκιστος*.

'*Ησυχος*, still, quiet. — R. *ἡμαι*, *ἡσαι*: Sitting still. See 'Hμepos. (2) R. *ἴω*, *ἡω*, as in 'Hēssa. 'Sub-missive': see 'Hēssa. (3) R. *ἡδομαι*, *ἡσχομαι*, to be pleased: as Placoe, Placidus.

'*Ητα*, *eta*: formed after *Zeta* and *Theta*. 'Htop, the heart. 'Strictly the breath', Ldd., from *ἴω*, *ἡται*, to breathe. 'So Homer, 'Ενὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς 'ΑΗΤΟ:' Dnn.

'*Ητριον*, the warp. 'Hτρια, a thin fine cloth. — Ldd. allies it to *ἄττω*, *ἡττω*, to jump, spring. (2) As *Baids*, 'Hēaids, so Damm for 'ἥτριον from *τρια*: a triple thread, as Di-mity from *dis*, *μύτος*, two threads.

'*Ητρον*, 'from *ἡτρον* [as being contiguous to it:] The part of the body below the navel, the abdomen: — Met. of a pot, — the pith of a reed:' Ldd. and Dnn. (2) R. *ἴω*, *ἡται*, *ἡται*: Into which the food is sent. Or *ἔω*, to go. 'Descendit in ventrem': Hor.

'*Ητρε*, the same as *Εδρε*.

'*Ηφαιστος*, Vulcan, the god of fire as used in art and working in metal. — R. *ἄπτω*, *ἡφα*, to kindle, burn. (2) R. *ἀπάω*, to handle. 'Fabrilis tractans'. As *Ψάω*, *Ψαιστός*.

'*Ηχη*, 'Hχος, a sound. 'Hχῶ, echo. — R. *ἐγγῆμι*, *ἡχα*, frango: A re-fracted sound. Hesiod: Περὶ δ' ἐγγυτο ἡχῶ. Virg.: 'Fractas ad littora voces.' So Fragar from Frango.

'*Ηδς*, the dawn. *ἔω*. — R. *ἴω*, to shine. — Some say R. *ἴω* to breathe, from the morning breezes. See *Αἶρα*.



*Θαδσσω*, for *Θαδσω*.

*Θαίωμα*, Doric of *Θεάομαι*.

*Θαῖρος*, hinge of a door. — As we have not only *Αἶρω* but *Αἰρέω* and *καθαίρω*, and not only 'Αρω but 'Αρμονία and 'Αρμύω, we may suppose Θ to take the place of an Aspirate (as in *Θάμα*, *Θάλασσα*, *Θεῖλόπεδον*) in *Αἶρω* or *ἴΑρω* to raise, suspend, 'Αρτάν: The Hanger. So Hinge is from Hang. (2) 'Allied to *δέω*, *δύω*, *δύρω*, and *ΤΑΧύς*: 'à motu versatili', Lenn. Or to *ΤΑΡάσσω*, 'to put in movement,' (Dnn.) (3) Dnn. and Damm from *δύρω*. ? ?

*Θάκος*, a seat. — R. *δάσσω*.

*Θάλαμος*, 'a chamber in the inner part of a house, — a bridal chamber, and so marriage; — any sleeping-room; — store-room; — the female apartment in the innermost part of the house, — the lower and inner part of a ship where the *Θαλαμίται* rowers sat, — the inner chapel in Egyptian temples. R. *δάλω*, to warm, cherish, comfort:' Dnn. — The 'female apartment' leads some justly to bring it from *θῆλυς*, a female: Or, as 'the bridal chamber' from *θαλία*, festive joy. And thus the female or the bridal chamber is the first sense. In form as *πλόκαμος*. (2) Jabl. makes it Egyptian.

*Θάλασσα*, the sea. 'Prob. [for *θάλασσα*, ending as *μέλις*, *ἄλς*, so that Θ is for the Aspirate, as 'Αμα, *θάμα*. Or for Ξ, [*θάλας*, *ἴθάλας*.]:' Ldd. Θ, as also in *Θεῖλόπεδον*. Possibly the Θ from τὸ *θάλας*, *ἴθάλας*. (2) R. *θάλλω*, *θαλῶ*, 'vireo', whence 'viridis': as we say sea-green.

*Θάλα*, 'blooming, luxuriant, rich, goodly. The muse *Θαῖα*, the blooming one. One of the Graces, patroness of festive meetings:' Ldd. So *Θαλερός*, blooming: *Θαλία*, bloom of life, good cheer, feast. And *θάλλος*, *θάλος*, a young shoot or branch. — From *θάλλω*, to bloom, flourish. — 'Perh. a form of *ἄλλω*, *ἄλλομαι*, [to spring up,] for the aspirate [as *θάλασσα*.]:' Dnn. (2) Rather, as *Ψάω*, *Ψάλλω*, so *δῶω*, to nourish, *δάλλω*. See *Θηλή*, *θῆλυς*. (3) 'Hebr. *tal*, dew:' Mrt.

*Θάλλω*, to warm, heat, cherish, nourish. — 'Allied to *δάλλω*:' Ldd. and Dnn. As *μέλος*, *μέλιπω*, and *ἐλπω*. So *Θαλύνω* is to heat. Some account for Π from *ποῶ*, *ποιῶ*: To make to warm.? See *Θάω*.

*Θαλόσια*, offering of first-fruits after harvest. — R. *δάλω*, *δάλλω*, to warm, burn.

*Θάμα*, together, close, frequently. — For 'Αμα, as *Θάλασσα*, *Θεῖλόπεδον*.

Θάμβος, amazement. — R. *θήνω*, *ἔθαπον*, *ῥέθαρον*, as *λαμβάνω*. Hesych. has *ῥήβος*. So *κλάω*, *κλαμβός*.

Θαμίζω, to come *θάμα* often to a place.

Θάμνος, thicket, bush. — R. *θάμα*, close.

Θάνατος, death; from

θάναίω, *ῥήνω*, *ῥήσσω*, to die. — 'To lie or be dead', says Dnn. Hence aspir. from *ῥανέω*, *ταίνω*: To be stretched out. '*Moribundus extendi*.' Curtius. *Κεῖτο ταβέλι*, Hom. (2) 'R. *δεῖνω*, *ἔθανον*: To be killed.' Dnn. (3) 'Hebr. *teena*, dust, clay: 'Wr.

Θάουμαι, to wonder at: — later, to survey. — For *θεάουμαι*, to gaze.

Θάπτω, 'to burn the dead: and, as the ashes were gen. inurned and put under ground, to bury: 'Ldd. — For *ἔπνω*, to burn, as *ἄμα*, *θάμα*. (2) R. *δέω*, *δάω*, *δάσσω*, to put or rest in the ground.

Θαργηλιών, 'an Athenian month, middle of May and June: some say April. — Prob. from *δέρω*, as *δαρσος*, to warm. Some from *δέρω*, *γῆ*? Dnn. Some add *ἥλιος*: When *δέρει* *γῆν* *ἥλιος*.

Θάρσος, *θάρρος*, *θράσος*, boldness, courage; — overboldness, rashness, impudence. — R. *δέρω*, *τέθαρσαι*, whence *θερμός*, hot, ardent, rash, as *Ναύταισι* *θερμοῖς*, Soph. '*Periculosa et calida consilia*,' Cic.

Θασία, pickle from the isle of *Thasos*.

Θάσσω, *ῥέσω*, to sit down. *Θάκος*, a seat. — Allied by Valck. to *ῥέω*, *τίθμι*: To place or set myself down. So *Θέσσωσθαι*, and so from *ῥέω* Butt. deduces *Θαδών*, to sit. (2) Aspir. from *ῥάω*, *τάσσω*, to SET in order.

Θάσσω, compar. of *ταχύς*, or *ῥακός*, as *βαθύς*, *βάσσω*.

Θάτερον, *τὸ ἕτερον*, very curiously formed on the model of pl. *δάτερα*, i.e. *τὰ ἕτερα*.

Θαῦμα, a wonder. — R. *δάουμαι*. Compare *τραῦμα*. (2) 'Hebr. *thawmah*, to wonder: 'Mrt., &c.

Θάψος, *Θαψία*, '*Thapsus*, an island; — a town in Africa; — a town in Scythia: — a herb used for dyeing yellow brought from some of those places: 'Grove.

Θάω, to give suck, nourish, warm. — Aspir. from *ῥάω*, *τεῖνω*, *tendo*: To stretch out the hand to give. 'Θάω, to stretch forth and give something to be enjoyed.' Dalz. 'To give milk [or the breast] to be sucked or milked: 'Damm. — Or thus: *Tendo*, to tend, am, intent on, give attention to, &c.

Θεά, a Goddess. — R. *θεός*.

Θέα, a sight. — From

θεάουμαι, to view, to gaze on with amazement or admiration. — Aspir. from *ῥεδομαι*, from *ῥέω*, *τεῖνω*, *tendo*: To look attentively or intently on, just as 'A-*τενίζω*. (2) R. *δέω*, to run i.e. to view an object. (3) 'Hebr. *theah*, to wonder at: 'Mrt.

Θεάρως, 'Dor. for *θεωρός*: 'Dnn. So *Πρώτος* for *Πρώτος*.

Θεάτρον, a theatre for seeing public spectacles. — R. *δεδομαι*.

Θειλόπεδον, a sunny place for drying fruits on: — a

hurdle for it. — Aspir. for *Ειλόπεδον*, (as *θάμα*.) from *εἰλη*, *πέδον*.

Θείνω, to smite, strike. — Aspir. from *τεῖνω*, to stretch out, so lay flat. (2) R. *δέω*: To make to run, hit, goad on. Much in form as 'Ορίνω. (3) 'Hebr. *tagin*, he stabbed: 'Pkh.

Θείδω, to inspire as the *θεοί*.

Θεῖον, sulphur. — R. *θεῖος*. 'A divine fumigation: 'Dnn. 'The divine fire, lightning: 'Dr. Jones. 'The divine thing: 'Pkh. *Θεῖον πυρὸς* Alcest. 5. 'Flamma Jovis: 'Virg. 'Brimstone was thought to have a purifying and averting power: 'Ldd. 'Cupepent *lustrari*, si qua darentur *Sulphura*: 'Juv.

Θεῖος, divine. — From *θεός*.

Θεῖος, an uncle. — Contr. from 'Hδεῖος, a term of respect and regard.

Θελγῖν, *Τελγῖν*, *Τελξῖν*, 'an enchanter; — also, an envious and wicked man. R. *δέλγω*: 'Dnn. 'Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi *fascinat* agnos, 'Virg.

Θέλγω, to charm, enchant, soothe, flatter. — As *Θειλόπεδον*, *θάμα*, &c., from *ἐλκω*, to attract, for *ῥέλκω*, *δέλγω*. (2) Where *δέλω* I choose, *ἀγω* I lead.?

Θέλεμος, 'epith. of the Nile, producing freely, as *γῆ ἰδέλουσα*, Xen. '*Volentia rura*, 'Virg. For *Θέλημος*: 'Dnn.

Θέλυμα, transp. for *ῥέμελνα*, *δεμέλια*, foundations.

Θέλω, in 'Εθέλω.

Θέμα, anything laid down, proposition, theme. And *Θέμεθλον*, *Θεμέλιον*, a foundation. — R. *ῥέω*, *τέθεμαι*: On which a building is laid. *Θεμέλιον τέθεικα* 1 Cor. 3. 10.

Θεμερὸς, grave, serious. — R. as above: Compositus, com-posed, settled. *Compositus vultu*. (3) R. *δέμις*: Opp. to ex-lex, disorderly.

Θέμις, *Θεσμός*, a law laid down: a tax, *im-post*. — R. *ῥέω*, *τέθεμαι*, *τέθεσμαι*, *τίθμι*. So *Θεσμο-θέτης*, a lawgiver. 'Ponere mores, 'Virg. 'To lay down the law.'

Θεμῶς, to order, enjoin, compel. — R. *δέμις*; Hesych. *δεμός*. To lay down the law.

Θέναν, the palm of the hand, sole of the foot. — R. *δεῖνω*, *δενῶ*: the part of the hand with which we strike. 'Os *palmā pulsat*: 'Petr. 'Planā faciem *contundere palmā*: 'Juv.

Θεός, GOD. — R. *ῥέω*, *τίθμι*: Who placed in order the universe. So Herod. *Κόσμον* *ΘΕΝΤΕΣ* *τὰ πάντα πρήγματα*. Xen. '*ἥπερ οἱ* *ΕΘΕΟΙ* *ΔΙ-ΕΘΕΞΑΝ*. (2) R. *δεδομαι*: Who inspects all things. (3) Some, as Plato, from *δέω*, to run: from the *course* of the heavenly bodies which were regarded as Gods. (4) See in *Zeús*. (5) The Egyptian *Theus*. (6) 'Welsh *dwyn*, Irish *dia*, Armor. *doue*, Gypsey *deue*, Sanskr. *deva*: 'Wbst.

Θεραπεύω, to tend, attend to, take care of, heal, cure. — R. *δέρω*, as *Θέρων* *ἔλκος*, Nicander: prop. applying warm fomentations to.

Θεράπων, an attendant. — Above: for *Θεραπεύων*.

Θερώς, hot: in *έρω*. Is *Θέρμυς* allied? viz. 'a

lupine; the flavor bitter, but made palatable by steeping in water:—they also furnish a *fermented* drink in Egypt:’ Dnn. ‘*Terpens* lupinus’ is found in Martial.

Θέρω, to warm, heat: Θέρος, heat, summer, harvest: Θερίω, to gather in the harvest: Θερμός, hot.—Aspirated from τέρω, τερῶ, to rub, and so rub dry, dry, whence Τέρσω to dry up, to parch.

Θέσκελος, godlike.—R. δεός, ἰκέλος, like. So Θέσις.

Θεσμός: in Θέμις.

Θέσις, Θεσπέσιος, that can only be spoken by a God, vast, immense, &c.: spoken by a God, prophetic.—R. δεός, ἴσπον, to speak. So Θεσκελος.

Θεσσαλίζω, to act or speak as a *Thessalian*.

Θεσσασθαι, ‘to pray for, seek by prayer: perh. from †δέω, τίθημι, [to place myself down.] to sit as a suppliant:’ Ldd. and Dnn. See Θάσσω. (2) R. †τέω, τείνω, to stretch out i.e. my hands in prayer. See Ὀρέγομαι.

Θέτης, one who puts down a security: Θερός, one put for another, spurious.—R. †δέω, τίθημι.

Θεύμορος, the same as Θεό-μορος, as Θεωφορία is Θεο-φορία.

†τέω, τίθημι, to place, lay, put.—For †έω, (as Θάλασσα, Θάμα, Θειλόπεδος,) ἵημι, to send down. (2) Aspir. for †τέω, †τάω, τείνω, τάσσω, ‘to place or put in order’ (Dnn.).

Θέω, δέυτω, to run; Θύω, to rush.—Aspir. for †τέω, τείνω, tendo, intendo cursum. Compare Ταχύς. (2) As Θειλόπεδος, Θάμα, &c., for †έω, ἵημι: To send myself on. (3) ‘Allied to Ξεύω’: Dnn.

Θεωρός, ‘a spectator, as of shows:—a deputy sent to assist at a festival or consult an oracle [or the Gods]: a magistrate attending to sacred rites. Some in the latter sense from δεός, ὥρα, or δεός, ὁράω: in the former δέδομαι:’ Dnn. So Θεωρέω, to behold, view, consider; also go as deputy, &c.’ (2) ‘Or Hebr. *thoor*, to explore:’ Wr.

Θεσάνας, ‘the N.E. wind:’ Ldd. ‘The wind blowing from the quarter of *Thebes* to Athens:’ Dnn.

Θηγάνη, a whetstone. From

Θήγω, to sharpen, whet.—As †Τμέω, Τμήγω, so †τέω, †τήγω, aspir. δήγω; †τέω, whence τείνω, tendo, intendo, to give *intensitiveness* to the point. Thus Forcell. explains *Intensus*, by ‘acer’, and adds, ‘Quia quæ *intenduntur*, majorem vim habent.’ (2) Mrt. for †δοήγω, from δοός, keen, ἔγω, ἵημι: To bring to a sharp point. ?

Θήκη, case, box: τίθημι, ἔθηκα.

Θηλέω, to bloom: δάλλω, ἔθηλα.

Θηλή, a woman’s breast.—R. δάω, to suckle: †δαελη, δηλή. So δηλάω, to suckle.

Θήλυς, a woman, as distinguished for the δηλή. ‘Also, partaking of the fruitfulness, delicacy, &c. of the female sex, as life-giving, tender, soft:’ Ldd.

Θημών, a heap.—‘R. τίθημι, as ὠμός a heap:’ Ldd. Put up together, laid up.

Θήρ, ‘akin to Δή:’ Ldd. ‘Formed from it:’ Dnn., Damm and Dr. Jones. As Θεός, Deus; Θήρ, Deer. (2) As ἴδην Doric for ἴδην, and πᾶν for πᾶν, so δην for †δην from †δέω, δήσω, τίθημι: To lay it down, i.e. *positively* which from Pono, *Positum*.

Θήπω, τίθησα, to be or stand amazed.—R. †δῶω, δόμοι, δαῦμα, &c. As βλεπω, σήπω.

Θήρ, ἔ. φήρ, a wild beast. Θήρα, a hunt.—‘R. δέω, to run: From its celerity:’ Lenn. and Mrt. Θῶ, δήρ, as αἶθω, αἰθῆρ. (2) ‘Our deer, Germ. *thier*, Dutch *dier*, Dan. *dyr*, Polish *zwierz*: prim. roving:’ Wbst.

Θηρίαλεια, drinking cups, ‘called after *Thericles*, a celebrated Corinthian manufacturer:’ Dnn.

Θής, δηνός, ‘a serf, bound to till land for his lord:—a freeman who hires himself to a master;—hired labourer.—Buttm. from τίθημι, δήσω, like our Settler, from Set or Sit:’ Ldd.—Or, as δέω, placing out his services on hire, ‘qui opus locatum facit.’ Thus ‘ex-positus’ is put out for sale. So Θήσσα, ‘a poor girl who was obliged to go out for sale, [δείσα,]’: Ldd.

Θησαυρός, a treasure.—R. τίθημι, δήσω, to put down. Some add αὔρω, aurum. (2) ‘Hebr. *thazer*:’ Wr.

ΘΗΤΑ, *theta*. Hebr. *teth*.

Θιαγών, a sacrificial cake. And

Θάλασς, a band marching in honor of a god.—Prob. from δεός, δέος, δειάω:’ Ldd.

ΘΙΒΗ or ΘΗΒΗ, a chest, ark, basket. ‘It might be from [†δῶω,] †δέω, to place, [as δῖς]. But it is the Hebr. *thebah*:’ Mrt. (Very rare.)

Θιβρός, hot, ‘Dor. for Θερμός:’ Ldd. Allied to τέφρα, ashes, and Τόφω to burn. Aspir. for †Τιφρός, then B as ἔμφω, amBo. I. as λεχρίος, λικριφίς; πλεωω, πλεω; λεπος, ἵλερ; &c.

†θίγω, θιγγάνω, to touch.—Aspir. from †τίγω, allied to τεταγών, touching. Compare τῶω, allied to †τάω, †τέω, τείνω. (2) Like Θάμα and Θειλόπεδος: from ἵκω: To come up to a thing, and so touch it. †θίκαω, θίγω. See Θήγω.

Θις. Θιν, δινός, a heap, sand-heap, beach, shore.—As ‘Pls, Pln, from βέω, βῶ, so Θις, Θιν, from †δέω, δῶ, τίθημι, agreeing with Θημών, and Θωμός: Compositus, put together. (2) R. δείνω, to beat: Beaten by the waves. (3) ‘Hebr. *teen*, mud:’ Wr.

Θλάσις, ‘a sort of large cress, the seeds of which were δλαστέα bruised or crushed, and used like mustard:’ Ldd. So ἐλεσιπλις.

Θλάω, φλάω, to crush, bruise.—‘Allied to Θραύω, †τράω, τιντράω:’ Dnn. The A and P, as in κλάσανος, κρίσανος: λεπίω, ἵλιω. (2) ‘Hebr. *thlo*, to split:’ Wr.

Θλίω, φλίω, like Θλάω, φλάω, to squeeze, pinch, gall. Compare τρῖλω.

Θνησκώ, to die: in †θανέω.

Θνητός, a mortal.—Above.

Θοάω, to move δῶω fast.

Θοδίζω, to sit :—in Θόσσω. So Θόσμος.

Θούνη, a meal, feast.—Allied to Θοδίζω, to sit : A sitting down to table. So Θώκος, Θόσμος, is a sitting, assembly. So Θώσθαι is to feast, and Θώσσω. (2) R. Δείνω, τέθουνα : 'A slaying of the fatted calf.' (3) Dnn. allies it to Θάω, to nourish, Τίθῃ, Τίθῃνη : Wbst. to Δαίνυμαι.

Θολία, a parasol, like a

Θόλος, dome, cupola, round chamber.—R. Δέω, τέθω, to run (round), as 'Ιτυς is 'Αμφ-ιτυς. So Περι-δρομος is a circular gallery. 'Η λεπτότατος ΘΕΕ χαλκός, Il. v. 275. In form as Ψόλος. (2) 'R. prob. ὅλος : Dnn. As Θάμα, &c. (3) 'Hebr. thaláh, to suspend : Mrt.

Θόλος, mud, dirt.—R. ἴδέω, τέθω, τίθημι : A deposit of mud. (2) 'The Attic is 'Ολός', says Dnn. So that Θόλδς (like Θάμα) may be for 'Ολός, allied to 'Εόλητο, 'Αλεls, collected, 'Ελλα, &c.

Θόδς, quick.—R. Δέω, τέθω, to run.

Θορή, Θορός, id quod emittit mas θορών.

Θορύβος, uproar, noise.—Allied to Θούρος, impetuous. (2) R. τορός, loud, audible. (3) Ldd. and Dnn. ally Τύρρη, Turba, but these are from Θόρυβος.

†Θόρω, Θόρυνμαι, †Θόρω, Θρώσκω, to spring, bound. Allied to Δόδς, swift : or Δέω, ἴδω, Δόρω, as †Δέω, Δέρω. (2) As Θάμα, from ἴδω, ὀρμάω, to rush.

Θούρος, impetuous.—Above.

Θώκος, the same as Θάκος.

Θρανεύω, to stretch on the tanner's θράνος form or board, to tan.

Θρώνω, a bench, form.—R. θράω. So Θρήνυς and Θρόνος. (2) 'Hebr. thren, to seat high : Wr.

Θρανός, to break in pieces : R. ἴδρω, θραύω. Some explain it to unbend a ship, from θράνος, much as we say To Wing a bird.

Θρασκίας, 'The Thracian or N.W. wind : Dnn.

Θράσος : in Θάρσος.

Θράσσω, to trouble, disquiet.—R. ταρασσω, †τράσσω.

Θραύλος, Θραύρος, broken : from

Θραύω, to break, bruise, weaken.—Allied to †Τραύω, Traúω, which see.

Θράω, to make to sit.—'R. θάω, θάσσω, to sit : whence [†θαίρω,] †θάρω, θράω : Valck. Much as ψάω, φαίρω : θάρω : θέρω.

Θρέμια, a nursing.—R. τρέφω, τέτρεμμαι.

Θρέομαι, to cry aloud, shriek out. 'R. ἴθρίω, aspir. from τρέω, to tremble through fear : Dnn. (2) Allied to Θραύω, as 'Ρήγνυμι φωνήν, 'Rumpere vocem : and Κλαίω from Κλάω. To break out into tears and lamentations.

Θρεττανελδ, 'formed to imitate the sound of the harp : Dnn.

Θρέττε : 'Τὸ θρέττε in Aristoph. is τὸ θρασύ, [θρατύ,] : prob. a barbarism : Ldd.

Θρήνυς, lamentation.—R. θρέομαι.

Θρήνυς, the same as Θρώνος.

Θρήσκος, superstitious, — religious.—R. θρέομαι :

'From the noises made in the ancient superstitious rites : Hemst. Allied to Θρόδος. (2) Dnn. from †θρέω, τρέω, to tremble (with religious awe). (3) From Θρήκες : 'The Thracians being much addicted to superstitious rites : (Dnn.) See Θραξίας.

Θρίαλ, 'Parnassian nymphs, who invented a kind of soothsaying by pebbles drawn from an urn : they were said to be three, [τρεῖς, τρία,] whence some derive the name :—the pebbles and lots, and divinations : Ldd. (2) The pebbles first : then, as †Τρία, Τρίω, θρίω, so †θρίω, θρίω, θρίπτω, to break, like Κλήρος from κλάω, Ψήφος from ψάω.

Θρίαμβος, a triumphal procession, and hymn, gen. to Bacchus.—As ἡμέρος, —for θρίαμβος, aspir. from τριάω, to conquer, τριάπτω, much as 'ιδάλλω, 'ιδάπτω. (2) From victors being anciently crowned θρίοις with fig-leaves.

Θριγκός, -χός, coping, eaves.—From θρίξ, τριχός, (Γ as ἔιχος, λαίχδαν,) : The coping overhanging the wall as the hair the head. Compare Lat. coma, the leaf on trees as the hair on the head.

Θρίω : for Θερίω.

Θρίναξ : the same as Τρίναξ.

Θρίξ, τριχός, hair, bristle, &c.—R. θρίω, ξω : 'A thing cropped, sheared or reaped : Dr. Jones. Thus Eurip. has ἀπ-έτρισεν τριχάς. So Cæsaries from Cædo, Cæsum. Θρίω ξω.

Θρίος, reefs or little ropes on the lower part of the sail, used to take it up and make it smaller.—Prob. contr. from Τέθροιοι, ropes from the end of a sailyard.

Θρίον, a fig-leaf : 'prob. from the τρία three lobes of the fig-leaf : Ldd. and Dnn.

Θρίον, 'a kind of stuffing or forced-meat, called from its being wrapped in fig-leaves : Ldd.—Above.

Θρίσσα, 'a fish, elsewhere Τριχίας, and so from θρίξ, τριχός : Ldd. So Τριχίς is 'a kind of anchovy full of small hair-like bones : Ldd.

Θρίψ, ιπός, a wood-worm.—R. τριέω, θρίψω, to wear away.

Θροέω, to cry loudly,—to utter, say : from θρέομαι. Also to terrify or disturb by θρόοι noisy sounds or idle words.

Θρόμβος, a clot, as of blood.—As Στρέφω, Στράμβος, so Θρόμβος from Τρέφω, τέτρεφα, τέτρεβα, to coagulate, whence Τροφαίς, cheese.—Others from τέθραμμαι, τέθρομμαι.

Θρόναξ, paints, colors ; —drugs ; —figure-work, embroidery.—Allied to Θρόνος, from ἴδρω, θράω, to sit : Color sitting on the surface of things. 'Fallor in ore SEDET', Ov. 'Pale horror SAT on each Arcadian face : Dryd. So Ldd. says of Χροιά, 'the surface as the SEAT of color.' (2) R. ἴδρω, θράω : as rising out above the surface, 'eminetia in telá aut veste : Damm.

Θρόνος, a seat, throne.—R. ἴδρω, θράω, to sit. See Θρήνυς, Θρώνος. (2) 'Hebr. thren, to seat high : Wr. Θρόος, outcry, loud noise, murmur.—R. θρέομαι, τέθροα.

Ἐπυαλλίς, the wick of a candle. — R. *ἑρπών*.  
*Ἐρπυγανδός*, in *Τρυγανδός*.  
*Ἐρπυλλίζω*, 'to break in pieces: akin to *ἔραυν*,  
*ἔρπυττω*.' Ldd.  
*Ἐρίλος*, 'like *ἔρδος* and *ἔρρυθος*.' Ldd.  
*Ἐρόν*, a rush. — As easily breaking and very brittle,  
 from *ἔρδω*, *ἔραυν*, *ἔρδω*, *ἔρπυττω*. Thus in the O. T.:  
 To bow down his head like a bulrush. So Rushlike is  
 'weak, impotent', Todd.  
*Ἐρίπτω*, to break, bruise, weaken. — Allied to *ἔρδω*,  
*ἔραυν*, through *ἔρπυν*. (2) Valck. from *ἔρρυθος*,  
*ἔρρυπτω*. (3) 'Hebr. *treph*, to tear in pieces.' Wr.  
*Ἐρρύσκω*: in *ἔρρυ*.  
*Ἐρρύσμις*, a mound, eminence. — Above: 'Springing  
 from the plain.' Ldd. Rising ground. 'From which  
 one may leap.' Constantine.  
*Ἐρύζω*, to rave or sacrifice like the *Ἐρύδες* Bacchanals.  
 See *Ἐρύδες*.  
*Ἐρυαία*, coarse mockery and quarrelling. — R. *ἔρυν*, to  
 rage. (2) R. *ἔρύζω*, above.  
*Ἐρύω*, de subus subantibus. — R. *ἔρυν*, ruc (in vene-  
 rem): Hor. Od. 2. 5. 3, 4. (2) Pro *ἔρύζω*, & *ἔρυν*,  
*ἔρύς*: unde Subo.  
*Ἐρύγνηρ*, (as *ἔρύγνηρ*), a daughter. — As loveTH,  
 loveS; *ἔρύς*, *ἔρύς*; &c. so *Ἐρύγνηρ* or *Ἐρύγνηρ*, from  
*ἔρυν-γύνω*, (as *ἔρυν-γύνω*), *ἔρυν-γύνω*: i. e. *ἔρυν-γύνω*,  
 co-gnata, born to parents along with sons. (2) 'We  
 find *Daughter* used with little variation not only by the  
 Goths, Saxons, Almans, Cimbrians, Danes and Dutch,  
 but by the Persians.' Pkh. 'Goth. *dauthar*, Germ.  
*tochter*.' Dnn. 'Dugida, Sansk.' Wr.  
*Ἐρύα*, *Ἐρύς*, a mortar. — R. *ἔρυν*, from the rapid  
 movement of the pestle. See *ἔρύσανος*. (2) As pound-  
 ing *ἔρύς* incense.  
*Ἐρύελλα*, a storm, hurricane. — R. *ἔρυν*: 'A mighty  
 rushing wind': N. T. So Homer has 'the wind *ἔρυν*  
 rushing with a tempest.' As *ἔρυν*, *ἔρυν*. Some add  
*ἔρυν*, to whirl.  
*Ἐρύεσθης*, the pestle of the *ἔρύα*.  
*Ἐρύλη*, *Ἐρύμα*, *ἔρύον*, a sacrifice, or sacrificial cake: *ἔρύον*.  
*Ἐρύα*, *ἔρύα*, a kind of cedar or lemon tree. — R. *ἔρυν*,  
 to burn as incense: from the sweet odor of its wood in  
 burning, Od. 5. 59.: Pkh.  
*Ἐρύς*, *ἔρύς*, a Bacchant. — R. *ἔρυν*, to rage: or to  
 sacrifice.  
*Ἐρύακίς*, a species of poppy, having an oblong cap-  
 sule or  
*ἔρύακος*, a bag, pouch, pod, wide trowsers. — Aspir.  
 from *ἔρύλῃ*, a cushion, pillow, &c., *ἔρύλος*, a protuber-  
 ance. (2) As *ἔρύρ*, *ἔρύρ*, conversely for *ἔρύακος* from  
*ἔρύλσσω*, to guard, as *ἔρύλκῃ*. (3) R. *ἔρύς*: 'An  
 incense bag.' Lenn.  
*Ἐρύμωφ*, 'a half-burned brand. — For *ἔρύμωφ*  
 from *ἔρύω*, [*ἔρύμωφ*], like *ἔρύμωφ*, 'ἔρύωφ': Dnn.  
*Ἐρύμερα*, the herb summer-savory, often put for  
*ἔρύς* thyme, and prob. allied: for *ἔρύμερα*, *ἔρύμερα*.  
 B as in *ἔρύμερα*.

*Ἐρύμῃ*, altar for sacrifice:—any high place, pulpit in  
 the orchestra, and the whole stage;—a domestic altar,  
 and the whole house. — R. *ἔρυν*, *ἔρύμῃ*, to sacrifice.  
*Ἐρύμω*, to burn *ἔρύς* incense: to produce thereby  
 vapor or smoke, *ἔρύμω*. — R. *ἔρυν*, *ἔρύμω*.  
*Ἐρύμω*, *ἔρύμω*, thyme. — 'R. *ἔρυν*, to burn incense:'  
 Mrt.  
*Ἐρύμω*, passion, emotion, violence, desire:—the mind  
 affected by such. — R. *ἔρυν*, 'to move impetuously':  
 Dnn.  
*Ἐρύμω*, the thunny or tunny fish. — R. *ἔρυν*, *ἔρύμω*:  
 'From the rapidity of its movements': Dnn. 'From  
 its quick darting motion.' Ldd. (2) 'Hebr. *theneen*:'  
 Wr.  
*Ἐρύω*, the wood of the *ἔρύα*.  
*Ἐρύς*, incense. — R. *ἔρυν* 2.  
*Ἐρύα*, a door. — TH and D are constantly inter-  
 changed, as *ἔρύς*, *ἔρύς*; murTHer, murDer; *ἔρύγνηρ*,  
 Daughter; *ἔρύα*, Door, &c. and see *ἔρύν* and *ἔρύαρχλῃ*.  
*Ἐρύα* then for *ἔρύα* from *ἔρύν*, *ἔρύν*, to enter in, as  
 Homer, *ἔρύν δῶμον*, *ἔρύν σπῆος*, &c. That is, A door  
 by which we enter. *ἔρύν*, *ἔρύα*, as *ἔρύν*, *ἔρύα*, and  
*ἔρύν*, *ἔρύα*. (2) Lenn. from *ἔρύν*. Certainly Virgil  
 has, 'Mand *ruunt portis*,' 'Qua data porta, *ruunt*.'  
 Yet a door is not made to *rush* out by, but to *go* out  
 by. (3) 'Germ. *thür*, Sax. *dora*, *dor*, Dan. *dor*,  
 Dutch *deur*, Welsh *dor*, Basque *dorrea*, Russ. *duer*,  
 Pers. *dar*, Sansk. *dura*, Armen. *tuw*.' Wbet. who  
 adduces also the Chald., Syr., Arab., Polish, Bohem.,  
 Carinthian. Allied perh. to our *thorough*, *through*.  
*Ἐρύπῃ*, out of doors: *ἔρύα*.  
*Ἐρύπῃ*, an oblong shield, in the form of a *ἔρύα*;—  
 a stone put against a *ἔρύα*.  
*Ἐρύπῃ*, a light shaft wreathed with ivy and vine-  
 leaves, borne by the Bacchanals. Thus are used also  
*ἔρύα* and *ἔρύθλα*, justifying the deriv. of *ἔρύπῃ* from  
*ἔρύν*, (as *ἔρύν*, *ἔρύθλα*), 'in reference to its use in Bac-  
 chanalian rites. This far more prob. than from obs.  
*ἔρύπῃ*, to swell, rise up, whence *ἔρύπῃ*, *ἔρύπῃ*.'  
 Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. *thurea*, branch of the pine.' Dr.  
 Jones.  
*Ἐρύπῃ*, fringe, tassel. — 'R. *ἔρυν*, *ἔρύπῃ*, *ἔρύπῃ*,  
 to move rapidly.' Dnn.  
*Ἐρύπῃ*, a sacrifice; *ἔρύθλα*, sacrifices, and the same  
 as *ἔρύπῃ*; *ἔρύπῃ*, a censor. — All from *ἔρύν*.  
*ἔρύν*, to rush, to be impetuous. — Allied to *ἔρύν*,  
*ἔρύπῃ*, to run. (2) For *ἔρύν*, *ἔρύπῃ*, *ἔρύπῃ*. (3)  
 R. *ἔρύν*, 'to press right on', (Ldd.)  
*ἔρύν*, 'to burn perfumes or incense in honor of the  
 Gods;—to burn in the fire of a sacrifice, to sacrifice,  
 celebrate by a solemn sacrifice and feast.' Dnn. The  
 terms 'burnt offerings', 'burnt sacrifices of fallings',  
 &c. are common in the Scriptures. 'After flowers [for  
 incense] victims came to be offered,' says Hemst. But  
 'to burn' will include both perfumes and animals. —  
 Dnn. says, 'The transition to the sense of impetuous  
 movement from the rushing of flame seems natural:'

much more so is the converse, and so this *θύω* is no other than the former: i.e. to make (flame or smoke) to rush out. And so Ormston, 'from the *rapid issuing* of smoke from the censer.' See *θύω* above. (2) From *εἶω*, to burn, as *Θάμια*, &c.

*Θυώνη*, Semelé; *Θυσεύς*, Bacchus. — 'Plainly from *θύω*.' Lidd.

*Θυή*, an impost, fine. — R. †*θύέω*, *θύω*, *τίθημι*, *pono*, impono, to im-pose an im-post. *Θυήν επι-θήσομεν*, Hom.

*Θώκος*, a seat, *θάκος*.

*Θῶμος*, a heap. — R. †*θύέω*, *θύω*, to put (together), as *Θημών*.

*Θώμυξ*, a cord, whip. — Akin to *Θῶμος*: String put together, 'in orbem *positus*', Damm.

*Θωρεύω*, to flatter: *Θωφί*, *δωπός*, a flatterer. — R. *θύω*, *δπα*, to make up a face. 'Frame my face to all occasions.' Shaks. 'Com-posito vultu', Tac. 'Fic-to vultu': Cic. *Συν-θέτους λόγους*, Aeschyl.: a made up speech. — Also we say to im-pose upon, from 'pono': so that *Θωφί* and *Θωπύω* may be (like *Μόλωψ*, &c.) from *θύω* only. (2) 'To affect admiration, from *δάομαι*, *δάμαι*, to wonder.' Dun. So *Θήτω*, to admire.

*Θώραξ*, the breast: — breast-work: — breast-plate. — As *Δρέπω*, *Δρόπαξ*, so *Θάρω*, *Θώραξ*. From the pulsations and vibrations of the heart, or breast, which is much the same. Pliny says: '*Pectus præcordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit.*' And Pectus is constantly taken for 'cor et animus' (Forc.) So Mrt.: 'à corde *δορουντι*.'

*Θώραξ*, a drinking-cup: *Θωρήσσω*, *ξω*, to drink sheer wine, to be intoxicated. 'Reimer says it prop- means, To fortify oneself by, as sailors say, To acquire Dutch courage.' Dnn. 'A cup, by which, as by a *δώραξ* breast-plate, one drinker was armed against another': Steph., quoting Aristoph. Ach. 1135, 6.

*Θως*, *δωds*, a jackal or lynx. — 'Prob. from *δέω*, *δω*, to run, *δωds*, quick.' Dnn. As Pliny: '*Thoes*, luporum genus *velox* saltu.' (2) R. *δωds*.

*Θώσω*, to feast jovially: in *Θόλην*. (2) Contr. from *Θωρήσσω* in *Θώραξ* 2.

*Θωδύω*, to shout out, yell, bark, buzz. — 'I.e. to set dogs on *δῶds* wolves.' Bp. Blomf. (2) R. *δωds*, sharp: To speak in a sharp tone. Thus Homer has 'Οἶέα *κεκλήγοντες*, Crying out sharply.

*Θώψ*: in *Θωπύω*.

## I.

*ἴα*, a sound, voice, cry. — As *ἴδς*, a javelin, from *ἴω*, *ἴωω*, to send, send forth, so *ἴα* also. Hom.: 'Οἷα *μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος ἴει*: *ἴειλαι ὅσα κάλλιον*. Aeschyl.: 'ἴετ' *δυσθόρον ἈΤΑΑΝ*, *Κακο-μέλετον ἼΑΝ* *ΠΕΜΨΩ*. Even in Herod.: *Βόρθερον γλώσσαν ἴεντεξ*. Livy: 'Si *vocem supplicem mittere licet*.' Hor.: 'Nescit *vox missa reverti*.' (2) R. *ἴω*, to go out. *Τὸ σὺν φώνημι* ION: Soph.

*ἴα*, one. — 'For *μία*.' Dnn. As *Γαῖα*, *Αἴα*.

*Ἰάζω*, to imitate the *Ἰάδς* Ionians.

*Ἰαιεοί*: in *Αἰεοί*.

*Ἰαίνω*, to heat, melt, warm, soften, cherish, cheer: and for *Ἰόμαι*, to heal. — Allied (like *Ἰάλλω*, *Ἰάπτω*, *Ἰόμαι*, to *ἴω*, *ἴημι*, *ἔδω*, *ἄν-ἴημι*, (in form as *χλῆΑΙΝΩ*), mitto, re-mitto, to let go, loose, relax. Thus Forcell. explains 'Ceris *re-missis*', by 'solutis, mollitis, liquefactis.' Virgil: 'Eademque calor *liquefacta remittit*.' (2) For *Διαίνω*: or *ΧλῆΑΙΝΩ*. As *Αἴα*, *Εἴω*.

*Ἰακχος*, Bacchus. — R. *ἰαχῆ*, vociferation.

*Ἰάλεμος*, *Ἰήλ-*, a wail, lament: adj. miserable. — 'Prob. from *ἴη*, *ἰαυῖ*.' Ldd. Much as *κυδΑΑΙΜΟΣ*. So from *ἴη* is *Ἰήιος*, plaintive. (2) R. *ἴα*, a cry. (3) R. *ἰάλλω*, *ἰαλῶ*, to send forth.

*Ἰάλλω*, to send forth, throw, cast, assail. — R. *ἴημι*: Dnn. I.e. from *ἴω*, †*ἰδω* as *ἔδω*, *ἰδάλλω* as *ψάω*, *ψάλλω*.

*Ἰαμβος*, an *iambic* foot; *iambic* verses assailing and

defaming the character, whence '*criminiosis iambis*' Hor., from *ἰάπτω*, *ἰαθόν*. M as *λαΜβάνω*.

*Ἰαμένη*, late form of *Ελαμένη*. (2) R. *ἴδω*, *ἰαίνω*.

*Ἰανθος*, the same as *ἴων*, a violet: Ewing from *ἴων*, *ἔνθος*. See *ἴονθος*.

*Ἰόμαι*, to heal, and *ἰαίνω*, to warm, is so used, and both of the same origin, as *θέρω*, and *θεραπεύω* to apply warm fomentations to. See *ἰαίνω*.

*Ἰαππαγαῖξ*: in *Ἀππαγαῖ*.

*Ἰάπτω*, the same as *ἰάλλω*, and similarly formed. Compare *βάπτω*, *δάπτω*. Also, to send oneself on, run, fly.

*Ἰάπυξ*, *υγος*, the N.W. or W.N.W. — From *Ἰαπυγία* in Italy.

*Ἰάς*, *δδς*, Ionian, *Ἰωνία*.

*ἸΑΣΠΙΞ*, the jasper stone. — 'Hebr. *jaspe*.' Mrt.

*Ἰάτρος*, a physician: *ἰόμαι*.

*Ἰατταταῖ*, *Ἰατταταῖξ*, alas, woe to me! — Fanciful imitations like *Ἰαππαγαῖξ*.

*Ἰαυῖ*, *αἰ*! 'cry of grief: like *Ἰοῦ*. Also, of joy, as *Ἰῶ*. Also an exclam. in answer to a call, as *HO*.' Dnn. Imitative words.

*Ἰαυοῖ*, much the same as *Ἰαυῖ*.

*Ἰαύω*, to sleep, pass the night: — give rest to. — 'In some words [as *Ἰεῦ(ω)*] I is prefixed, as *Αῦω*, *Ἰαύω*.' Dnn. This I seems contr. from *Ἰοφι*, powerfully. *Αῦω* compare with *Ἀεσα*, *Ἀωτέω*.

'Iaxh, a cry, shout. 'Iáxw, to shout, resound. — 'R. lá, a voice, sound: 'Dnn.

'Idáw, 'Idē, the same as Θίδη, as Δείω, Είδω.

'Idúw, 'Iduknēw, to sound the *Bukáwē*, trumpet. See I in 'Iáw.

'Iyōh, a mortar. — The Etym. M. says, for Μίγδην, from μίγνυμι, μίξω, μίγδην, to mix. As Μία, 'Ia: Δείω, Είδω.

'Iyñw, 'Iyñs, the ham. — 'R. γόνυ: 'Dnn. With I, as in 'Iáw, 'Idúw: 'R. γνύ, 'Iyñ. 'Iyñξ is used.

'IΔA, mount *Iða* near Troy:—any wooded mountain or forest:—timber.

'Idanikós, ideal. — R. Idéa, 'Idéanikós.

'Idavós, fair Idéw to see, as 'Edavós.

'Idē, 'Idē, 'Epic for ἡδē, and: 'Dnn. Plato says the most ancient persons said 'Hμέρα and 'Eμέρα for 'Hμέρα. So the Cretans said 'Iv for 'Ev, Lat. *in*.—Perhaps 'Idē and 'Idē are 'Iv-δē and 'Iv-δē, and to that (be added). See 'IN, 'IN.

'Idēa, the outward look or appearance:—the kind or species represented by individual appearances, as Species from Specio:—the leading *idea*.—From

†Idēw, *video*, εἶδω, εἶδω.

'Idios, special, as this from Specio: Peculiar, individual, personal, one's own. — See 'Idéa.

'Idiáwtis, a private individual:—hence retired, inexperienced, ill-informed, ignorant. — R. Idios.

'Idmwn, 'Idris, knowing, skilled. — R. εἶδω, εἶδον, ἴδον.

'Idnómai, to crook or double oneself up. — Dr. Jones 'from δινώω by transp.' Better, *δινώω* to twist round, †δινώω, as 'Iyñξ. I prefix, as in 'Iáw, 'Iyñw. And some say for 'Iyñdómai, from *Ives*, δινώω: to twist the nerves: or *Ivñw*, δινώω, to twist the nape. — But, as Δ in Δνόφος, for 'Iyñdómai from *Ives* simply, as we say To wing a bird, To bark a tree.

'Idos, 'Idrós, sweat:—violent heat. — 'Akin to 'Tōs, 'Tōw from *θεω*: 'Dnn. And †w and *θεω* are the same, 'e-mitto.' And †w can be 'to go forth.' Compare 'Ikúds.

'Idris: in 'Idmwn.

'Idriw, to seat, settle, set firm, found, fix. — R. Iw, Iwon, as 'Ew, 'Edon, 'Edra, a seat.

'Idrós: in 'Idos.

'Iráξ, 'Irhξ, a hawk, falcon. — 'Some from *iephs*, as its flight was observed spec. in divination: 'Dnn. 'Accipiter SAGER ales', Virg. So Od. o. 524–8.

'Iepēs, a priest. — From

'Iepós, consecrated, sacred.—R. Iéw, (like φερερός,) as 'Av-éw, 'Aφ-éw, to let go, set at liberty, like 'Aφ-eros, set at liberty. Animals consecrated to deities received some peculiar mark, and were suffered to wander at large. So 'Av-eros and 'Av-eiménos. 'Aut aris servare sacros: Virg. (2) 'Hebr. *šā*, to fear or reverence: Dr. Jones.

'Ieū, 'ironical exclamation, *uhow!* Lat. *hui!* 'Ldd.

'Iéw, 'Ihmi: See 'Ew.

'Iw, 'Iw, to seat, settle. — R. Iw, to set down, as 'Ew, 'Ew.

'Ih, 'an exclam. of joy, as Lat., *Io* triumphe. And of grief, but rarely: 'Dnn. — 'An imitative word: 'Lenn. (2) Blomf. supposes these are Egyptian words borrowed with their theology by the Greeks. ?

'Ihios, wailing, mournful; from *ih*, exclam. of grief. Or even R. *ih* Ion. of *id*, a sound or cry.

'Ihios, epith. of Apollo: 'invoked with the cry 'Ih Παιών, [*Io Pēan!*], not from *Idōmai*, as The healer: 'Ldd. Yet Ovid says of him: 'Opiferque per orbem Dicor.' (2) R. Iw, to shoot. 'Ih *ih* Παιών, 'IEI βέλος, Callim.

†Ihmi, to go: Iw, Iéw, εἰμι.

'Ihmi, to send: R. Iéw, as 'Tōw, 'Tōhmi. See 'Ew. And 'Ihmi, to send my mind to an object, to desire.

'Ihma, a pace, step.—R. Iw, Iōh, εἰμι, to go. Comp. 'Ishūs.

'Ihris, a eunuch. — Steph. from *is*, strength, *δρις*, to cut: Whose power is cut off. Lat. *ex-sectus*. — Or the I a prefix, as in 'Iyñw, 'Idúw. Eurip. ἀνέφριξεν.

'Ithw, to make straight or direct: to direct. — From

'Ithw, straight, straightly: See in *Elthw*.

'Ithw, impulse, purpose. — For *idw*, from Iw, Iōh, Iéw, to send on. See 'Ihma.

'Ikavós, from *ikáw*, *ikavw*, or from *ikw*, (as σφεδα-ΝΟΞ,) *venio*, to come, as we say, Be-coming, Come-ly, Con-venient from *Venio*, i.e. agreeable to one's wants, as 'Give me food con-venient for me', i.e. enough: So we speak of the con-veniences of life. Thus a fitting time is 'Ikouménon, a suitable time or hour 'Ikouména. 'Reaching to what is desired: 'Ornst. 'Coming without impediments, prepared: 'Damm. Better, Coming up to the mark.

'Ikēlos, like, εἰκελος.

'Ikētis, suppliant. — R. Ikw, to come up to a person i.e. to beg, like 'Ikēth, 'Aφ-ikētw. 'Ikētis *iknoumai*, Soph. 'Ikānōmai, I come, says Soph., to your knees.

'Ikúds, vapor, moisture. — R. Ikw, Ikwai, (whence 'Ikmenos,) As coming forth, oozing out of the body or ground. 'Ikúds *ēth*, Hom., went out: and *Klίσση οὐρανὸν* 'IKEN.—'As going through the body: 'Greg.

'Ikmenos, a favorable (breeze), i.e. *ikménos*, *ikmenos*, (as 'Ormenos.) coming after a ship, as *Sequendus*, *Secundus*. (2) 'R. *ikúds*, moisture. The old Grammarians unanimously prefer this, citing Homer, 'Ανεμοὶ 'ΤΤΡΟΝ *έδντες*, mild moist breezes, opp. to dry stormy winds: 'Dnn.

'Ikénōmai, the same as 'Ikw. Also to supplicate, as in 'Ikētis. As

'Ikria, 'the partial decks:—cross-timbers of the decks:—platform, scaffold; 'Ldd.: senses all agreeing with the idea of a passage, pathway, from *ikw*. The termin. as ψαλτΡΙΑ, τέρβΡΙΑ, θρβΡΙΑ. See 'Ikētw, 'Ikmenos. Also, 'the roofs of the women's apartments: some interpret a beam, a pile, stake, cross, &c. placed

upright:—a tower, Strab.: Dnn. Here the Etymol. M. explains it διὰ τὸ "HKEIN [rather "IKEIN] eis θῆος, from their rising in the air: Hesych. says, τὰ ὈΡΘΑ ξύλα. Thus Βωμὸς is 'an elevation or raised spot, from ἴβω, βαλνω' (Dnn.). And see Θρωσμός.

"Ικταρ, near, close:—near in time, quickly. — R. ἴκω, ἴκται, to come to, or come together. 'Prop. said of weapons aimed at a mark': Dnn. In the sense of 'quickly' compare Εἰθαρ, 'ἴθις, from ἴξω, ἴτω to go on, straightly.

"Ικτερος, the jaundice:—'a yellow bird, from the color': Dnn. — R. ἴκω, ἴκται, (as "Ικτω, "Ικταρ,) 'to fall upon, attack, as old age, death or fate': (Dnn.), whence Lat. *īco*, to strike. So here this disease, much as the Epilepsy from Ἐπι-ληψίς. (2) 'Subitō adveniens', says Lenn., from ἴκταρ.

"Ικτιδίη, a weasel's skin. — R. ἴκτις, ἴδος in "Ικτω, ἴκτινος, the kite. "Ικτίως, a kind of wolf. "Ικτίς, a weasel or ferret. — All from ἴκω, ἴκται, to come down upon, attack, — or (like "Ιττης from ἴτω,) adventurous, audacious. See in "Ικτερος.

"Ικω, to go or come: in "Ηκω.

"Ιλαος, ἴλαος, soothed, made propitious, kindly; — cheerful. 'Allied [like ἴλλω and ἔλλω, to roll,] to ἔλαος, commotion, pity': Lenn. See ἔλαος. So ἴλασμαι, to soothe, appease, — atone for. (2) Hebr. *hel*, to shine: Having the face bright.

"Ιλεός, ἴλως, the same as Εἰλεός.

"Ιλη, the same as Εἴλη.

"Ιαργή, a whirlpool: "Ιαργγος, dizziness; the coil of a serpent. — R. ἴλλω.

"Ιλλας, coiled or twisted string or osier: ἴλλω. — And a gregarious kind of thrush, allied to "Ιλη, a company.

"Ιλλος, the eye, from its rolling about: — also, goggle-eyed: ἴαλλίζω, to wink. — From

"Ιαλλω, to roll, twist, fold: in Εἴλλω.

"Ιλός, ὄος, mud, slime. — 'Prob. from εἰλύνω, ἴλλω': Ldd. As Lat. *volutābrum*, in which animals 'volvunt se', roll or wallow. — Or εἰλύνω, to envelope. Αἰματί and κοινήσιν Ἐκ κεφαλῆς 'ΕΙΛΑΤΤ' ἐς πόδας: Hom.

"Ιμα, ἴμονια, a well-robe. And

"Ιμάς, ἄντος, a rope, thong, cord. — Schneid. makes it prim, like ἴμα, a well-robe, from ἴτω, ἴμαι, ἴμι, to send down, let fall. Or a thong or whip by which we send on: for it means also 'the thong or lash of a whip' (Ldd.).

"Ιμάτιον, a garment. — Like Εἴμα, εἵματος, from ἴξω, ἴτω.

"Ιμάω, to pull up with an ἴμα rope: — draw up by suction.

"Ιμείρω, to desire. "Ιμερος, desire. — Allied to ἴεμαι, to desire, in ἴημι.

"ΙΝ, ἴΝ, to him, to himself: MIN, NIN, him. "Ιν and "Ον may seem allied. Some make a nominative "Ι. — Allied to our *HIM*, ancient Lat. *IM* acc. of *IS*. The Celtic *NYN* is 'our, your, their.'

"Ινα, in the way or place or time that; — to the end

that, in order that: — in or to the place that, where. — As ἔγωνα is found as well as ἐγὼ, ἐγών, so ἴνα as ἴν above: To that point, time, end, &c. Thus μὴν is 'him, it', &c.

"Ιδῶλλομαι, to appear like, seem. — For Ἰδῶλλομαι, (as ἀνδάνω,) allied to Εἶδομαι, to be like. I, as ἴκελος and Εἴκελος.

"ΙΝΔΙΚΟΝ, Indian pepper: — dark-blue dye, *indigo*.

"Ινέω, ἴνδω, to make empty, void. — As ἠθω, to strain through, from ἴξω, to send through, so ἴτω, ἴνέω or ἴνδω, like Ἄγω, Ἀγινέω; ἴκω, ἴκνέω, ἴκνέομαι. (2) 'The oriental *in*, not: Mr. I. e. to an-nul, an-nihilate.

"Ινίον, the *Ives* sinews between the occiput and back, the nape.

"Ινις, a son, daughter. — R. ἴς ἴνός, strength, as Virgil: '*Nate, mea vires, mea magna potentia.*' Or ἴς, the muscle, fibre. Dr. Jones adds '*vein, blood.*'

"Ιννος, ἴννος, ἴννος, ἴννος, ἴνδος, the foal of a mule and a mare: — a dwarfed horse or mule, jennet. — Allied to ἴνις, a son. ἴννος is allied by Greg. to ἴός. ἴ a prefix, as in Γούνος, &c. (2) R. ἴννομαι, to be born.

"ΙΞ, 'prob. a form of "Ιψ': Dnn. and Ldd.

"Ιξάλος, bounding, wanton. — R. ἴκω, ἴξω, to go forward. So ἴττης from ἴτω, εἴμι is bold, adventurous, and Αἴξ from αἰσσω, ξω. (2) R. ἴξος, lumbus, sedes cupidinis. 'Cum carmina lumbum intrant': Pers.

"Ιξία, ἴξος, the same as, and perh. contracted from Κριξός, 'which is Dor. for Κρισσός, Κρισός': Ldd. Thus Damm brings Εὐράξ from Πλευράξ.

"Ιξεύω, to catch birds with

"Ιξός, birdlime: — the mistletoe producing it. — 'Prob. from ἴσχω, ἴχω': Dnn. 'From ἴχω, ἴω, ἔχομαι, to hold to: Lenn. From its glutinous nature.

"Ιξός, the waist, loins. — 'Prob. akin to ἴσχωs, [ἴχσος,] strength, like ἴσχιον. Cic.: *Latere et vires*': Ldd. and Dnn. Vice versâ, ἴξος, ἴξος, ViSCus.

"Ιονθος, the root of the hair: a pustule on the face at puberty. — 'Akin to ἀνθήω.'? Ldd. 'Prob. from ἀνθήω': Dnn. 'From ἀνθος': Mr. 'From ἴον, a violet, ἀνθήω: as dark-colored': Dr. Jones. As '*purpurea* gens', Ov. See ἴωνθος. — Or R. ἴον only.

"Ιός, a dart, arrow: — from ἴω, to shoot, as ἴδν ἔηκε, Hom. Others from ἴτω, to go forward. — Also poison, 'from ἴημι: as ejected from the fangs of serpents: Pkh. And rust of copper, as poisonous. — Honey, 'as emitted from the bee: Dnn.

"Ιος, ἴα, ἴω, one: but the masc. is found in the dative only, ἴω. — Properly, it seems, only the fem. should be used, as contr. from ἴα: then ἴω was used from it. As the neut. pl. ὀστέρα, (τὰ ὀστέρα,) produced the sing. ὀστέρος. (2) For ὀλος.

"Ιότης, impulse, inclination, will, design. — R. ἴτω, to send (one's thoughts to): ἴεμαι, to desire. As ἐχνο-POTHΣ. (2) Schneid. from ἴς. ?



*ἰὸν*, cry of woe: — and of joy. Like *ἦ*, *ἰά*.  
*ἰουλος*, down on the cheek, from *οὐλος*, downy, I prefix as in *ἰαύω*. Also wool, as *Οὐλος*, woolly. And, like down, the male flower of plants. And a sheaf, as *Οὐλος*. So a hymn to Ceres, who is hence called *ἰουλόε*.

*ἰὸφ*, an exclamation of abhorrence: pronounced *perh. yoff*. Imitative word.

*ἰνν*, a woodpecker. — R. *ἰντω*, *ἰνον*, to injure (the tree). 'Called also *ἰννα*, *Πινώ*:' Ldd.

*ἰνός*, a furnace, stove, kitchen, hearth. — R. *πνῶ*, to blow, with I prefix as in *ἰαύω*, *ἰβύζω*, *ἰουλος*: From the blast of the fire. Of the two bellows in the brazier's furnace, the oracle in Herod. says: *Ἐνθ' ἄνεμοι ΠΙΝΕΙ-ΟΤΣΙ δύο*. (2) The Goth. *aufo*, Icel. *ofn*, our oven.

*ἰνός*, a close-stool, night-chair. From *ἰνῶ*, to press upon, i.e. press tight or close. Thus our *Press* is used for 'a kind of case or frame for clothes and other uses:' (Dr. J.) And this too may lead the way to 'a lantern', i.e. 'a close case or frame' for securing a candle.

*ἰνός*, a pressing weight; — a fuller's press; — a mouse-trap as pressing upon and squeezing the mouse. And *ἰνός*, to press upon, weigh down, oppress. — *ἰνῶ* from *ἰντω*, *ἰνον*, 'prop. to press, oppress,' (Dnn.) Or, if *ἰντω* is taken in its common sense, to hurt, 'lædo', then as the comp. 'collido', 'illido'. (2) From obs. *ἰπῶν*, *ἰπῶν*, *πίεζω*, to press hard, squeeze: with I prefix, as in *ἰαύω*. See *Πόνος*, and *Πῶμα* a lid.

*ἰππαραί*. 'Pυππαραί was an exclam. of rowers inciting each other. Here, as horses are rowing, it is jocosely *ἰππαραί*:' Bruckn. Ar. Eq. 602.

*ἰππο* — great, as we say Horse-chestnut, Horse-radish, from

*ἰππος*, a horse, mare. — I give in to the deriv. from *ἰπταμαι* *πούς*, to fly with the feet, (as we say, The horse took to flight:); or from *ἰπῶ* *πούς*, to press firm the ground with the feet: for *ἰππος* as *ἀκνῶ* — the Latins say *Soni-PES*. By constant use *ἰν-ΠΟΥΣ* would easily become *ἰπΠΟΥΣ*, as *dābam* contrary to *amābam*, and as in fact *ἰπΠΟΥΣ* poet. for *ἰπΠΟΥΣ*: Dnn. — Parkh. says: 'Either from the Hebrew, or from *ἰπτασθαι* *πούς*!' So Ewing. (2) Goth. *hoppe*, a horse; Icel. *hoppa*, a mare: our *hobby*.

*ἰπταμαι*, to fly. — R. *πέταμαι*, *πτάμαι*, with I as in *ἰαύω*. (2) R. *ἰάπτω*, 'to run, to fly, to soar,' (Dnn.)

*ἰπτω*, to afflict, hurt. — For *ἰάπτω*, to assail, distress. (2) R. *ἰπέτω*, *ἰπτάω*, (whence *ἰππέτω*, *ἰπταω*), to fall (upon): I prefix as in *ἰπταμαι*. So Ico from *ἰκω*, to come down upon.

*ἰραξ*, *ἰρηξ*: in *ἰεραξ*. So *ἰρὸς* from *ἰερός*.  
*ἰρις*, the rainbow: — halo: — iris of the eye: 'the goddess *Iris*, the messenger of the Gods; from *είρω* to announce, tell, according to the old grammar. and Damm: Dnn. who says too that *ἰρις* is 'the rainbow appearing as a sign or announcement II. λ. 27:' as also that *ἰρω* is 'an Ionic form for *είρω*.' (2) 'Or Hebr. *aur*, light:' Wr.

\**Is*, *ἰδός*, a sinew, tendon, fibre; — strength. — As *ἰς*, *ἰδός* from *ῥέω*; *ἰς*, *ἰδός* from *ἰδέω*, *τίθημι*, so  
*Is*, *ἰδός*, from *ἴδω*, *ἔλμι*: As going through the body, per-vading it. (2) 'Hebr. *isch*, vir': Mr.

*ἰσάλη*, the same as *ἰζάλη*, a goatskin. See *ἰζάλος*.  
*ἰσείον*, temple of *Isis*.

*ἰσῆμι*, to know. — R. *εἶδω*, *είσω*, whence *ἰέσῆμι*, *ἰσῆμι*, as *Εἰκέλος*, *ἰκέλος*: *Εἶσος*, *ἰσος*. So *ἰδμεν*, *ἰσμεν*. (2) Germ. *wissen*, to know; *weise*, our *wise*; the Saxon, &c.

*ἰσθμός*, a narrow pass, isthmus; — a pass. — For *ἰθμός*, (as *ἔσχω*), allied to *ἰθμα*.

*ἰσικον*, *ἰσικιον*, the Latin *Insecium*, from *In-seco*: a sausage.

*ἰσκα*, to liken, as *Εἰσκα*; — think like; — think likely, conjecture, say as being likely.

*ἰσμα*, a seat. — R. *ἴσω*, *ἰσμα*.

*ἰσος*: in *Εἶσος*.

*ἰσση*, 'an exclam. of spiteful triumph over another's distress. From the sound, like *ἔσση*:' Ldd. Perh. from the sound *ῥσση*: *HISS*. (2) R. *ἡσση*, a defeat, discomfiture.

*ἰστώ*, *ἔστω*, *ἰστώ*, to place, put, put firm or fast, cause to stand up, raise. — 'to place in a balance, poise, weigh,' (Dnn.) Neut. and midd. to stand. — From *ἔσται* and *ἰσται*, pass. of *ἴστω* and *ἴτω*, *ἴτω*, 'to put, place:' (Ldd.)

*ἰσρία*, Ionic of *ἔσρία*.

*ἰσρίον*, a sail: 'from *ἰσρός*: any web, cloth or sheet': Ldd. Or R. *ἰσρίον*: As fixed to the mast. So

*ἰσρός*, a mast; from *ἰστώ*, to make to stand up. *ἰσρόν* *στήσαντο*, Hom. — Also, beam of the loom which stood upright: the warp which was fixed to the beam, — and the web: so *ἰσθμον*, and *Stamen*. Also, the shin-bone, long like a mast.

*ἰστορία*, acquired knowledge, history. — From

*ἰστωρ*, *ἰστωρ* Ion., *op*, knowing, skilled, — judge, umpire. — Allied to *ἔπ-ἰσταμαι*, to know. So *ἰστέ* is, ye know, *ἰστέ*.

*ἰσχαλέος*, *ἰσχνός*, dried up, thin, meagre. — R. *ἰσχω*: Dnn. 'Held in, contracted': Damm. Shrivelled. *ἰσχάς*, dried fig, as *ἰσχαλέα*. — Also, an anchor, as detaining the ship: *ἰσχω*.

*ἰσχω*, the hip. — 'Prob. from *ἰσχύς*, strength: akin to *ἰξός*:' Ldd. and Dnn. On 1 Kings 12. 10 Poole says 'His *LOINS* in which is the principal seat of STRENGTH.'

*ἰσχύς*, strength. — R. *ἰσχω*, to hold, as *ἔχυρὸς*, firm, from *ἔχω*. (2) 'Hebr. *aschach*, to be strong:' Mr.

*ἰσχω*, to hold, hold in, check, stop. — R. *ἔχω*, much as *ἔω*, *ἔστω*; and *ἔσχω*.

*ἰσως*, perhaps. — R. *ἰσος*, like, likely.

*ἰταδός*, a bull-calf. And

*ἰταμός*, *ἰτης*, venturous, bold, impetuous. — R. *ἴτω*, *ἴται*, *ἔλμι*: Going anywhere and everywhere. So *ἰρός*, which can be gone through.

*ἰτρέα*, a willow: — wicker-shield. — As above: 'From

the rapidity of the growth of the willow.' Dnn., Mrt., and Ewing. (2) Ldd. allies 'Ιτέα, the shield, to 'Ιτυς.

'Ιτυς: in 'Ιταμός.

ΙΤΤΙΑ, ων, cakes made of sesamé and honey. Q. ?—Wright makes it also 'the lower part of the belly', which seems to point to 'Ητρον.

'Ιτυς, edge or rim, as of a wheel or shield.—For Αμφ-ιτυς, αμβίτυς, formed as 'Ιτυς. Περί-δρομον κτύος Α. Theb. 491.

'Ιτυξ, the wry-neck, famous for its shrill sound: And, as it was much used in magical love-rites, so a charm or love-wheel.—From

ἰτύω, 'to cry out, shout;—to howl, shriek, yell: from an interject. sound like 'Ιῆ, 'Ιὸν, 'Ιώ:' Ldd.

ἰκτύης, a piper: ἰτύω, ἰκτύαι.

ἰφθίμος, strong.—R. 'Ιφί. Θ as in χΘαμαλός, and T in πΤόλεμος.

'Ιφι, strongly: i.e. with strength, from ἴς, ἰνός, then †'Ινφι, as Βίηφι.

ἰφών, some pot-herb.—As 'Ιαύω, I prefix to φῖον, springing up, as Olus from Oleo, to grow. So δένδρα πεφυκτότα.

ἰχθύς, a fish.—R. ἰχθύς, ἰχθην, ἰσχω, ἔχομαι: From its viscous, glutinous nature. Compare 'Ιξός, birdlime.

(2) 'R. ἰκώ, ἰχθην: From its swift motion: Pkh.

ἰχνεύμων, the Egyptian rat, famous for tracing out the eggs of crocodiles.—From

ἰχνος, a footstep.—R. ἰκω, ἰχα: Made by going forward, as Βαθύς, ἰθυμα.

ἰχθρ, the blood of the Gods.—'R. ἰκω, ἰχα: Coming or oozing out, so as to mean any liquor: Bp. Burgess. As 'Ελαρ.

ἰψ, ἰπός, as Θρίψ, Θριπός, a vine-fretter.—R. ἰπτω, ἰψω, to hurt.

ἰώ, sound of grief, and of joy. As 'Ιῆ, 'Ιού.

ἰωγή, shelter from blasts.—According to Κυματογή from κύματος and ἀγή, ἰωγή is from ἰωή and ἀγή: A breaking of the sound (of the wind).

ἰωή, 'from ἰά, ἰώ: any loud sound: Ldd.

ἰωκή, the battle ἰωή din. (2) For Διωκή, from διώκω. As raised at the pursuit of an enemy. Much as Γαῖα, Αἰά. See ἰωχυμός.

ἰωρός, the same as Οὔρος, †'Ωρος. I as 'Ιαύω.

ἰώτα, a jot: from I the smallest letter. The name of the letter, like most others, is Hebrew, Arabic or Phœnician: Jod or Yod.

ἰωχυμός, pursuit: for Διωχυμός from διώκω. As perhaps ἰωκή.

## K.

Κάδαισος, glutinous.—'From κάδος:' Ldd. and Dnn. (2) R. κάπτω, to gulp down. B as in ἐκάλυβον.

Καβάλλης, caballus, a nag, hackney.—As the verb Κάπετον for καπετέον, so Καβάλλης for καταβάλλης, from βάλλω: On which baggage is thrown: 'Ab injiciendis oneribus', Becm. Called Dossuarii (Dorsuarii,) and Clitellarii. (2) 'Russ. kobila, a mare: Wbst.

ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟΙ, gods worshipped in Lemnos, Samothrace, &c.—Scaliger from Phœnic. kabir, powerful.

Κάβηξ, form of Καύηξ, Κάβηξ.

ΚΑΒΟΣ, a corn-measure.—'Prob. the Hebr. kab, —if not a variety of Κάδος:' Dnn. (2) Allied to Lat. cavius, through χάω, χαίνω, χάσμα. See Κάθηξ.

Κάγκανος, fit for burning, dry.—Redupl. from †κάνω from †κάω, καίω, to burn. 'So Δανός from δαίω:' Dnn.

Καγχάζω, Καχάζω, Καγχαλάω, to laugh loud.—'From the radical forms †γάω, †χάω, whence Γαίω, Χαίρω, Χαίνω [to open the mouth wide,]:' Dnn. (2) Lenn. from the sound, as our Cackle, Giggle.

Κάγρυς: in Κάγρυς.

Κάδος, a cask, urn, vote-box.—'R. χανδάνω, [ἐχάνων,]:' Dnn. As holding, containing. So Κεκαδών, &c. (2) 'Hebr. cad, waterpot: Dahler.

†Κάσμαι, κέκασμαι, κέκαδμαι Dor., 'to overcome, surpass, excel, to be eminent or distinguished or adorned with:—to be capable of.—Matthiæ and others consider Κάζω like Κάζω To compel to make way: Others

consider it as Καίνυμαι, (the same as Κάζομαι,) which perh. from καίνω to slay, i.e. to overpower, beat down: Dnn. (2) Allied to Γαίω, to exult in or be proud of, or Γάνος, brilliancy, brightness. (3) Κέκασμαι, allied to Κόσμος. (4) Herm. allies κέκαδμαι, &c. to Κήδος: To bestow care upon.

Καθαίρω, to purge, cleanse.—Buttm., Lenn., Pkh. from κατ', αἶρω, or αἰρῶ, to take κατὰ downwards. See on Θαίρος. (2) 'Hebr. katar, to fumigate: Mrt.

Καθαρός, pure.—Above.

Kal, and, also, even (as Et in Latin,) even though, although.—Allied to Καλω, Κελω, Κεδῶ, (and see Καίνω,) to sever, split: Splitting a sentence into sundry particulars, distributing an action between two or more. (2) 'Hebr. coh, so, as Eng. al-so: Mrt. (3) 'Sansk. ka at the end of words: Dr. Jones.

Καίδας, Κεδδας, a gulf in the earth, or underground cavern for criminals.—Allied to Καίαρ, a cavity, Χάος, Χαίνω, Χάσμα, Κεδῶ. See the next word. (2) 'The Pers. kade: Dahl.

Καιεῖδες, 'epith. of Sparta, as abounding in hollows, and so akin to Καίαρ, a cavity [in Καίδας,]: Others from ΚΑΕΤΟΣ said to be the same as Καλάμινθος, calamint, found on the Eurōtas: Dnn.

Καίκας, N.E. wind.—'As blowing from some river Caicus: Blomf.: 'From Caicus, a river of Mysia: Mrt. (2) Lenn. from καίω, to burn, i.e. to nip, as

Lat. *uro*. 'Uri se in montibus patiuntur.' Cic. Κέ-  
καυκα, prop. κέκαυκα.

Καυός, new.—Allied to Κόζουαι 'to be adorned or  
decorated with', (Dnn.) Καλός, fair, beautiful, Γάνος,  
brightness, splendor. Compare the comm. 'to take the  
shine out of anything'.

Καλυμμαί: in Κόζουαι.

Καλυ, to slay.—Allied to Καλυν, i.e. to make a  
χάσμα opening or hollow; and to Σχάω to cut open.  
(2) 'R. ἴκτω, κέλω, κεδώ, to cleave, cut: Or R. ἴκτω,  
κέμαι, to make to lie down, throw down prostrate.' Mrt.  
So Καλυν, Βαλυν, Φαλυν, Μαλυν, Οἰδαλυν.

Καυρός, critical, vital, fatal: from

Καυός, the nick of time, extreme point, fit proper time,  
opportunity, occasion;—due measure or proportion.—  
'Perh. allied to Κάρα, as we say, The head and front, the  
chief thing': Ldd. We say, The tip or of expectation.  
So 'Ακμή, the highest point, is the critical moment.

Καίρος, 'the row of slips or thrums in the loom to  
which the threads of the warp are attached, Lat. licia:'  
Ldd., 'the woof crossing the warp.' Dnn.—Mrt. from  
'κείρω, ἔκαρον, tondéo, abscindo: whence the Lat. *car-*  
*men* textorium'. Thus Scalig. and Forcell. derive the  
verb *Caro* from κείρω, i.e. to break or card wool for  
spinning. (2) Lenn. from Καυρός: as the *sum* and  
substance of weaving. (3) Allied to Κάρσιος, Ἐπι-  
κάρσιος, oblique, i.e. side-ways, cross-wise.

Καίω, καύω, καήσομαι, to burn.—Allied to Κέλω,  
which means, just as Δαίω, to Divide and to Burn:  
'Fire most powerfully separates and resolves things':  
Damm. 'Dividit ignibus.' Hor. (2) Mrt.: 'Hebr.  
kavah, to burn.' Wr. makes it *koovee*.

Καίω, to reproach as κακόν.

Κακκῶ, pot or pan.—'Bedupl. for ἴκαθῶ (as Κάγ-  
χανος.) from κάθος: Becm.

Κακκῶ, a partridge.—Nearly all say, from the sound.  
In Norfolk *cobback* or *comback* is said of the guinea-fowl.  
'In the Sanskrit *Kukubha* of the pheasant': Wilson.

Κακῶ, Κακῶ, *caco*, as also the Engl. word. 'From  
the sound of infants wishing so to do.' Lenn.—If not  
from χέζω, κέχεκα.

Κακκελοντες, wishing to sleep: i.e. κατ-κείοντες,  
from Κέλω, so used, allied to Κέμαι.

Κακός, cowardly, dastard, timid,—then (as conv. of  
'Αρείων, 'Αρέτη, Virtus, &c.) vile, bad, wretched, &c.—  
'R. χάω, [κέχακα.] to give way in battle.' Pkh. 'For  
χακός: Greg. And so κεκάδοντο. (2) Allied to ἴκτω,  
κέμαι: Lying idle, inactive.

Κάκτος, the cactus.—Contr. by use from ἴκακτος,  
i.e. ἀκακμένος, from ἀκάω, to sharpen, point. (2)  
Allied to Κεδώ, Κείρω, Κεντέω. See Κάλω, Κάλινω.  
(3) 'R. καίω. Urit seu pungit.' Greg.

ΚΑΑΒΙΞ, a Laconian dance: and Καραβίδια, a fes-  
tival celebrated therewith in honor of Diana.—Q. ?

Καλδερῶν, the same as Καλαυρῶν.

Κάλαθος, a basket.—As made of κάλον, wood. Like  
ψάμαθος. Κά, as in κάλιδ.

ΚΑΑΑΪΞ, a precious stone paler than sapphire.—Q. ?

Καλαμῖς, as Κάλαμος, a reed, stick, pen, 'curling-  
iron, hollow and shaped like a reed: hair-pin': Ldd.

Καλαμῖτης, a grasshopper, as living among the καλ-  
μους corn-stalks.

Κάλαμος, a reed, pipe, pole, shaft, &c.—Like ὄρχΑ-  
ΜΟΞ, from κάλον, 'wood, espec. dried wood', (Dnn.)  
i.e. anything dried or parched: exactly as Κάρφος from  
Κάρφος. Compare Κηλέος and *Caleo*. Κά, as in Κάλιδ.  
(2) Lenn. from κάλω, ἴκω, χαίω, to be hollow.

Καλαυρίτης, droas of silver.—'In Dioscor. 5. 102,—  
perh. as concocted in *Calauria* or *Calabria*, [B, as in  
κδΒηξ,] for other sorts he calls from the countries,  
Attic, Campanian, Sicilian': Steph.

Καλαυρῶν, σπας, a shepherd's crook, sometimes thrown  
to drive back the cattle.—As 'ὄρθαλον is 'a club thicker  
at one end, from βέτω', (Ldd.) καλαυρῶτος (gen.) may  
be from κάλον wood (A short in Κάλια,) and βέτω to  
incline, βοτή inclination downwards: or, with Ewing,  
from καυλός a handle, shaft, and βέτω. In the latter  
the T changes its place, in the former it is added, as in  
μοῦσῶν, &c.

Καλέω, to call.—Dnn. compares Κέλομαι, to call out  
to, Κέλλω. So Κέελομαι. 'I order you to come. As  
Αὐτός σε καλεῖ, He urges you to come to him': Damm.  
As Latin *Accio*, to call, from *Cio*. So Ainsw. explains  
Appello, 'ad me pello.' (2) Wbst. notices our *call*,  
Swed. *kalla*, Welsh *gallw*. (3) 'Chald. *kal*, the voice:'  
Mrt.

Κάλιδ, a cabin, cot, barn, nest.—All from κάλον,  
wood, 'notwithstanding the δ:': Ldd.

Καλινδῶ, the same as Κυλινδῶ.

Καλιστρέω, the same as Καλέω. As Βαστρέω.

Καλλαία, a cock's gills.—'Prob. from their change-  
ful hues, like the Κάλαϊς, shifting between blue and  
green': Ldd. (2) As Κάλλεα, so used: as being  
ornaments, or ornamental appendages. R. καλός.

Καλλάδιος, purple.—Voss from the color of Κα-  
λαία, a cock's gills. (2) Others from the stone called  
Κάλαϊς of a greenish blue.

Κάλων, 'wood, esp. dried wood for fuel. Prob., as  
Δαλός from δαλω, so Κάλων from καίω: Dnn. 'The  
combustible:' Ldd. (2) 'Hebr. *kala*, he burnt:' Mrt.

Καλός, fine, beautiful, fair.—Allied to Κόζουαι, 'to  
be adorned or decorated,' (Dnn.) And to Γάνος, bril-  
liancy, Ἀγάλλω, to adorn. (2) 'Hebr. and Chald.  
*kal*, to finish, adorn:' Mrt.

ΚΑΛΑΠΗ, the trot of a horse:—a mare.—Budsens  
allies it with *gallop*.

Κάλπη, Καλπίς, 'for Καλύπη, a covering of skin,  
bucket, [a cinerary:] urn': Ewing. See Κάλυξ, Καλύπτω.

Καλύβη, a hut.—R. καλύπτω, ἐκάλυθον.

Κάλυξ, a husk, shell, cup or *calyx* of a flower: 'Κά-  
λυκες, women's ornaments, perh. ear-rings shaped like  
a flower-cup or bud,' Ldd.: 'like a rose-bud', Dnn.—  
Allied to

Καλύπτω, to cover, hide, &c.—In form as Κορύπτω.

As *Καλυπτὸς* is 'wrapped or folded round a thing,' (Ldd.) *Καλύπτω* may be from *κάλως* or *κάλος* a rope: i. e. to put a rope round, wrap round with a rope, gen. 'to cover with something rolled round', as Dr. J. explains the *second* meaning of *Wrap*. Somewhat as our verb *To Cloak*. And see spec. on *Κόμπος*. (2) *Καλός*. Like *καλλύνω*, to gloss or cover over a deformity, gen. to cover over. (3) As *Κάλως* and *Χαλῶς* seem allied, so *Καλύπτω*, i. e. to let fall anything upon another and shroud it. Compare *Χάζω* and *ΚεΚαδών*. (4) Hebr. *kala*, Chald. *keḷa*, he shut.

*Καλχαίω*, 'to make purple, from *κάλχη*:—to make dark and troublous like a stormy sea:—met. to turn over in one's mind, like *Volvo*, *Volūto*, to search out:—to be in doubt or trouble:' Ldd.

*ΚΑΛΧΗ* and *ΧΑΛΚΗ*, the purple limpet;—dye;—herb of purple color. 'Akin to Lat. *cochlea*:' Ldd. Transp. from *γκαλή*, allied to *Κόχλος*, a shell-fish yielding a purple dye. As *Ἀστρακὸς* and *Ὀστρακὸς*, *ignarus* and *ignoro*. And see the last part of *Κάχλη*. Yet? (2) Steph. says: '*Κάχλη* is not badly interpreted purple, but I understand it of a fish, which Hesych. says is called also *ΚΑΛΤΚΑ*.' Whence perhaps *ΚΑΛΧΗ*. Well then from *γκαλίσσω*, (whence *Κάλυξ*, *υκος*), to cover, conceal: said of a shell-fish. *Κάλυξ* is a husk, shell.

*Κάλως*, *Κάλος*, a cable.—*Καλῶς*, *καλῶ*, to let down or loose a rope. *Σοκάων* *κατ-εἶναι*, to let down a rope: Lat. *lassare* rudentes. See specially *Χαλινός*. *Κ*, as *κεΚαδών* 'a. 2. of *Χάζομαι*;' (Dnn.)

*Κάμαξ*, 'a prop for vines, handle of a spear, pole, palisade:' Dnn.—Contr. from *γκαμάξ* from *κάλαμος*, 'an angler's rod, an arrow:' (Dnn.). (2) *Μεταφρ.* from *κᾶμνω*, *καμῶ*: Labouring to support the vines. See a *μεταφρ.* use of *κᾶμνω* in *Α-κμω*. (3) *Καῶς*, *ῥχῶς*, to take, hold, (as in *Γαστήρ*, *Χάζω*), applying to the handle of the spear. Thus *Ἐχῶ*, *Ἐγγῶς*. Hesych. has a verb *Καμάσσω*, to shake. (4) As *ΚΑΜΙΝΟΣ*, a furnace, from *κᾶω*, *καίω*: 'Præ-usta sudes'.

*Καμάρα*, an arch, vaulted room, covered waggon, a bed with a tester.—Allied to *Κέμπω*, to bend. Festus: '*Camara* et *camari* boves à *curvatione*.' (2) 'R. *κᾶμνω*, *καμῶ*: As labouring under the weight:' Mrt. See *Κάμαξ* 2. (3) *Καῶς*, *γέγραμαι*, to hold, receive, *χάζω*, &c.

*ΚΑΜΗΛΟΣ*, a camel.—'Hebr. *gemel*:' Wr.

*Κάμινος*, an oven, furnace, fire.—Nearly all from *καίω*, to burn. (2) Webster notices Russ. and Germ. *kamin*, and affinities in Chald. and Arab:—Pkh. the Hebr. *KMH* to be warm.

*Καμῶς*, for *κατα-μῶς*.

*Κᾶμνω*, *καμῶ*, to be weary and fatigued with labor, to toil, work out, to be weak from illness.—*Καμῶς*, allied to *Γέμω*, to be laden and overwhelmed, and to *Κέμπω*, to bend down through weariness. Od. ε. 453.

*Κέμπω*: in *Γαμψός*.

*Κάμψα*, *Κάψα*, a basket, coffer:—capsule.

—'R. *ῥκάπω*, *κάψω*, *capio*, [*κάπτω* in Hesych., allied to *Χάζω*, *Χανδάνω*, and *Γῶω*] to contain. Or *κᾶμπτω*, *ψω*, [as *Καμπύλος*, bent, curved,]:' Schneid.

*Κάναθος*, 'a piece of cane, [reed, or rod,] round which a worker in wax or clay moulded his materials;—a model;—skeleton: hence *Κανέδινος*, meagre, puny.—R. *κάννα*:' Dr. Jones and Dnn. Or R. *κᾶννη*. As *κολοβοξ*.

*Κάναθρον*, the seat of a body of a cane- or wicker-carriage, and the carriage.—R. *κᾶννη*.

*Κανέσσω*, to make a sharp gurgling sound with water: *Καναχέω*, *Καναχίζω*, to splash like water, to clash, ring.—'Imitative of the sound:' Dnn. (2) 'R. *κᾶννη*: from the rustling sound of reeds shaken by the wind:' Dr. Jones. (3) Mrt. from *kenós*: As sounding hollow.

*Κύναστρον*, a cane- or wicker-basket, *canistrum*.—R. *κᾶννη*.

*ΚΑΝΔΑΤΑΟΣ*, *ΚΑΝΔΑΤΟΣ*, a Lydian dish.—Jablonski says in honor of *Candaules*. As our Sandwich.

*ΚΑΝΔΤΖ*, a Medish upper-garment with sleeves, and a Medish word.

*Κανέον*, *Κᾶνης*, a basket;—cane-mat.—R. *κᾶννη*. (2) Our *cane*, and Germ., Dutch, Corn., &c., referred by Wbst. to Welsh *canm*, to contain.

*Κᾶνη*, *Κᾶννα*, a cane or reed, reed-mat, reed-fence. Allied to *Κενή*, empty, void: *Χαίνω*, *Χανῶ*, to be hollow; *Χάζω*, *Χανδάνω*, to contain. In form compare *γέΝΝΑ*. (2) 'Hebr., Chald., Syr., Arab. *kaneh*: found also in the Armor., Welsh, &c.:' Wbst. See *Κανέον*.

*Κάνθαρος*, a drinking-cup;—a small canoe. Formed as *Κανθός*: or *Χανῶ* to be hollow: *Χανδάνω* to contain. Dnn. says 'prob. from the shape of the beetle called *Κάνθαρος*.' Just as well however may be the converse.—Also 'a mark or knot like a beetle, on the tongue of the god Apis:' Ldd.—And 'a woman's ornament, prob. a gem like the scarabæi (beetles) so common among the ancient Egyptians:' Ldd.

*Κανθήλιον*, pack-saddle for a *Κανθών*.

*Κανθός*, orb of the eye, and the corner:—felly of a wheel.—For *Καμπτός*, says Beaman: Bent, curved. Better, *ἐκκᾶμψος*, *καμψός*, (as *Ἀχθος*), *καμψός*, *κανθός*. (2) Formed like *Κάνθαρος*. Allied to *Κενός*.

*Κανθών*, a large sumpter-ass;—stupid fellow.—As carrying *κᾶνεα*, baskets. See *μᾶλθΩΝ*. (2) *Κᾶμνω*, *καμῶ*, to toil and labor. For *ῥΚᾶμνω*.

*Κᾶννα*: in *Κᾶνη*.

*Κᾶναβις*, hemp, flax, tow.—Ldd., Mrt., and Steph. from *κᾶννα*: Wbst. 'from the root of *κᾶννα*, cane.'

(2) Irish, *canaib*.

*Κανών*, a rod like a *Κᾶνη*, rule, measure, plummet, handle of a spear, distaff:—rule of action, *canon*.

*Καπάνη*, a Thessalian carriage.—R. *κᾶπτω* in Hesych. and Etym. M., to take, contain, *capio*, from *ῥκάω*, *ῥχῶω*, *χανδάνω*.

*Κάπετος*, for *Σκάπετος*.

**Κάνη**, a manger, stall. — R. **κάνω**, to devour, a. 2. **ἱκανός**. R. **κάνω**, Dnn.

**Κάπηλος**, a salesman, retailer, huckster; — inn-keeper; — adulterator of goods. — Hesych. explains it, 'one who buys πρὸς τὴν **κάπην**,' and rightly so, says Steph.: i. e. for the stall or crib, or, as Pkh. says, for fodder, food, **Καπητὸν** being fodder for cattle, and Schrevel. says: '**Κάνη**, the manger: the food which is put in the manger.' Pkh. makes the first sense 'selling victuals and drink, then making gain of anything, adulterating as vintners do.' — Dnn. says: 'R. prob. (**κάπη**), **κάπη**.' **Κάπη** is 'to eat up hastily, snap at, bolt:' so **Κάπηλος** may be metaph. one who snatches up little gains. (2) 'Sax. **ceap**, business, trade: Dutch **koop**, a bargain, **cheap**, purchase; Germ. **kaufen**, Swed. **kapa**, Russ. **купю**, Lat. **cuppo**, Engl. **cheap**, **chap-man**.' Wbet. — Note **βέβηαι**.

**Καπίον**, a measure of corn. — From **κάτω**, says Dnn.: i. e. in the sense of **capio**, to hold, — mentioned in Hesych. and Etym. M. See **Καπύνη**.

**Καπνός**, vapor, smoke. — R. **ἵκνω** 1.

**ΚΑΠΠΑ**, **kappa**. Hebr. **cap** or **koph**.

**Καπρῶς**, to be lustful as a **Κάπρος**. So Sus. Subo.

**Κάπρος**, a wild-boar. — 'R. **κάτω**, to breathe with a noise: or **κάτω**, to devour with a noise.' Damm.

**Κάτω**, to eat quick, swallow or gulp down. — R. **ἵκνω**, to snap, to bite. (2) R. **χαίνω**, **Χανδόνω**, **Χανδόν**, 'with the mouth open, voraciously.' (Dnn.)

**Καπυρός**, 'dried, parched: — ardent, met. eloquent (with **στόμα**), as we say glowing: — clear-sounding, sonorous, some say witty. — The old Gramm. for **Καρύπυρος**, but pref. with Schneid. from **κάτω**, as **Αἶος** from **ἄω**, **ἔγω**.' Dnn.

**ἵΚάτω**, **ἵΚαίνω**, **ἵΚαφέω**, to breathe out hard, pant, gasp. — R. **χάω**, **χαίνω**: 'To open the mouth to take in air, take breath, breathe hard.' Damm. (2) Goth. **hāfyān**, Dutch **heffen**, our **heave**.

**ἵΚάτω**, **Κάτω**, to snap, bite. — R. **ἵχδω**, **χαίνω**, to open the mouth wide, as in **Χανδόν**; or **ἵχδω**, **χανδάνω**, **κάπτω** (Hesych.), **καπῖο**, to take.

**Κάρ**, **Κάρα**, **Κάρη**, the head. — From its curved form, allied to **Κέρας**, **Κόρυς**, **Χορός**, **Κορωνός**, **Γύρος**, &c. See **καμῖται** in **γαμβρός**. (2) As shaved, from **κείρω**, **ἕκαρον**. Thus also

**Κάρ**, the hair of the head: see the last part of the last. 'Thus I esteem him **ἐν καρὸς ἀσπ** but as a hair. Some say as a **Carian** mercenary: — or as death, from **ἵκάρ**, **κήρ**, as in Homer, He hated him like **κηρὶ μελαιν**. But the A ought thus to be long.' Dnn.

**Κάρων**, **Κάρνον**, the head or top, as **Κάρα**, **Κάρ**. **Κάρωνος**, a prince. **Καρωνός**, to bring to a head, finish.

**Κάρβαρος**, barbarian. — From **Κάρ**, a **Carian**; **βάζω**, to speak. Hesych.: **Καρβάει**, **Καρκίως λαλεῖ καὶ βαρβαρικῶς**.

**Καρβάτινα**, shoes of undressed leather. — 'Called from the **Κάρες Cariane**,' says Pollux. And possibly a

word **ἵβατιν**, a shoe, from **ἵβω**, **βέβαται**, **βαίνω**, as **ἔμ-βας** a shoe.

**Κάρδαρον**, the herb nose-smart, i. e. **καρδ-δαμον**, **κάρδα**, **δαμῶν**, head-subduing. So Nasturtium is **Nasi-tortium**, Nose-twisting.

**Καρδία**, the heart, &c. — For **καρδία**, as **Κάρτος** for **Κάρδος**. (2) R. **κάρ**. (3) 'Dutch **hart**, Sanskr. **herda**.' Wbet. 'Hebr. **hered**, to palpitate.' Wr.

**Κάρδοτος**, a kneading-trough, bin. — Soft for **κάρδοτος**, i. e. **καρτο-δότος**. (See **Ἀβηρόφορος**), from **κάρτα**, **δέφω**, **δέδοφα**: In which things are worked powerfully with the hand. Much as **ἴφι-γένεια**, **ἴφι-άνασσα**. (2) R. **κέρω**, **κίκαρτα**, **κάρτην**: as **prim**, a vessel for mincing things. (3) 'R. **κέρω**, **δέφω**.' Mrt. Two verbs, as in **ῥηλατῶ**?

**Κάρη**, **Κάρηνον**: the same as **Κάρ**.

**Καρίνη**, a **Carian** woman employed as a weeper at a funeral.

**Κάρπ**, a shrimp, prawn. — Ewing from **κάρπα**: i. e. all-head. Though the quantities differ.

**Καρκαίρω**, to ring or quake. — Mrt. and Lenn. from the sound, **Καρ Καρ**, like **Κορκορυγή**. (2) Ewing from **κάρχαρος**: To make a harsh noise.

**Κάρκαρος**: in **Γοργύρη**.

**Καρκίνος**, a crab: — 'from likeness of shape to its claws, 1. a pair of tongue, 2. a bone forming part of the skull, 3. a kind of shoe, 4. a kind of bandage.' Ldd. — Allied to **Κάρχαρος**. So Salmas. from its roughness.

**Κάρνεια**, festival of Apollo **Carnæus**. — 'Perhaps from **Carnus** the son of Jupiter and **Europa**.' Hesych.

**Κάρνον**, **Κάρνυξ**, 'the Gallic trumpet, Lat. **cornu**': Ldd. Allied to **Κέρας**, as **μεῖνω**, **μᾶνεο**.

**Κάρος**, heaviness of the **κάρα** head.

**Καρτάλα**, a Thessalian mimic dance. — Perhaps allied to **Καρπάλμιος** which see. The Latins said '**carpere gymnum**.' (2) 'Prob. after gathering the **καρποὶς** fruits.' Ewing.

**Καρπάλμιος**, 'tearing, rapid, swift: from **ἀρπάζω**: compare Lat. **carpo**.' Ldd. 'For **ἀρπάλμιος**.' Dnn., Mrt., Ewing, &c. And Hemsterh. allies it to **carpo**. As **Rapio**, **Rapidus**. K prefix as perh. in **Καυχόμενος** and **Κέλευθος**, and as Γ in **Γέρτο** for **ἔρτο**. See **Ἀρπη**.

**Κάρπασα**, sails made from **ΚΑΡΙΑΣΟΞ**, the Spanish flax.

**Καρπῖς**, the same as **Κάρπος**.

**Καρπός**, fruit. — 'Prob. allied to **Κάρφος**: what is dry and ripe.' Ldd. 'As **Frux**, **Fructus** from **φρύγω**.' Dnn. (2) Beom. allies it to **carpo**: Plucked fruit. See in **Καρπάλμιος**. (3) 'Hebr. **garap**, he plucked.' Beom.

**Καρπός**, the wrist. Ewing says: 'The wrist or hand attached to the wrist as a fruit **καρπός** to its stem.' Observe the metaph. meaning of **Coma**, hair. (2) 'Allied to Lat. **carpo**, to gather, grasp.' Dnn. See in **Καρπάλμιος**. (3) Damm from **κάρφω**, as above: 'From its hardness and dryness.'

**Καρρέζω**, for **κατ-ρέζω**, to do down with the hand, stroke with the hand.

*Káppwv*, stronger. — As *Báthv*, *Bássav*, so *Kpavv*, *Kpássav*, *Káppav*, *Káppwv*.

*Káppwv*: See *Ἐπι-κάppwv*.

*Káppwv*, a shearing. — R. *κείρω*, *κέκασαι*.

*Káppwv*, strongly. — R. *κάρτος*.

*Káppwv*, -*álos*, a small basket, narrow at the bottom. — R. *καρτός*: Made of cut twigs: Mrt. and Ewing. See *Káppwv*. — (Very rare.)

*Káppwv*, for *Káptos*.

*Káppwv*, 'prop. the female inhabitants of *Caryæ* in Laconia: in Architecture female figures as pillars: Dnn. and Ldd.

*Káppwv* (to play at *Káppwv* nuts: which may be from *κάρη*, as the nut is in form like the head: though Ewing makes it from the hard shell. Curiously from *Testa*, a shell, is the French *Tête*, the head.

*KÁPPKH*, a Lydian sauce prepared with blood and other ingredients, a minced meat, (says Ewing,) so perhaps from *κείρω*, *έκαρον*, whence *Kέρμα* 'a minute portion cut from any thing', (Dnn.): the ending like Lat. *lactāCA*, *cadūCA*; so *σαμβύKH*, and acc. *κήρυKA*, *δοιδύKA*.

*Káppwv*, blood-red, from the *καρύκη*.

*Káppwv*, a dry stick or twig, straw, chip, &c.: the rod with which the Prætor enfranchised. — From

*Káppwv*, to dry up, parch, wither. — Allied to *ἡχάρος*, *καρχαρος* 'rough, prickly, esp. parched with thirst, Virgil's *siti asper*', (Ldd.) — *ΦΩ*, as *δέΦΩ*, *στέΦΩ*, and as *ΠΩ* in *μέλΠΩ*, *δάλΠΩ*. Allied too to *ἡχάρος*, *ἡχαρῶ*. (2) 'Chald. and Hebr. *charab*, am dried up': Mrt.

*Káppwv*, *καρχαλός*, rough, sharp, rugged, dry. — 'Redupl. from *ἡχάρος*, allied to *χαράσσω*, to sharpen, grave: Ldd. (2) Allied to *Κέρχω*, make dry or rough. (3) 'Hebr. *gar*, to cut with a saw': Dr. Jones.

*KÁPPXH*, the mast head, main-top, — shrouds, — bandages; — stand or post of the crane: — drinking-cup 'shaped like the ancient round top or cross trees on a mast': Grove. — 'Damm [and Mrt.] from *κάρ*, the head, but ?' Dnn. Now Nonius says it is 'the highest part of the mast, in which are *foramina* holes through which the ropes are passed.' Perh. then from *κάρ*, and *ἡχάω* 'to stand open', (Dnn.)

*Káppwv*, lethargy: *καρπός*.

*Káppwv*, a harlot. 'Allied to *Káppwv*:' Dnn.

*KÁSSA*, a cushion, housing, skin serving as saddle. — They derive from *κασσάω*, [*κασσάω*,] *κασσάω*: skins being prob. first used to sit on on horseback: Dnn. ? (2) 'Heb. *casā*, to cover: Dr. Jones. So our word case Wbst. takes for a bag of skin.

*Káppwv*, brother or sister. — As *Κήρυξ* and *Γήρυξ*, so *Káppwv* and *Γήρυξ* from *ἡγέω*, *γέλωμαι*, i.e. *σὺν-καίς*, as *σὺν-γενός*, *σὺν-γενής*: co-gnātus: or as *Genuinus* from *Gigno*, *Genui*. Homer favors both: *Τρεῖς δὲ ΚΑΞΙ-ΓΗΝΤΟΥΣ*, *τοὺς μοι μίαν ΓΕΙΝΑΤΟ μήτηρ*.

*Káppwv*, a harlot. — Mrt. from *καίωμαι*, *κέκασμαι*,

*κέκασμαι*, as decorating or adorning herself. (2) R. *ἡκάω*, *καίω*, to burn i.e. with lust: *πυρῶσθαι* 1 Cor. 7. 9. (3) 'Perh. from *Káppwv*:' Dnn.

*KÁSSIA*, *cassia*. — 'The Hebr. *ketzio*:' Wr.

*Káppwv*, tin, pewter. — 'For *καυώτερος*, from *καίω*, *καίω*: a sort of comparative: Easier for melting i.e. than brass or silver: Damm. (2) 'R. *κάσσα*: from its *meretricious* appearance of silver: Ewing.

*KÁSSIA*, to stitch, sew together. — For *κατα-σύν*, *σύν* preserved in Lat. *suo*, to *sew*. Goth. *siuyan*, Dan. *syer*, Sax. *siuyan*. — Lenn. from 'σύν, σένω, moveo: *κατα-σύν*, moveo juxta, jungo, conjungo.' But those verbs express *rapidity*. ? Q. soft from *ξύω* 'to work finely or delicately', (Ldd.)?

*Káppwv*, a chestnut, the nut of *Castanea* in Thessaly or Pontus.

*Káppwv*, a song at the horse or chariot races, called from *Castor*. So

*Káppwv*, famous Spartan hounds, 'said to be first reared by *Castor*:' Ldd.

*Káppwv*, a beaver. — 'R. *καίωμαι*, *κέκασμαι*; The adorning, as building its cell with an order and neatness observed by naturalists: Lenn.

*Káppwv*, as *Káppwv*, *Káppwv*.

*Káppwv*, down, down against, down through, down in; — against, through, by, by such a way, according to, in accordance with: or towards, agreeably to. — R. *κέαται*, (*κάται*), *κέμαι*, to be placed or lie down. See *έγKATA*. (2) Ormston from *κέαται*, *κέαται*: The motion in cleaving being downward. (3) Dnn. allies it as 'through', to 'Goth. *gata*, Belg. *gatte*, Dan. *gade*, our *gate*, a way, passage.' But *Káppwv* establishes the prim. meaning 'down.' Aristoph.: *KAT-άρῶν με KATA τῆς γῆς KATΩ*. (4) 'Hebr. *chat*, subjection: Wr.

*Káppwv*, back. As we go UP, and return DOWN. Or as we say, 'It has been so all DOWN from the Conquest.' — And 'thoroughly', as *κατά* is 'through.'

*Káppwv*, a low helmet or skull-cap. — R. *κατώ*, *κατώ*, as in 'Αν-τωξ: A low wrought frame.

*Káppwv*: in 'Ανακωχή.

*Káppwv*, a catapult, engine for throwing darts. — All from *πάλλω*, *πέπαλται*. As *νημερτής*.

*KÁTHAIW*, *ίθος*, 'the upper story of a house; — a stair-case or ladder; — others say the roof. Though the form refers us to *ἡλύψ*, *ίθος*, a shoe, this deriv. is hard to explain: Ldd. ? And the *φ*? (2) As *κατ-ήφης*, *κατ-ήσολη*, so from *κατά*, down, *λείπω*, *έλιπον*: 'Leaving the parts below.' But the *φ*? For the sound?

*Káppwv*, with downcast eyes. — *Káppwv*, down, *φάη* eyes, *φάος*. So *κατ-ήσολω*.

*Káppwv*, dark (night). — R. *έλω*, *έλω*, *έλω*, to shut up, envelope. So *έξ-ούλης*.

*Káppwv*, *καίης*, *κάθης*, *κῆθς*, *κῆθς*, *καίης*, a sea-mew, from its sound *cau, cau*.

*Káppwv*, *καυκίς*, *καυκάλιον*, certain cups: by some thought corrupt readings for *βαυκάλιον*, &c. So *καυκίς*, a shoe, is now read *βαυκίς*.

Καυλός, a stalk, stem, shank, spear-handle:—cabbage-stalk.—Damm from *kûlon* [or *κάλον*, see *κάλιδ*,] wood, as the spear-handle. (2) R. *καίω*, *καύσω*, to burn: as *Κάρφος* from *Κάρφω*.

Καύμα, -σις, heat: *καίω*, *καύσω*.

ΚΑΤΝΑΚΗΞ, a Persian fur garment: written also Γαυνάκη. Wbst. compares our *gown*.

Καῖνος, a lot.—Allied to *Καυκαλέος*, dry, from *καίω*, *καύσω*, for 'the earliest substances used in casting lots were small dry branches': Damm. (2) R. *κάνη*, a reed. (3) Some say from the *Casmians* in Caria who much used them.

Καῖρος, bad, only 'a dialectic variety of *Κακός*': Dnn. Perh. it is allied to *Χαῖνος*, 'soft, indolent, effeminate.' Hesych. has *Καῖνος*, bad. (Only once met with.)

Καυσιό, a broad-brimmed hat to keep off the καῖσις of the sun. In *Καῖμα*.

Καυχάομαι, to boast.—'A kindred form of *Αυχέω*, *Εὐχομαι*': Dnn. K, prefix, as in *Καρτάλιμος*, and as Γ in *Γοῖνος* for *οἶνος*. (2) Better, as redupl. of *ἵχαιω*, *χαῖνω*, *χαῖνος*, puffed up.

Καφέω: in *Κάτω*.

Καφόρη, *Σκαφόρη*, a fox.—For *κατα-φόρη* (as *Καβάλλης*), from *φωρώω* to steal.—Alberti from *σκάπτω*, *φωρώω*: See *Ψηλαφάω*. Better from *σκάπτω*, *ἐσκαφα*, (only), to dig, i.e. burrow.

Καχάζω: in *Καγχάζω*.

Καχλάζω, *Καχλαῖνω*, *Κιχλίζω*, to bubble or splash as the waves.—Redupl. 'from *χλάζω*': Ldd. and Dnn. (2) Some make it imitative, as our *Giggle*. Accius: 'Unda, excita saxia, crepitu clangente *cachinnat*,' i.e. giggles.

Κάχληξ, a pebble, gravel, shingle on the shore or in rivers: i.e. against which the water *καχλάζει* splashes. (2) R. *κλάω*, to break, by redupl. (3) Allied to *Κόχλαξ*.

Κάχυς, *Κάχυς*, parched barley.—From *κάγω*, to parch, allied to *καίω*, *κέκαυκα*, to burn. This word was also used for *cattins* and *capsules*. Will the learned Botanists explain this?

Κάψα: in *Κάψα*.

Κάω, 'Attic for *Καίω*', Dnn.

Κε, *Κε*, giving a potential sense, like 'Αν.—Dunb. for *ῥέε*, R. *ῥέω*, *κείμε*: Lay down, sup-pose. Or *ῥέειν*, *ῥέειν*. (2) 'Akin to *Γε*': Dnn. and Lenn. ??

Κεάδας: in *Καιάδας*.

Κεάζω, *Κεώ*, to split, sever,—beat.—R. *ῥέω*, *κεδάω*, *κεντέω*, *κεσπός*, *ῥέω*, *καίω*, *καίω*, *χαῖνω*, *χάσμα*, *σγάζω*: To make an opening or hollow.

Κέαρ, *Κῆρ*, the heart.—'R. *καίω*': Mr. 'As the fountain of vital heat': Damm. Nearer from *κέω* = *καίω*, whence *κειάμενος*, *κειώντες*.

Κεβλή, i.e. *κεφλή*, *κεφαλή*. As *ἄμφω*, *ἀμβω*.

Κεχρίλι, a serpent, from its spots, as Lucan: '*Cenchris variatam pingitur alvum*.' For ΚΕΓΧΡΟΣ was millet, and so anything in small grains, spawn of fish, small beads, &c.

Κεγχρόματα, a beading round the rim of a shield.—Above.

Κεδάω, *Κεδαίω*, *ῥέκεδα*, *ῥεδαίνωμι*, *Κίδωμι*, *Σκίδωμι*, 'to scatter, burst in pieces': R. *κεδῶ*, to cleave [sever,]': Dnn. Thus: *ῥέω*, *κείω*, *ῥέκεδα*, as *βέδα*, *ἀν-έδα*, *ῥέδα*, and *ἐν-ήλυδος*. Thiersch compares *Σχίζω*, *ἐσχιδω*. (2) As *ιαέω*, to throw, and *ιαέω*, to lie: so *ῥέω* and *κείω*: To throw about. (3) Our *shed*, Sax. *scedan*, to pour out. Mr. brings Chald. *scheda* to pour or dart out.

Κέδματα, chronic affections of the joints.—For *κῆδματα*, as *κεδνός*: R. *κῆδος*, pain, *κῆδω*. So

Κεδνός, careful, discreet:—cared for, valued, dear.—R. *Κῆδος*, care, *ῥεκεδνός*. See on *Ἐδανός* and above.

Κέδρος, cedar tree:—oil of it:—anything made of it.—'R. *κεδῶ* [i.e. *ῥέω*, *κεδῶ* as *βέδα*]; See *Κεῖω*,] as being easy to split, *εὐ-κέατος*, as Homer calls it:—or the Hebr. *KDR* to smell, as odoriferous: Dr. Jones. 'R. *ῥέω*, *κείω*, to burn: as from it is burnt a famous pitch or resin': Greg. Hence *Κηφείς* is odorous.

Κεῖω, there: *ἐκεῖ*.

Κέμω, *Κέομαι*, to lie down:—in *ῥέω* 3.

Κεμήλιον, a treasure.—R. *κείμε*: As lying by with care. *Κεμήλια κείμε*, Il. λ. 131.

Κέινος: for *Ἐκείνος*.

Κεῖρα, 'slip or roller of linen for swathing the dead': gen. deduced from *κῆρ*, death, [called also *Κηρία*,] but, as *Κεῖραι* are also slips of cloth, linen or fringe, rather R. *κείρω*, to cut off: Pkh. 'As *Κόπτω*, *Κόμματα*, [sementata,] segmenta': Fuller.

Κείρω, to cut off, cut down, clip, diminish.—R. *κείω*, *κεάζω*, to sever. So *ῥέω*, *ῥέει*; *ῥέει*; *ῥέει*. (2) 'Hebr. *keres*, to cut: 'W.

Κεῖω, to burn, *Καίω*.

Κείω, to sever: in *ῥέω*, as *Κεδῶ*.

Κεῖω: in *Κακκελωρτες*.

Κεκαδών, having bereaved.—R. *χάζω*, *ἐχαδω*, to bereave.

Κέκασμαι: in *Κέζομαι*.

Κέκλωμαι, to call to.—R. *κέλωμαι*, *ῥεκέλωμαι*, *καλέω*.

Κεκρίφαλος, a woman's head-dress of net to cover and bind the hair:—'the second stomach of ruminating animals, from its net-like structure, Fr. le bonnet:—the pouch or belly of a hunting-net;—part of the head-stall of a bridle: Ldd.—R. *κρύπτω*, *κέκρυφα*. In form, as *φύλασ*.

Κελαδέω, to shout out, sing; from

Κελαδός, 'from *κέλλω*, *κεῶ*: an exciting with a loud noise or clear voice': Damm. As of hunters or warriors urging on, a shout, shouting out, murmur, roar.

Κελαυνός, black.—'R. *ῥέκελός*, [*κῆλεος*, burning, or say burnt,] from *κέω*, to burn, *κείω*': Mr.

Κελαρύω, the same as *Κελαδέω*.

Κελέθω, a drinking-cup, a basin for sacrifices. Dr. Jones makes it 'a round wooden bowl: then as *Ε* in

κελανός, κεδνός, from κήλον, wood, and so Dnn. brings κελόντες from κήλον. B, as from Κισσός, ivy, is Κισσύβιον, a goblet. BH, as in ἐρωσιBH. (2) Dnn. says curiously, 'R. λέβης.' What of KE? From χέω, to pour out, as κεκάνοντο from Χάω? Damm from χέω, λείβω, λουή a libation? *?*

Κελέοντες, 'the beams in the upright loom, between which the web was stretched: others read καλέοντες, from κἄλον, [wood, as in κἀλίδ,]:' Ldd. 'R. κήλον, wood.' Dnn. (2) 'The ἀνίvers, from κέλλω, κελῶ [i. e. κελέω, κελόντες,]: Pedes e quibus stamina deducuntur: 'Berkel.

Κελεύς, 'a very swift bird,' says Suid.: R. κέλης, *celer*. Κελευθός, a road, way, path.—Buttm. from τέλευθω, to go: K prefix, as in Καρπάλμιος, Καυχόμαι. (2) But nearly all from κέλλω, κελῶ, to go, as Iter from Itum: whence also

Κελεύω, to urge, enjoin, beg, order, command, call to, as Καλέω.—R. κέλλω, κελῶ, to drive.

Κέλης, fast sailer or racer: from

Κέλλω, to drive, urge, thrust, thrust a ship on shore, land:—go forwards. Κέλομαι, to call out to.—For κίλλω from κίω to move, κίω, κίεω, κινέω. E, as κρίνω, ἴκρινω, cErno; ἴκπος, ἴκκος, Equus. (2) From a form ἴκέω = κίω, as justified by ἐκομαι, ἐκίμαι, and Lat. cEsco. Then ΚΕΛΛΩ, as ΚΙΛΛΩ. (3) Dnn. from ἔλλω: K prefix, as in Καρπάλμιος, Κέλευθος, &c. (4) 'Hebr. kelee, to be swift.' Wr.

Κέλυφος, husk, rind, pod.—Allied to Καλύπτω, κεκάλυφα, to cover. So τελαμών, βερεθρον.

Κέλωρ, a son. One whom the father ἴκει, κέλεται bids or commands. Ewing understands it as 'One who is commanded by an oracle, a delegate.' (Very rare.)

Κεμάς, a fawn.—'R. [κείμει, κέμωι,] κοιμᾶσθαι, as still lying in the cave: 'Mrt. Compare Κέμμα, the bed of a wild animal.—'R. κείμει: 'Dnn. Above.

Κένδυλα, as Σχένδυλα.

Κενέβρια, carrion.—Damm as transp. for Νεκρέβια, R. νεκρός a corpse. 'Κενέβριος the same as Θνησέβιος: 'Dnn.

Κενών, hollow between the ribs and hip. And

Κενός, empty.—Allied to Χάνος, a cavity, Χαίνος, 'prop. lax, gaping', (Dnn.). Χειά, a hole, Κούλος, hollow. So Κακός and Χάζω. Κενός as Γένος, Μένος. (2) 'Hebr. kaneh, hollowness, emptiness, and a cane: 'Pkh. 'Hebr. kenec, to contain: 'Wr.

Κενταύριον, centaur.—'From the Centaur Chiron: 'Dnn.

Κένταυρος, a Centaur. 'Prob. from κεντῶ, ταῦρος: from bull-fights, or as being mounted horsemen: 'Ldd. Or from κεντῶ only, as θηαΥΤΟΣ.

Κεντέω, and inf. κένσαι, to prick, pierce, sting, goad.—R. ἴκέω, κέω, κέζω, to cleave, split, κεστός, pricked. Allied to Καίνωμι, Καίω, ἴκένω, ἴκέκενται. See Κενός. So ἴφένω, ἴγένω.

Κέντρον, puncture, central point.—Above.

Κέντρον, a culprit pricked with a goad or spike:—patchwork sewn together by the prick of a needle: a joint composition.—Above.

ΚΕΠΦΟΣ, a sea-bird, remarkably light and easily caught:—a silly person easily duped.—Ewing and Mrt. from κούφος, light, ἴκόφος, ἴκόπος, and E as βοός, βρετας; γόνυ, genu; νόστερ, vEster; τόστα, tEata. But?

Κεραία, like Κέρας, a horn:—'anything like one, growing or projecting like one, and so a yard-arm, projecting beam of a crane;—antennæ of the crab;—branching stake of wood;—little projection or mark at the top of any thing, mark or sign in writing, a tittle, abbreviation;—the leg, point of a pair of compasses;—a bow: 'Ldd.

Κεράζω, to butt or strike with the κέρας horn, overthrow, lay waste. (2) R. κείρω, κερῶ, to cut off.

Κεραίς, a worm that preys on a κέρας horn.

Κεράμειξ, horned or stag-beetle.—R. κέρας. Κεράϊξ, κεράφιξ, κεράβιξ (as κἀβηξ,) κεράμβειξ, as λαμβάνω.

Κέραμος, potter's earth, vase, tile, brick, &c.—'Perh. from κέρω, to mix: for well-tempered earth is desirable for making earthen-ware: 'Greg. 'Earth well kneaded and prepared for making earthen-ware: 'Lenn. (2) Dnn. and Mrt. from έρα, earth. K prefix as in Καρπάλμιος, Καυχόμαι, Κέλευθος. (3) Some from ἴκέω, κέω, to burn, and έρα earth. (4) Rossi notices Coptic heromi, furnace-earth. 'Hebr. gerem, to pulverize: 'Wr.

Κέραμος, 'dungeon, in Il. 5. 387, χαλκήρην ἐν κέραμῳ. Perh. allied to Χήραμος: 'Ldd. 'A chamber of brick, [See Κέραμος above,] still retaining the name when of brass, [as in Homer just quoted,] as a candle-STICK of brass; HORN-book, &c.: 'Grogan. So Mile-STONES are said, even of iron or wood.—Ewing says: 'Place of confinement where they were obliged to work in clay.'

Κέρας, a horn: 'anything of horn, drinking-horn;—horn guard or pipe at the end of a fishing-hook;—arm of a river;—wing of an army;—sail-yard;—any projection, as a mountain-peak, &c.: 'Ldd.—In form like Γέρας, Τέρας, Πέρας, and allied to Χορός, Κόραξ, Κορωνός, Γύρος, Κυρτός, &c. (2) Lenn. allies it to Κάρα, the top. (3) 'Hebr. kerem, a horn: 'Pkh.

Κερασθόλος, hard, intractable.—R. κέρας, ἴβολέω. From the silly notion that such corn as struck against the horns of oxen in sowing, produced hard fruit. 'Quod tetigerit cornu, non est coctibile: 'Plin.

Κερασος, a cherry-tree.—From Cerastus in Pontus.

Κερατέα, 'the carob-tree: τὸ Κεράτιον, the fruit of the tree, which is corniculated. R. κέρας: 'Dnn. and Schleusn.

Κερατίας, a cuckold, from the expression To make κέρατα horns for, give horns to. 'That the husbands of false women wear horns, is an old saying, and common in other countries also: 'Todd.

Κεραυνός, thunderbolt, lightning which strikes the earth.—R. κείρω, κερῶ, to this cutting down and de-



stroying. Some add *αἶω*, to shine or to burn: but *-αυρὸς* as much as *ἥθη-αυρὸς*. (2) 'Chald. *keran*, to shine: ' Mrt.

*Κεράω*, *Κεράννυμι*, to mix, — pour out. — *Κεῖρας*, *κερῶ*, 'to take from, diminish', (Dnn.). (2) ' *Κεράς*: To pour prop. into cups of horn, of which the ancient cups were made. Later, to mix: ' Pkh. 'To pour into cups having the figure of horns: and, because they used to temper wine, it came to mean mix: ' Damim.

*Κέρδος*, gain: — craft in getting it. — *Κεῖρω*, *κέκερται*, *κέρδη*. 'From the little clippings of money, as in *Κέρμα*; anciently gained by trading. So in Hebr. a piece of money broken or cut off, is used of gain: ' Pkh. See *Κέρμα*.

*Κεράδω*, a fox. — *Κεράδος*, craft.

*Κερίκλις*, 'a staff or rod with which the web was struck to make it thick and close: — later, in the horiz. loom, the weaver's stay or comb: but comm. the shuttle containing the spindle; — any taper rod, reed, quill, skewer, peg, pin, small bone of the shin: — a kind of poplar, the trembling aspen, from the rustling of its leaves [as the shuttle from the noise]. — Prob. from *κέρκος*, rarer form of *κρέκω*, to strike, beat: ' Ldd. So all.

*Κερκίς*, a tail. — ' *Κρέκω* [as *Κερκίς*], to strike, beat: ' Mrt. Thus Virgil of the dolphins: ' *Æquora verrunt caudis*. ' And our More: 'The lion will strike such a blow with his tail that will break the back of his encounter.' Waller: 'And men and boats his active tail confounds.' Dryden speaks of the lion as 'Roused by the lash of its own stubborn tail.'

*Κέρκουρος*, a light vessel. — ' *Κέρκος* and *Οὐρά* are both a tail: hence called as very long, and ending both ways in a tail: ' Forcell. (2) The Schol. Aristoph. from the island *Κερκύρα*, *Cercyra*.

*Κέρμα*, 'a minute portion cut from anything, hence a small coin: ' Dnn. 'For in the rude state of ancient money small pieces were often clipped off from larger to make weight: ' Ewing. — *Κεῖρω*, *κέκερμαι*.

*Κερματιστής*, a money-changer: Above.

*Κέρνος*, a large dish of earthen-ware: perh. contr. from *Κεράμινος*. (2) As it contained various fruits, Greg. from *κεράω*, *κιννάω*. It is called a *Κρατήρ* by the Schol. on Nicander.

*Κεροντιάω*, to toss the horns, hold the head high. — *Κεράς*. 'Lift not up your horn on high: ' O. T.

*Κέρτομος*, sarcastic, reviling. — For *κερ-τομος* or *κέρ-τομος*, cutting the heart. So *κεδνός*. (2) *Κεράω*, *κέκερται*. As *ἔξδομος*.

*Κέρχη*, 'a kind of hawk, called from its hoarse noise, said to be the kestrel: ' Ldd. — From

*Κέρχω*, to make rough, dry, hoarse. — Kindred words are *Κάρχαρος*, *Καρχαλός*, all apparently formed to express a shrill sound. *Κερέω*: ' Dnn.

*Κεσκίον*, refuse of flax, 'quod detrahatur e lino: ' Steph. — *Κέω*, to scrape off, i.e. *σκεύω*, *ῥακεσκέω*, *ῥακεσκέω*: as *σκούλλα*, *Κοσκυμάτια*. (Very rare.)

*Κέσκομαι*, to lie down. — *Κέκομαι*, *κείμει*, as *βάω*, *βάσκει*.

*Κεστὺς*, pricked, embroidered: in *Κεστύω*.

*Κέστρα*, a hammer with a sharp head, javelin, awl. *Κέστρον*, a graving tool, stylus. — *Κεστὺς*, allied to *Κεντέω*, *Κεδέω*, *Κείρω*.

*Κεστρεῖς*, 'a mullet, from *κέστρα*, from its shape. Called also the *Faster*, as believed to be empty whenever caught: hence it means a starveling: ' Ldd.

*Κεύθω*, to hide, conceal. — As *ΔΕΥΘΩ*. *Κέτω*, *κείμαι*, *κείμαι*: To put down, put by, put away: pono, re-pono, se-pono. (2) 'Akin to *Κύω*, *Κύνω*: ' Dnn.

*Κεφαλή*, the head. — As *Κάπετος* for *Σκάπετος*, *Κεφαλή* is allied to *Σκέπασμα*, a covering, case, integument, from *σκέπω*, *ἐσκεφα*. See *Κήπος*. In form as *χθαμᾶλη*. (2) Damm from *κυβαλή* from *κύπτω*, *κύνεω*, from its convexity: as *Κύβη*. We have *pejoro* from *jūro*. But?

*Κεφαλῆς*, head or chapter of a book, principal part, &c. — Above. As *Caput*, Chapter.

† *Κέω*, *Κέω*, to burn, allied to *Καίω*.

† *Κέω*, to cut: in *Κεδέω*.

† *ΚΕΩ*, *ΚΙΩ*, (as *Ψάω*, *Ψέω*, *Ψίω*), *ΧΕΩ*, *ΧΤΩ*, seem Primitives, and to be allied, and to imply movement. Thus *Κίω*, *Κινέω*, *Κίω*, *Κίω*, are to move, move forward: † *Κέω*, *Κέλλω*, to move or drive on: *Κέκομαι*, *Κείμαι*, *Κέσσω*, to move or place oneself down, to lie down: *Χέω*, *Χύνω*, to throw or pour down. — Dnn. refers *Κίω* [See *Καρτάλιμος*], to † *ΐω*, *Εἴλω*, and *Κέω* might thus be referred to † *ΐω*, *Εἴλω*, and *Χέω* to † *έω*, *ἤλω*, to send: but it seems safer to take them as Primitives. Ewing considers *Κίω* as transp. from *ἰκνέω*, i.e. make to go.

*Κήγχο*, *Κήγχο*, 'the same meaning as *ποι γῆς*, Hesych. From *κη* for *πη*, *ἄγχο* [i.e. *ἀγχοῦ* or *ἄγχι*]: ' Dnn.

*Κῆδος*, concern, anxiety, sorrow, prop. in bereavement, as allied to † *Καδέω*, *Κεκάδομαι*, *Χάω*, *Ἐχάδομαι*, 'to make one quit, bereave: ' (Dnn.) So mourning for the dead, a funeral, burial: — any object of care or concern, as a relationship or connexion in life. (2) *Κέτω*, *κείω*, *καίω*: *Ardent glowing* affection and interest. Or as *Δαίω*, to light up, is used for 'to be loud, as wailing: ' (Dnn.). And Damm from burning the dead. (3) *Κεῖδω*.

*Κῆδω*, to injure, distress, annoy. — Prop. to bereave, as in *Κῆδος*. (2) *Κεῖω*, *καίω*, to burn, consume.

*Κηθίς*, voting-box, dice-box. — ' *Κηθίω*, [*ἐχθήθη*], *κηθεῖν*: ' Ldd., to hold, contain. (2) 'Others prefer *κηθίω*: ' Dnn.: to pour in (dice). (3) Lenn. compares *Κεύθω*.

*Κηκός*, 'said to be an Ion. word from *κακός*, mischievous: *Κηκός*, to insult: ' Ldd.

*Κηκίς*, juice, fat: — a gall-nut, 'produced by the sap oozing from punctures made by insects: ' Ldd. From

*Κηκίω*, to ooze, gush forth. — Redupl. of *Κίω*, to go (forth or out.).

*Κηκέδω*, burning, blazing. — *Κηκέω*, *καίω*, *ῥακεκείω*, *κηλός*.

*Κηλέω*, to charm, beguile, coax. — ' *Ἐκηλος*, *ῥακεκείω*.

λέω: Butt. : To make calm. As Ἐκεῖνος, Κεῖνος. (2) Lengthened from καλός, (as κηλός): To say pretty things to, as Αἰκάλλω. And allied to ἰκάω, Κάρομαι, to embellish. (3) R. καλέω, παρα-καλέω, to soothe. (4) R. χαλάω, to unbend: Dnn. (5) Chald. kal, the voice: Mrt.

Κήλη, Attic Κάλη, 'a tumor, esp. of a rupture. R. χαλάω, to slacken: Dnn. (2) R. κηλεύς: An inflammation: Ewing. (3) 'Hard as κάλον wood: Mrt. Compare Durus from Δούρου.

Κηλς, spot, stain, blemish. — 'Very prob. from [κάω, καελίς], καίω, to burn: The effect of fire: Dnn. As a burn or brand. See Κήλον.

Κήλον, Κάλον, 'dry wood fit for burning: — hence (the earliest weapons being of wood hardened by fire,) arrow, weapon: — sun-beam: Dnn. — Above.

Κηλός, dry: in Κηλεύς.

Κήλων, a stallion, gen. he-ass: — lascivious. — Allied to Κηλεύς: Ardens (cupidine).

Κήλων, Κηλώνειον, a swipe, machine for drawing water. — As ὄνος, an ass, is used also for a windlass, crane or pulley, so Κήλων, an ass, for Κήλων a swipe.

Κηλοσπῆ, a brothel. — From Κήλων 1.

Κημὺς, 'a muzzle for a horse: — also a net or basket of reeds through which the Ψῆφοι were dropt into the urn: — a basket containing them, — a fishing-basket; — head-dress, bond: Dnn. — Some of these senses agree with Κηβίς, an urn or dice-box, which seems allied. — Others agree with Ewing's deriv. 'from κάμπτω, [κέκαμμαι], to curve: a kind of fetter or chain, bit or bridle.' — Varin. from κάπτω, to eat, as Virgil: *Fræna ferox sonipes spumantia mandit.* But this is only incidental.

Κήστος: the Lat. census, ultim. from Κένσαι.

Κήξ: in Καῦξ.

Κήπος, a garden, orchard. — As Κάπετος for ΣΚάπετος, so Κήπος from σκέπω, to protect, σκέπη a sheltered place. Perh. allied to our word keep. Wbst. explains Garden 'land enclosed for the protection of fruits.' So Pkh. from Hebr. קִפְּחַי, to cover, protect. (2) Mrt. from κάπω, from the exhalations. Cic. speaks of the odors 'qui afflantur e floribus.' Hesych. calls it περι-πνέμενος καὶ εὐ-ήνεμος τόπος.

Κήπος, a fashion of cutting the hair: perh. from the care and dressing of a garden, as Κόμη, hair, from Κομέω to attend to. Hesych. calls it καλλωπισμὸς τριχῶν. — Also, as Hortus, for τὰ ἀδοῖα γυναικεία.

Κῆρ, the heart: in Κέαρ.

Κῆρ, fate, death, doom, disease. — Allied by Lenn. to Κάρ, Καῖρος, whence εἰς καιρὸν τυπέλς, mortally wounded, καιρίος, mortal, deadly. (2) R. ἰκέω, κείω, to cut: from the Fate cutting the threads of life. In form as Θέω, Θῆρ; Αἰθῆρ, Αἰθήρ. (3) R. κείρω, to destroy: as Κηραίνω. (4) Damm from κέρω: Fate mixing the cup of bliss or woe. But Κῆρ is always used of woe.

Κηραίνω, to injure, destroy. See in Κῆρ. — 'Some

derive it in sense To be anxious, from κῆρ, the heart: Dnn.

Κηρίον, honey-comb; — the scald-head, as Latin Favus. — From

Κηρός, bees' wax, wax. — R. κεράω: A thing mixed: the alloy of honey: Dr. Jones. (2) R. ἰκάω, καίω: Fit for burning, whence Κηροὶ wax-tapers.

Κῆρυξ, a herald. Κηρύσσω, ἔω, to herald. R. γῆρυς, the voice. So all. — Also, a kind of shellfish: 'its shell being used by criers and heralds: Dnn.: 'with a wreathed shell which might be used as a trumpet. Also, a prickly instrument of torture: Ldd. (2) Hebr. kerez, to proclaim: W.

Κῆτος, a whale. — Not improb. Lenn. from χάω, κέχασται, χανδάνω, ἵχθω, ἱκέχηται, from its vast capacity: Capax. Compare the formation of Χῆτις:

Κητώεσσα Λακεδαιμόν, large as a Κῆτος, whale. Others make Κῆτος the same as Καίτω, a depth, gulf: full of hollows, says Butt., applying it to the country. See Κῆτος above.

Κήϋξ in Καῦξ.

Κηφήν, a drone-bee: 'metaph. of old birds with the pen-feathers gone: Ldd. — R. κάπτω, κέκαφα, κέκηφα, to devour: Eating, but not working. 'Fruges consumere natus,' Hor. 'Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus: Virg. See Τενθρήνῃ.

Κηρότης, smelling as of burnt incense. — R. καίω, a 1. κῆα, to burn, and ὄζω, ὄδα, odor. Passow compares Flagro and Fragro. So

Κηρώεις, fragrant. — Above.

Κιδάω, the same as Κίω.

Κιδέθηνιδάω, 'to look of a pale yellow, like gold alloyed with base metal: to have the jaundice: Dnn. From

Κιδέθης, base, spurious, adulterated. — For κιδήλος, as 'ἀλιβδύω for ἀλιδύω', (Dnn.) from κίς, κίς, a worm, ἴδηλέω, δηλέομαι, to injure: Worm-eaten, and so rotten, worthless, base, &c. Thus opposed to ἄ-κιος. (2) From ΚΙΒΔΗΞ, clay, in Hesych.; hence is assumed a sense dross, which Κιδέθης bears. (3) Constantine from Χίωι, ἴδηλέω: said of corn damaged by the Chians. Eustath. from Χίωι, δηλώω: such coin of the Chians as the Athenians repudiated being marked by a X. (4) 'Chald. kida, (kida), a lie: Mrt.

Κίβισις, and Ætolian Κίβα, pouch, wallet, knapsack. — R. κίω, to go, i.e. for a journey, much as Via, Viatica, and Ἐφ-όδιος. B, as in βόλβιτον, κλωβός. (2) As carrying cibum food, obsol. in Gr., but which might have existed, from the κίω above, (like Κίβα,) to go, as Viatica. See Festus below in Κιβωτός. (3) Whiter mentions the elements C, B; C, P, in 'cepan, capio, κίβισις, keepen, our keep, coop.' (4) 'Hebr. kebitzee, collection: W.

Κιβώριον, a cup, 'from the material or the shape of the Κιβώριον or seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean: Ldd. But this last prob. from Κίβα, a bag, above. See ΚΙΒΩΤός.

Κιβωτός, a box, chest, in which, says Festus, we put cibum food. See in Κίβισις. Ldd. indeed allies Κίβα-



*Képas*, a horn, &c. (2) *Krkos* from *κρίζω*, to creak, i. e. as a wheel turning on an axle-tree: That wheels round with noise. (3) 'Welsh *cyrc*, from *cwr*, a circle, limit.' Wbst.

*Kirkós*, to bind with rings: Above.

*Kirwós*, the same as *Kepwós*, like *Περwós*, *Περwós*, *Πιτwmu*.

*Kirbós*, tawny, yellowish.—Prob. from the color of the *Kirwós*. (2) *Khrós*, wax, *†κηρερός*, *†κηρρός*, *κηρρός*.

*Kirós*, *Krisós*, *Krísos*, a varicose vein, dilated blood-vessel.—*Salmas*. allies it to *Ξείρρος* or *Ξείρος*, (as *Μάργυρος*, *Ξμάργυρος*,) *scirrhus* or *schirrhus*, a hard knotty, tumor. (2) Like *Kirkos*, allied to *Kuprós* and *Guprós* curved, *Képas* a horn, *Xopós*, &c.

*Kís*, *kiós*, an insect in corn or wood, corn weevil.—Allied to *Ξχίζω*, to rend, *Κείω*, to sever, *Kedw*, *Κείω*.

*Kíwris*, pumice-stone.—*R. kís*: As seeming worm-eaten.

*Kíssa*, *Kítta*, the jay or magpie; and, like *Pica*, any eccentric appetite.—Menage from *κίω*, *κίω*, *cio*, *cíeo*, *κινέω*, to move, like *Κίγχαλος* the wagtail: 'From its frequent motion of the tail and body.' So

*Kissós*, the ivy.—Menage deduces this, like *Kíssa*, from *κίω*, *κίω*, as going about trees: (See 'Irus:') 'Thus Persius calls it Sequax, and Virgil Errans.'

*Kistoséion*, a cup, properly as made of ivy-wood.—Above. A cup has the epithet *Kíssinos* applied to it by Euripides.

*Kíotw*, a wicker-basket, hamper.—*R. kíw*, to go, *κέκισται*. For the purposes of journeying. (2) Allied to *Kíotw*, *Kíotus*, from *κύω*, 'prop. to contain' (Dnn.). As *μυστήλη*, *μιστήλη*; *κύνάρα*, *κινάρα*. (3) Some ally our *chest*, 'a word found in Sax., Germ., Dan., Swed., Welsh and Irish.' Wbst.

*KITPEA*, 'lemon or citron tree. Hebr. *keter*, to smell.' Wr.

*Kixáw*, *Kíxwmi*, *†Kixéw*, to come up to, reach, meet, light on, find.—*R. kíw*, *κέκικα*, to go, go to. So *In-venio*, to find.

*Kíxw*: in *Kixλίζw*.

*Kixλίζw*, 'to titter, giggle, but others make it to eat *κίχλαι*, thrushes, to live luxuriously.' Ldd. 'Fare well, revel, make merry, laugh heartily.' thus Grove brings the senses together. *Kixλίζw* can be however an imitative word, like our *Giggle*, *Cackle*. *Kíxw*, a thrush, is classed by Menage with *Kíγκλος* and *Kíσσα*, which see.

*Kíw*, to move, go: See in *†KEΩ*.

*Kíwv*, 'a pillar:—gravestone.' Ldd.—As *Bῆμα* is *ἀνά-βημα*, a raised place, so *Kíwv* for *ἀνα-κίωv*, going up: 'a column rising on high', Lenn. 'Kíw in altum.' Mrt. So *Celsus*, high, from *Cello*, *Excello*, and *Ex-celsus*.

*Κλαγγή*, 'clang, clangor, a loud and shrill cry or sound. *R. κλάζω*, γέω: or both formed to imitate the sound.' Dnn. 'Clang, Germ., Swed., Dan.:' Wbst. (2) Damm from *κλάω* to break;—Hemst. from *καλέω* to call out to.

*Κλαδάρω*, easily broken.—*R. κλάω*, *†κλάδην*, as *Βάδην*. *Κλαδάω*, *Κλαδάσσω*, to shake.—I suppose from *κλάδοι* branches shaking by the wind. See *Δόναξ*.

*Κλαδέω*, to break off young *κλάδους*.

*Κλάδος*, from *κλάω*: a young slip or shoot such as is broken off for grafting; a young branch: Ldd. *Κλάδοι ἐξ-εκλάσθησαν*, Rom. 11. 19. *Πιτόθρον κλάσε*, Hom. So *Κλήμα*, *Κλwv*.

*Κλάζω*, γέω, to make a shrill cry, scream, shout, chaunt.—The same as *Κράζω*, which see. So *κλέσωνος*, *κρίβανος*. From its own sound, say many; but this would be more applicable to *Κλαγγή*, which however is from *κλάζω*.—Others from *καλέω*, to call out to, or *κλάω*, to break (out).

*Κλάζω*, to shut: *R. κλαΐτ*, a key: *κλητίς*.

*Κλαίω*, *Κλάω*, *κ. κλαίνουμαι*, to weep: i. e. *κλάω* break forth into crying or into tears, as the voice is broken and interrupted with sobbings. 'Dat gemitum, *rumptiusque* has imo pectore voces,' Virg. And: 'Suo *rumpebat* pectore questus.' The Greeks said *ρήξαι δάκρυα*, *ρήξαι φωνήν*. So with us *To burst into tears*.

*Κλαμυδός*, mutilated.—*R. κλάω*, *†κλαβός*: *M* as *λαΜβάνω*, *So* *Θάμνος*.

*Κλάξ*, a key.—*R. κλάξω*, γέω.

*Κλαῦμα*, *Κλαυθμός*, a weeping: *κλαίω*.

*Κλάω*, to break.—Allied to *Κόλως*, broken; *Κολάπτω*, to strike, beat, through *†κολw*, *κλάω*. Some ally it to *Θλάω*: but?

*Κλάω*, to weep: in *Κλαίω*.

*Κλέσθην*, by stealth: *κλέπτω*. As *ἐπιτά, ἔβδομος*. *Κλεῖς*, *Κληῖς*, *Κλαῖς*, a key, bolt:—collar-bone, clavicle, as this from *Clavis*: 'as if from *locking* the neck and breast together', Ldd. And a bench for rowers, 'for the benches are placed before the aperture which receives the oars, and so are called from the resemblance which rowing bears to the action of a key in locking or unlocking.' E. Valpy.—From

*Κλείω*, to shut.—As *Ἐμβολον* is a peg, bolt, from *βάλλω*, so *κέλλω*, *κελw*, *†κλειw*, *κλείω*, to drive (in), and so shut. (2) As shutting in is for *πρὶναιε*, it may be allied to *Καλύπτω*, (*καλύπτω*), and *Κλέπτω*. (3) 'Hebr. *kele*, he shut.' Mrt.

*Κλείω*, to make famous: *Κλεινός*, renowned.—*R. κλέω*.

*Κλέμμα*, fraud, theft: *κλέπτω*, *κέκλεμαι*.

*Κλέος*, glory: *κλέω*.

*Κλέπτω*, 'to do anything by stealth or privately, conceal, deceive, steal. Akin to *Καλύπτω*, [*Κλύπτω*,]': Dnn. (2) 'Chald. *keleph*, covering': Pkh.

*Κλέτας*, 'prob. = *κλειτός*': Ldd.

*Κλέω*, to call, *καλέω*.—Also, as *Κλείω*, to make famous, celebrate: prop. to call out the name of, proclaim it. Thus *Nominatus* is explained *Celebratus* by Forcell. We say, He has a great name.

*Κληδών*, report, fame, *κλέος*, *κλέω*.

*Κληθρον*, *Κλείθρον*, *Κλάθρον*, a bolt, bar: *κλείω*.

*Κλήμα*: in *Κλάδος*.

Κληρικὸς, pertaining to the Clergy.—R. κληρος. From St. Matthias being chosen by lot, Acts i. 26. Or as having public allotments of lands. Or (as the tribe of Levi) being the lot or inheritance of the Lord.

Κληρος, a lot.—'Perh. from κλῶν, [κλαερὸς,]; for twigs, potsherds, or other κλάσματα were used for it: Ldd.

Κλίβανος: for Κρίβανος. As λειπίων, liLium. Κλίμα, inclination;—'the supposed slope of the earth from the equator towards the pole, hence, a region, zone, *clime*; *climate*:' Ldd.—R. κλίνω.

Κλιμακτήρ, a *climacteric*, a step or stop in human life every 7th year.—From

Κλίμαξ, akos, a ladder, staircase, 'from κλίνω, from its leaning aslant,' Ldd. Also a *climax* in rhetoric:— 'a wrestler's trick, Soph. Tr. 521, variously explained:—part of a chariot, i.e. blocks of wood placed above the axle, and narrowing like steps:' Ldd.—And

Κλίση, Κλυτήρ, Κλισμός, a bed on which we *recline*.—From

Κλίνω, to bend, turn, turn aside, &c.—'Ο-κλαδὸν is on bent knees, from κλᾶν, to break, (See fully in 'Αγκή,) so Κλίνω to bend is from κλᾶν:—as from Τάω is Τίνω; from Ψάω is Ψίνομαι; from 'Αγώ is 'Αγινέω; so Φθίνω, Βινέω, &c. (2) As Νέω, to incline, from Νέω, to go (down), so κέλλω, κελῶ, ἤκλω, ἤκλω, to urge or press (down). (3) 'Sax. *hlinian*, Germ. *lehnen*, to lean:' Wbst.

Κλισία, couch for *reclining* on;—chamber, tent, hut, for *reclining* in.—R. κλίνω, κέκλισαι.

Κλισιάδες, folding-doors. Dindorf reads always Κλεισιᾶδες from κλείω, σω, to shut. Yet so δι-ΚλᾶΞ. Others from κλίνω, as Κλισία: *Inclining* one to the other.

Κλίτος, like Κλίμα.

Κλίτος, Κλίτος, slope, *de-clivity*, *clivus*.—R. κλίνω, κέκλιται.

Κλοιός, collar for a dog,—pillory.—R. κλείω, κέκλωια, to shut in.

Κλονέω, to throw into κλόνος confusion.

Κλόνος, press of battle, throng of men or spears, battle-rout, a rumbling noise.—Jones compares *clan*.—But, as Θράω, Θρόνος, so Κλᾶω, Κλόνος, as said of things broken, broken ranks, &c. So Frango, Fragor. And see 'Ηχή. (3) R. κλίνω, to rout an army.

Κλοπή, theft: κλέπτω, κέκλοπα.

Κλοποτεύω, to spin out time by false pretences.—Soft for κλοποτεύω, (as for softness δέδοικα for δέδοιδα,) from κλοπή, ὅψις: Steal away the time by words. Or transp. for Κλοποτεύω, simply from κλοπή. (2) As the reverse of δύνω for δύωμα, for κλυνοτεύω, from κλυτός: To use splendid, fine words.

Κλύδων, a wave: Κλυσμός, surge.—R. κλύζω, ἔκλυδον, κέκλυσμαι.

Κλύζω, to dash, wash.—'A word obviously formed in imitation of the sound:' Dnn. 'From the sound:' Lenn. (2) R. κλύω, to make an audible noise. (3) R. κέλλω, κελῶ, ἤκλω, ἤκλω, to drive (against).

Κλῶν, to hear, listen to. Κλυτός, famous.—'Κλέω, Κλῶν, are akin: Κλέω, to render famous [or as Καλέω, to call to]: Κλῶν, to hear such report:' Dnn. As from Αὐδή, the voice, is Audio to hear a voice. Or say, To learn by report. Damm says: 'To be called, from καλέω, κλέω: then to hear.'

Κλωθεός, a bird-cage.—R. κλείω, κέκλωια, ἤκλωθεός, κλωθεός, to shut in: as Κλοιός. Note κολοΒΟΞ. (2) 'Hebr. *kleb*, wicker basket:' Wr.

Κλώζω, κέκλωχα, from the sound, as *Glocio*, to cluck, clack, as said of hens and daws. And 'to expel from the theatre by a sound made in striking the palate when pronouncing KA:' Scap.

Κλώμαξ, or Κρώμαξ, to spin, wind yarn.—As Βεβρόθω, 'Ράθων, Ψάθων. To spin is 'to draw out into threads' (Dr. J.), and Κατ-άγω is 'to draw out, to spin' (Dnn.); so κλώθω, from κέλλω, κελῶ, ἤκλω, ἤκλω, to drive (out into threads). (2) Our word *cloth* is observable.

Κλώμαξ, or Κρώμαξ, 'heap of stones, rocky place:' Ldd.—R. κλᾶν, κλῶ, to break: as Rumpo, Rupes, and 'Ρηγγιν.

Κλῶν, as Κλᾶδος and Κλήμα, from κλᾶν, κλῶ. A branch.

Κλωφός, for Κλοιός.

Κλωστήρ, thread,—spindle.—R. κλώθω, κέκλω-σται.

Κλώψ, a thief: κλέπτω, κέκλοπα.

Κμῆτος, wrought.—R. κάμνω, ἤκαμέω, ἤκμέω, to labor at.

Κνάμπτω, = γνάμπτω.

Κνάπτω, to scratch, scrape, as Κνάω, to tease, card or comb wool, mangle, &c. Hence Κναφεύς, a fuller, and Κνάφος, the teasel.

Κνάφαλλον, wool clipped off by fullers in dressing cloth, used for stuffing pillows.—Above.

Κνάω, Κναίω, Κνήμι, Κνήθω, Κνώω, Κνᾶδᾶλλω, Χναύω, to scrape, grate, scratch, tickle.—'Κένσαι,' says Dnn., 'is sor. i. infin. of ἤκένω the same as κεντέω.' From this obsolete ἤκένω was ἤκενᾶω, Κνώω; ἤκενᾶω, ἤκνω, ἤκνω; ἤκενᾶω, Κνώω. (2) 'Our *gnaw*, Sax. *gnagan*, Swed. *gnaga*, Welsh *gnoi*; with Irish *gnagh* consumption:' Wbst. (3) 'Hebr. *KNA*, to eat into, corrode:' Pkh.

Κνέφος, darkness.—Allied to Νέφος, as Γ in Γνός-φος, K in Κνός-πος. So Κνέλεθρον is Pamphylian for Μέλεθρον. (2) 'Hebr. *gnaph*, darkness:' Dr. Jones: 'gneph,' says Wright.

Κνήθω: in Κνώω.

Κνήκος, the bastard-saffron, 'agreeing with the thistle in most of its characters,' (Johns.) and prob. therefore from κνώω, ἔκνωκα, to scratch, whence Κνάφος, 'the teasel used to card cloth, and a carding comb,' Ldd.

Κνηκός, pale yellow, the color of the dye of the above: said 'of the goat and the wolf; hence the goat is called Κνάκων:' Ldd.—Above.

Κνήμη, 'the part of the leg between the knee and

ankle,—the leg,—spoke of a wheel, &c.: ' R. *κνώω*, *ἐκνήμαι*. Prop., what is hard, and easy to scrape: thence applied to the hard bone of the tibia: ' Hemsterh.

*Κνήμις*, a boot for the *Κνήμη*.

*Κνήμις*, part of a mountain rising from its foot, as the *Κνήμη* from the foot. ' So *Ποῖος* (pes) and *Πρό-πους* are used of the lowest parts of a mountain: ' Ldd. Compare *Λόφος*, *Δείρη*.

*Κνίδη*, a nettle: R. *κνίζω*, *ἐκνίδα*, to tickle, chafe. So *Κνήφη* is the itch, from *κνώω*.

*Κνίζω*: in *Κνώω*.

*Κνίπτος*, *Κνίψος*, *Σκνίψος*, stingy. — R. *κνίζω*, to scrape: Scraping, as a Scrap in Norfolk. (2) ' Compare our *Nip*, *Snip*: ' Ldd.

*Κνίσσα*, *Κνίσσα*, pungent smell or steam from fat or flesh burning.—R. *κνίζω*, *σω*, to make to itch.

*Κνίψ*, *ίψος*, an emmet which gnaws figs.—Allied to *Κνίζω*, *Κνώω*.

*Κνόη*, Ionic of *Χνόη*.

*Κνώη*, *Κνώος*, *Κνώς*, grating noise of an axle-tree;—creaking noise of shoes.—R. *κνώω* or *†κνέω*, *†κνέωσα*, to grate.

*Κνῦ*, a mote. ' Thus *Οὐδὲ κνῦ*, not a jot. As *Γρῦ* from *γρύζω*, so *Κνῦ* from *κνύζω*. Some say, not so much as a nail could scrape off: ' Dnn. See the Next.

*Κνύζα*, the itch; from *κνύζω*, *κνύω*, *κνώω*, to scratch.

*Κνύζομαι*, to whine, whimper, yelp. Ldd. from *Κνῦ* like *Γρῦ*, and *Κνύζω* like *Γρύζω*, to grunt. Dnn. allies it to *Γάνυμαι*, *†Γίνυμαι*, formed as *Γνύξ*. (2) R. *κνύω*, *κνώω*: I. e. to cry out in a grating manner.

*Κνύψ*, to disfigure; prop. as *Κνώω*, *Κνύω*, to scratch, claw.—Ldd. from *κνύος*, the itch, scurvy; and so to make scabby.' Or from

*Κνύω*, to scratch, *Κνώω*.

*Κνώδαλον*, any wild dangerous animal.—' As *Σκάνδαλον*. For *κνώδαλον* from *κνώω*: from its power of motion: ' Bochart. So Ldd.: ' Like *Κινώπετον*.—But perh. from *κνώω*, *κνῦ*, 'to scratch, tear, rend, hack,' Grove: as *Δάκος* from *δάκνω*. So *Κνώψ* is used by Nicander.

*Κνώδαξ*, iron pin or pivot.—' Allied to *Κνώδων*: Salm. *Κνώδοντες*, two projecting teeth on the blade of a hunting spear; sing. point of a sword.—R. *κνώω*, to graze; *ὀδόντες*, teeth. Or *κένος*: *κενόδους* is found: Having a hollow space between the teeth.

*Κνώσσω*, to nod, slumber,—to sleep soundly, to snore, say Hesych. and Eust. Hence Damm from *κνώω*, *κνῶ*: To send out a grating unpleasant sound in sleep.

*Κνώψ*: in *Κνώδαλον*.

*Κνώλεμος*, a blockhead.—' Usn. deriv. from *κοῶ*, *ἀλέος* = *ἡλέος*; Ldd. Missing of perception. Above. And so Dnn. See *Κοῶ*.

*Κοῶξ* *κοῶξ*, comic imitation of the croaking of frogs. *Κοῶω*, *Κοῶω*, to have perception, understanding.—

Allied by Dnn. to *Ἀκούω*, *ἡκούω*, *ἀκηκούω*, to hear, apprehend, understand. Thus *Γρηγορέω* for *Ἐγρηγορέω*.

*Κόβαλος*, 'one who lives by flattery, jesting or knavery.'

Dnn.: 'an impudent rogue: *Κόβαλοι*, a set of mischievous goblins.' Ldd.—R. *κόπις*, an idle talker: *†κόπαλος*. (2) For *Κόβαλος*, (as *κάβηξ*), from *κοῶω*: A knowing one. (3) 'Hebr. *kobal*, to receive: ' Dr. Jones. A parasite.

*Κόγχη*, a shell-fish, muscle, *cockle*,—anything hollow, concave or convex, as the hollow of the ear, of the eye, the knee-pan; boss of a shield, case round a document-seal.—Allied to *Γογγύλος*, round; *Κοῖλος*, hollow; *Χαῖνω*, to be hollow; *Κύω*, to contain, &c. (2) Lenn. thinks K a prefix as in *Καρπάλιμος*, and derives from *ἐρχομαι*, *ἔχα*, *†έχχη*, *†έχχη*, (as *λαΓχάνω*), from its adhering to rocks.

*Κόγχος*, boss of a shield,—upper part of the skull,—a bean boiled in the shell or pod, which appears a kind of shell, as opposed to bruised beans.—Above.

*Κογγύλιον*, *cockle* or muscle yielding a purple dye;—the dye.—R. *κόγχη*.

*Κοδράντης*, the Lat. *quadrans*, *quadrantis*.

*Κοῶω*: in *Κοῶω*.

*Κόθορος*, a buskin: i. e. 'a kind of half boot, coming to the mid-leg'. (Dr. J.): other boots coming up to the thigh or hip. Hence *Κόθορος* means 'cut short, curtailed', as explained in *Κόθουρος*. The termin. much as *hyERNUS*.

*Κόθουρος*, 'a drone-bee, wanting a tail or sting: ' Dnn. —Euphon. for *Κότουρος*, (as perh. in *αἰθένης* 2.) from *κόττω*, *κόπτω*, to mutilate, *οὐρά*, the tail: agreeing with *Κόλ-ουρος*, curtailed of its tail. Eustath. explains *Κοθῶ* by *Βλάβη*. (2) Tzetzes explains it as *κεῖθων* hiding its sting in its *οὐρά* tail: from perf. mid. *κέκουθα*, as *εἰλήλΟΥθα*. And *κοΤθουρος* is found in Suidas.

*Κοτ κοτ*, sounds imitative of the squeaking of young pigs.

*Κοικύλλω*, to look staring like a booby.—Dnn. from *κοτ*, and *κύλα* (as *Γύλα*) the hollows of the eyes: With eyes as stupid as a pig's.—But perh. only redupl. from *κύλα*, as *Ποιπύλω*, *Μαυμάω*. (2) R. *κυλλῶ* to roll.

*Κοιλία*, the hollow of the belly, belly, &c.—any hollow.—From

*Κοῖλος*, hollow.—' Allied is *Γύαλον*: compare *Κύλαος* and *Κῶω*: ' Dnn. 'For *Κόιλος* from the prim. *†κῶος*, for which they said also *κῶος*, a cavity, Lat. *cavus*: ' Hemsterh. So *Καῖδας*, *Καίρα*, *Χαῖνω*, *Χάος*, &c. (2) 'Hebr. *khal*, to perforate: ' Mrt. 'Hebr. *kelo*, hollow: ' Wr. Some compare our *Coil*.

*Κοιμάω*, *Κοιμίζω*, to cause to rest, put to sleep.—Allied to *Κεῖμαι*: through *†κείω*, *†κείκομαι*, *†κείνεται*, whence *Κοίτη*.

*Κοινός*, common.—For *κοῖνός* from *†κῶος*, *κῶμαι*, *†κῶομαι*, *κοιμάω*: Laid down amidst or between: 'in medio positus', proposed or exposed to all. *Πᾶσι προ-κείμενος*, says well Varin. (2) Dnn. allies it to *Ευνός*, i. e. *σκυνός*?

*Κοινῶω*, to defile, i. e. make *κοινόν*, 'common or unclean' Acts 10. 28.

*Κοινωνός*, a partner.—R. *κοινός*, as *Τῖωνός*.

*Κοῖος*, Ionic of *Ποῖος*.

**Κοίρανος**, a chief, prince.—For **ἡκόρανος** (as **κοίκα**-**λω**) allied to **Κάρανος** and **Κύριος**. So **Κόρυς** is the top of the head, and **Κορυφή**. The Cossacks say **Hetman** for Headman. In form like **οὐράΝΟΣ**.

**Κοίτη**, a place to lie down in, bed, couch. And a place to lay things in, chest, coffer.—Allied to **Κείμεαι** and **Κοιμῶν**: through **κείω**, **ἡκείομαι**. (2) Sax. *cot*, our *cot*, sheep-cot.

**Κόκκος**, a kernel, berry,—pill,—grain of mustard-seed and corn, also of the ilex famous for a worm in the grains which contained juice dyeing **Κόκκινον** scarlet.—Allied to **Κόγχη**, boss of a shield, &c., **Γογγύλος**, round, &c. (2) 'Hebr. *kang*, a circle:' Pkh.

**Κόκκυ**, 'cry or call to a person, explained *Quick*, make haste:—strictly, the cry of a *cuckoo*.' Ldd. Compare

**Κοκκύς**, a *cuckoo*, from the sound of the bird. 'Ar-moric *coucoug*, Germ. *kuckuck*, Welsh, *cog*,' &c.: Wbst. 'In anatomy, the bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum; called, as some think, from its resemblance to the beak of a *cuckoo*.' Todd. Also, 'an early fig that ripens when the *cuckoo* is first heard:—a term of reproach for a libertine:' Dnn., from the *cuckoo* sucking the eggs of other birds, and laying her own in their place.

**Κοκῖαι**, forefathers.—Hesych. has **Κούκα**: **πάππον**, grand-papa. And **Κούκα** seems nothing but the Ionic of **Πάπα** or **Πάπα**, *papa*. So **Ὁ ποιοὶ** was **O gods!** (i.e. fathers,) in the language of the Dryopes.

**Κολασρίζω**, to insult, ill-treat, i.e. buffet, beat, allied to **Κολαφίζω**.—Also, to dance in armor, and the dance is **Κολαστρον**: perh. from *beating* the ground. Hesych. however has **Κόλα**, armour, but whence this **ΚΟΛΑ**?

**Κολάζω**, to clip, mutilate, prune, punish. **Κόλασις**, punishment.—R. **κόλος**.

**Κόλαξ**, a parasite, flatterer.—R. **κόλον**, food, as Parasite from **παρά**, **σίτος** corn. Living at another's table. (2) 'Hebr. *chelek*, to smooth or flatter:' Wr.

**Κολάπτω**, 'to strike upon, hollow by striking,—peck, cut with the beak:' Dnn.—Like **Κολάζω**, allied to **Κόλος** battered. (2) 'Hebr. *keleph*, to impel:' Wr.

**Κόλαφος**, a blow on the face, a cuff, an affront.—R. **κολάπτω**, **κεκόλαφα**.

**Κολεός**, a sheath.—'Prob. akin to **Κοῖλος**:' Ldd.

**Κολερά**, short-wooled.—R. **κόλος**.

**Κολεράω**, to trample on, beat, as **Κολαρίζω**.

**Κόλλα**, glue, is allied by Lenn. and Damm to **Κέλλω**, which (inter alia) means to thrust hard on, fix fast in. As Galen explains **ἐν-κέλλη** in Hippocr. by **ἐν-ερίση**, **ἐν-ΣΤΗΡΙΞΗΝΤΑΙ**. (Steph. 4841.) Actively, to fix fast, would well agree with **Κόλλα**. (2) Allied to **Γλοιά**, (**ἡκλόια**), glue. (3) In French *colle*. (4) 'Hebr. *cal*, completi:' Mrt.

**Κόλασίζω**, allied to **Κολαφίζω**: To play a game in which one gives a box on the ear.

**Κόλλατος**, 'the same as **Κόλλωψ**: And a kind of cake or roll, named from its shape,' Ldd. So

**Κόλλις**, 'a roll of coarse bread:' Ldd. As **Κόλλα**-

**τος** above. Some derive it from **κόλον** food, as also **Κόλλατος**.—So **Κολλῦρα**.

**Κολλοπῶν**, to glue together; from **κόλλα**, glue; or **κόλλωψ**.

**Κόλλωψ**, the CALLOUS or thick skin or the upper part of the neck of oxen, 'of which **Κόλλα** glue was made:' Dnn. I.e. from producing the **Κόλλα**, as **Μέλισσα**, a bee, is by Ldd. derived from its producing **Μέλι**, honey. But some ally **Κόλλωψ** to **Κολάπτω**. As anything beaten hard and tough.—Also, the peg or screw of a lyre tightening the strings; for **Κολλῶν** is to join fast together. And 'a machine for turning a wheel, analogous to the use of the foregoing:' Dnn.—Also, a youth who has become CALLOUS and hardened in vice.

**Κολλυσιστής**, a moneychanger, like **Κερματιστής**.—From

**Κόλλυθος**, a small piece of money, 'allied to **Κολοῦθς**, clipt, as **Κέρμα** to **κείρω**,' Riem. See **Κέρμα**.

**Κολλῦρα**, 'prob. much the same as **Κόλλις**:' Ldd.

**Κολλῦριον**, salve for the eye in the form of **Κολλῦραι** round cakes.

**Κολόθων**, under-garment with its sleeves curtailed, from

**Κολοῦθς**, mutilated, **κόλος**.

**Κολοῦθς**, jackdaw.—R. **κόλον**, food: As voracious.

(2) Buttm. allies it to **Καλέω**, **Κέλωμαι**. As clamorous: 'ut clamorosus.' Greg. Allied to **Κολοσυρτός**.

**Κόλον**, food: i.e. battered corn; from **κόλος**.

**Κόλον**, 'the intestine.—Kust. takes it to mean the *chopped* maw and intestines of meat puddings and sausage eaten; but Dindorf prefers the sense of *beat* until the intestines protrude:' Dnn. From **Κόλος**. (2) Some for **Κῶλον** so used: as the member, i.e. the largest division of the intestinal canal.

**Κόλος**, battered, clipt, mutilated.—R. **κέλλω**, **κέκολα**, to drive, thrust, as in the *first* sense of Drive in Dr. J., 'to produce motion in anything *by violence*, as, The hammer *drives* the nail:' Driven hard, beaten, &c. So **Per-cello** (from **κέλλω**) is explained by Forcell., 'ferio, percutio', to strike, beat.

**ΚΟΛΟΣΣΗΝΟΣ**, 'of wool: *Colossian*-dyed. What this meant is unknown:' Ldd. 'So called from the city of **Κολοσσά** in Phrygia:' Dnn.

**Κολοσσός**, a gigantic brazen statue, the *Colossus* of Rhodes.—As **Νέος**, **Νεσσός**, so **Κόλος**, **Κολοσσός**: **Κόλος** being understood as prim. hammered out, beaten out (from brass). 'Allied to **Κολάπτω**, tundo:' Lenn.

(2) R. **κέλλω**, **κέκολα**, *cello*, *celus*, *ex-cello*, *ex-celcus*, high. Or in the sense of *ex-cello*, *ante-cello*, as 'Ἐκ-παγλος, surpassing, from *ἐκ-πλήσσω*. See on **Κολωνός**.

**Κολοσυρτός**, noisy crowd, noise.—'From **κέλλω**, [to call to, **κέκολα**, like **Κέλαθος**,] according to Döderlin. But prob. akin to **Κολφός**, brawling, wrangling, allied to **Κολοῦθς**, a jackdaw:' Ldd.—**Σύρω**, **εὐσύρωται** is added by Ewing: 'Sweeping with a noise.'

**Κολούω**, to make **κόλον**, to mutilate.

Κολοφών, completion, finish, pinnacle, summit. — Strabo: 'For the people of *Colophon* were so superior in their cavalry, that, wherever that was present, they put an end to the fight and gained the victory.' But the Schol. on Plato: 'For, when the votes of the 12 Ionian cities were equal, the *Colophonians* gave the casting-vote.'

Κόλπος, any hollow, the bosom, lap, bay, creek. — 'Akin to Κόλπος:' Dnn. And to Κολέας. (2) Dr. Jones as transp. for κλόπος from κλέπτω, = καλύπτω: 'A thing which *hides*, such as the doubling of a garment, fold; a place *concealed* by folds, a bosom', &c.

Κόλυθροι, testiculi. — R. κολεοί, sheaths.

Κολυμβάω, to dive, swim. — For κολυβάω, (as λαμβά-  
νω,) allied to Κολάπτω, to beat (the water with the hands.) (2) R. κολοῦθς (or ἱκαλυθς, as ὀνύμα,) from the body appearing mutilated in swimming.

Κολχικὸν, meadow-saffron. — From *Colchis* in Asia, near Pontus.

Κολωνός, a hill. — In form as κοινΩΝΟΣ. It seems formed from κέλλω, κέκολα, but from the sense which the Latins preserve in *celus*, *ex-celsus*, from *cello*. See on Κολοσσός 2. The compound omitted, as 'Οχα is for 'Εξ-οχα, eminently. So 'Ιτυς, &c. Driving up.

Κολφός, brawling, wrangling, as of so many κολοιοί jackdaws.

Κομᾶς, to let the κόμη hair grow long; — and, as long hair was accounted a great ornament, it meant to plume oneself, give oneself airs. See on Κόμη.

Κόμβος, 'a scarf or band used as a girdle, and, like that used now by the Orientals, serving for a pocket:' Dnn. Perhaps contr. from Κόσμησος. — Fischer shows that Κόμβωμα and Ἐγ-κόμβωμα are said not only of knots and bands of knots, but of vests drawn tight by such: and mean generally to put on an elegant [i.e. κομψόν] vest, or one over others. Hence 1 St. Pet. 5. 5, 'Ἐγκομβώσασθε be clothed with humility:' Schleusan. Hence it may be allied to Κομψός, Κομψός, Κομψέω. 'Made for the sake of ornament, from κομᾶς,' says Greg.

Κομέω, to attend to, take care of, nourish. — From ἱκέω, pono, whence Κεῖμαι, Κοίμαι, ἱκέομαι, whence this Κομέω, and Κόσμος: Pono, dis-pono, to dispose, set in order. (2) R. κόμη; but rather the reverse.

Κόμη, the hair. — R. κομέω: the hair being deemed worthy of peculiar care. 'Coma et curiosius culta:' Schleusan. So Festus explains *Coma* 'capillus aliquā cum curā compositus.' The Greeks were called Καρη-κομάωτες. (2) 'Hebr. *kom*, to arise': Wr.

Κομήτης, hairy; — a comet, with a hairy tail: — &c. — Above.

Κομῶδῃ, Κομίδῃ, with care, carefully; — thoroughly, altogether, quite. — R. κομίζω, ἐκόμιδον.

Κομίζω, like Κομέω, to take care of, provide for, supply. — Also 'to carry away; attention to, care or security being implied:' Dnn. So Lld.: 'To take up and carry away, in order to keep or save it, — as a corpse, to save it from the enemy, — carry to a place of safety.' (2) For ἡΓομίζω; to carry a Γόμος, freight.

Κόμμα, the stamp or impression of a coin; — the coin; a short division of a period, &c. — R. κόπτω, κέκομαι.

Κόμμι, gum. — Greg. says not badly: 'The dried tear of certain trees: is it as flowing from the κόμμα incision of the tree?' See on Μέλι. (2) 'Sax. *goma*, D. *gom*, Russ. *kamed*.' Wbt.

Κομμός, a striking; — lamentation attended with beating the body, as Latin *Planctus* from *Plango*. — R. κόπτω, κέκομαι.

Κομμός, an ornament. — R. κομᾶς, to attend to.

Κόμπος, stamping of feet, ringing of metal, any din or noise; — noisy high-sounding words, vaunting. — As τύμπανον, for κόπος from κόπτω to stamp. Thus 'Τπέρ-κοπος and 'Τπέρ-κομπος are both found for a 'superjactor.'

Κομψός, 'from κομέω: well-dressed, attired, decked; *comtus*: — elegant, pretty, refined, affected:' Ldd.

Κόνασος, a ringing, clashing, din. — 'Imitated from the sound; perh. akin to Κόμπος:' Ldd. Or to Καναχός, noisy. Κοναχίζω is much the same as Καναχίζω.

Κόνδαξ, Κόνταξ, was a game played with a peg or pin, from κοντός, which, like Palus, was so used: (Steph. 279 p. Not.) The peg was called also Κόν-δαλος.

ΚΟΝΑΤ, 'a drinking-cup, a kind of measure. A word foreign to Greek, probably Persian:' Dnn. *Gondola* is allied by Nugent. (Very rare.)

Κονδύλη, a lump produced by a blow or fall. — From Κόνδυλος, a knuckle; — knob: — a blow with the fist, a cuff. — The same word produced Γόνυ a knee and Κόνδυλος, just as Γαμψός and Καμψός were both said. Dr. Johnson explains the Knuckle as the Knee joint of a calf: and Liddell allies 'Γόνυ, Genu, Knee, Knuckle.' Κόνδυλος in form like Σπόνδυλος.

Κονέω, to raise the κόνις dust, haste, wait on with despatch.

Κόνις, Κονία, 'ashes, dust, cinis, lye for washing. Prob. the R. καίω, to burn, κάω:' Dnn. As ἡΓάω, Γόνος; ἡΓάω, Τόνος. Burnt ashes: others say, dust from anything burnt. (2) R. ἡΓέω, κείω, to cut. 'Dust being earth reduced to the smallest particles:' Greg. See Deut. 9. 21.

Κόνις, ἰδος, a nit. — Allied to Γόνος, offspring, as ἡΓηρς, Κήρυξ.

Κοννέω, to know, from κοίω. Compare κόνΝος, βωνΝύω, σδΝΝας. Found in E. Suppl. 175. 'The reading is dubious. Some read Κοένω:' Dnn. (2) *Connan* Sax. 'They *con* to heaven the high way,' says Spenser. So *ken*, cunning, can, &c.

Κόννος, the beard. — The same as Γόνος: What is produced: And Γένεω. So ἡΓηρς, Κήρυξ. See Κόνις 2.

Κόνος, Κόννος, an ear-ring. — 'Allied to Κώνος, a cone: Anything narrowing into a sharp point:' Toup.

Κόντος, a barge-pole, pole, pike-handle. — Damm, Lenn., Mrt., Ewing, &c. all join in deriv. from κέντεω, κέντρον, a goad, κένσαι, to prick, i.e. from ἡΓένω,



·*Κέκονται*: To stick the ground with. Or to drive on a boat with. for *Κεντώ* is also 'to drive on' (Dnn.). (2) 'In Norfolk called a *quant*:' Maltby.

*Κόπᾶς*, am tired by laboring, — rest after labor: R. *κόπος*.

*Κόπανον*, an instrument for braying, pestle. — R. *κόπῳ*, *κοπᾶ*.

*Κοπεῖς*, wailing, from *κόπτω*, as *Κόπος* and *Κομμός*.

*Κοπιᾶται*, *copiātas* (in Constantin. and Julian.), men who had the charge of carrying out the dead at night. From

*Κοπίω* the same as *Κοράζω*.

*Κοῖς*, a dagger, sword, knife, sting. — 'R. *κόπτω*': Dnn.

*Κοῖς*, 'a festival at Sparta in which the share of each was *curved* for him: hence *Κοιζίζω*, to share in such a feast:' Ewing. — R. *κόπτω*, whence *Κοῖς* a knife.

*Κόρις*, a babler, wrangler, orator. — R. *κόπτω*, 'cædo sermones' in Terence, to *chop* logic. — Or *κόπτω*, to stamp money, &c., is here to make a great noise: as in *Κόρυς*, 'din, and high-sounding words.' — Hence *Δημο-κόπος*, a demagogue. — Some compare *Κόπτω* in sense with *Τρίβω*, and *Κόρις* with *Τρίβω*, 'Εν-τριβής, 'one who is well practised.'

*Κόπος*, a blow, R. *κόπτω* to beat: — grief, from beating the body in grief, as *Κοπεῖς*, *Κομμός*: — also toil, fatigue, Dnn. explaining this by 'ἵππος κόπτει τὸν ἀναβάτην, 'fatigues the rider by jolting', i.e. by bumping, causing blows and wounds, and so *Κοπῶ* is to *fatigue*. Or, says Dnn., 'from the sense in Hom. Il. v. 60, of urging on and so *fatiguing* a horse by blows.' Damm from the enormous labor of anciently *beating* out corn with stones: 'Fruges . . parant . . frangere saxo', Virg. — Then *Κόρος* is weariness from toil, and *Κοράζω*.

*Κοπατίας*, a horse marked with the *Κορρα*, the *Κορῆ* of the Phœnicians, the inverted P, or our q. *Κόππα* in the alphabet stood, like our Q, between π and ρ: hence, as π was 80, *κόππα* was used for 90.

*Κόπρος*, dung, dirt, — cattle-stall. — Damm makes it orig. shreds, minute cuttings, riff-raff, from *κόπτω*, to cut. *Κυλινδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον* is explained κατὰ κόπρον, (Heyne and Steph. on Il. χ. 414.) Like *τίλαι* from *τίλλω*: Excrement from Ex-cerno, Ex-cernimentum. So

*Κόπτη*, chives, threads or filaments in flowers. — Prop. cuttings, splittings. See in *Κόπος*.

*Κοπτή σπασμῖς*, a cake of pounded sesamé; and *Κοπτή* alone. 'Coptam, quam tibi misit, edat:' Martial. — From

*Κόπτω*, to beat, batter, stamp; — cut, chop. — For *Κοράζω*. (2) Allied to *Κόγχη*, *Κοῖλος*, &c.: To hollow out. (3) Wbst. compares our *chop*, Fr. *couper*, G. and Du. *kappen*: Pers. and Chald. *kafā*, a blow.

*Κοράλιον*, — ἀλλ., *coral*. — 'R. *κόρος*, *ἀλός*: Sprout of the sea:' Beem. and Lenn.

*Κοράξ*, a raven, crow: 'anything hooked or pointed like its beak, as an engine for grappling ships, hooked

handle of a door, instrument of torture,' Ldd. Comp. the senses of *Corvus* and *Κοράνη*. — Το *κοράξ* Dnn. allies *Κοράνη*, *Κορωνίς*, *Κυρνυς*, from the shape of the bill. Thus also *Κέρας*, *Κορὸς*, *Γύρος*, &c. (2) R. *κείρω*, *κέκαρα*, 'to eat up, devour', (Dnn.) so δημὸν κείροντες Il. φ. 204, Damm explains ἀ-πλήστως ἐσθίωντες. An Ἄρταξ. (3) R. *κορέω*, to glut. (4) Lenn. from the sound: *κορ κορ*. (5) Our *crow*, &c. — 'Hebr. *korang*, to rend:' Wr.

*Κόρδαξ*, a kind of wanton dance; danced, Brunck thinks, to a rope or cord. — Perh. from *κρότος*, noise by stamping: *κρόταξ*, †*κόρταξ*, *κόρδαξ*, as menTior, menTax, menDax. Compare *Δόρπον*.

*Κορδύλη*, a club, cudgel, — bump, tumor. 'As *Κορύνη*:' Mrt. With a big *Κόρυς* or *Κορυφή* top. Some from *κείρω*, *κέκορταξ*: A club cut off, as *Κορυμός*. But *κορδύλη* is also a head-dress, evidently allied to *Κόρυς* and *Κάρα*.

*Κορέω*, stuporate *κόρη*.

†*Κορέω*, *Κορέννυμι*, to satiate, satiate. — Prop. to carry to a *Κόρυς*, *Κάρ*, head, like *Κορύσσω*, *Κορυφῶ*, and *Καρανῶ*. (2) R. *κείρω*, *κέκαρα*, to devour, whence better the subst. *κόρος*, satiety, and then *κορέω*.

*Κορέω*, to sweep, clean, take care of. — I.e. to clean with a *Κόρος* broom. (2) R. *κείρω*, *κέκαρα*, to cut off: as *Ὀλοῖο*, (*κολάζω*), is 'to clip, prune, trim, dress, take care of': Forcell.

*Κῆρη*, *Κούρη*, a little girl. — R. *κόρος*, as Puer, Puella: Some however from *κορέω*, to sweep the house, or to take care of it. — Also, the pupil of the eye, as Pupa, Pupilla, Pupil: images of beholders being seen in the eye like little girls. — Also, the drachma, as bearing the image of the Virgin Minerva. (Steph. p. 294.) — Also a long sleeve reaching to the hands: perh. allied to *Κορυφή* 'the finish' (Dnn.) i.e. a finish to the vest: — or to *Κορύσσω* 'to equip, array.' But?

*Κόρη*, Proserpine, the *κόρη* daughter of Ceres. 'The two are often mentioned together, as *Μητρί* (Matri) καὶ τῇ *Κούρῃ*:' Ldd.

*Κορύω*, as *Κορύσσω*, to raise up. And *Κόρυς*, a heap.

*Κόριζομαι*, 'to act like a *Κόρη* maiden, fondle:' Dnn. 'To caress a *κόρον* or *κόρη*': Schrevel.

*Κόρις*, a bug. — R. *κείρω*, *κέκαρα*, 'to eat to satiety,' (Damm on Il. λ. 559). Or *κορέω* to glut. 'R. *κείρω*, scindo:' Mrt.

*Κορκορυγή*, a rumbling, grumbling of the bowels: — From the sound *κορ κός*, as from *βόρ βός* was *Βορβορυγή*.

*Κορμός*, trunk of a tree. — R. *κείρω*, *κέκορμαι*: Lopped off.

*Κόρωνψ*, a locust or gnat. — Formed prob. like *Κόρις*. (Used only once.)

*Κόρος*, *Κούρος*, a lad, boy. 'Usn. referred to *κείρω*, [*κέκαρα*]: strictly one who is just beginning to shave:' Ldd. We say commonly 'a young shaver.' — *Κόρος* is also a shoot, sprout, scion, and this may be the original sense:

As cut or lopped off, like *Κορμός*: and *Κλάω*, *Κλάδος*. — Also, a broom of *κόρων* young twigs. — Also the *Hebrew* word for a dry measure in the O. T. and N. T.

*Κόρση*, *Κόρρη*, 'the side of the fore-head, plur. the temples: R. *κάρα*:' Ldd. And the hair on the temples, in which sense it is thought allied to

*Κόρσης*, one who cuts his hair and keeps it short. — R. *κείρω*, *κέκορα*.

*Κορύδας*, *αυτός*, a priest of Cybelé. — 'R. *κορύπτω*, *ἐκόρυβον*, to strike with the horns, toss the head, as they did when beating their timbrels and dancing:' Forcell. (2) R. *κόρυς*, a helmet, *βὰς*, as *Λυκίδας*: Going helmeted or armed. (3) As affected in the *κόρυς*, head, prop. crown of the head: frenzied. (4) Servius from *Κόρυον*, a mountain in Cyprus, bearing brass.

*Κόρυδος*, *Κόρυς*, the crested lark: its tuft resembling the crest of a *κόρυς* helmet. *Κορύφα*, a cold in the *κόρυς* head, running of the nose: — drivelling, stupidity, as *Βλέννα*.

*Κόρυμβος*, like *Κόρυς*, head, top, peak, high curved stern of a ship, cluster of fruit and flowers on the top of the stalks.

*Κορύνη*, 'a stick with a knob at the end, club, mace: — knot in trees from which the shoot springs, a bud, shoot, flower-stalk. R. *κόρυς*:' Dnn.

*Κορύπτω*, to butt with the *κόρυς* head.

*Κόρυς*, the crown of the head, — a helmet with a horse-hair crest — crested lark. — 'It belongs to the original *κάρα*, the head:' Dnn. Or curved like a *Κέρας* horn. So *Κορώνς*, curved. (2) R. *κείρω*, *κέκορα*, to shear the head.

*Κορύσσω*, to raise to a *κόρυς* head, make to rise up and swell, of a wave; — raise the head threateningly, of a bull. — Also, to furnish with a *κόρυς* helmet; gen. to arm, equip, furnish.

*Κορυφή*, head, top, principal point: like *Κόρυς*.

*Κορυφώω*, to bring to a head, accomplish. — Above.

*Κορώνεως*, epith. of a fig, of a raven-gray color, from

*Κορώνη*, a sea-crow; — a kind of crow, perh. the daw.

'Anything hooked or curved like a crow's bill; esp. the handle on a door by which it was shut; later also, like *Κόραξ*, a knocker; — the tip of a bow, on which the bow-string was hooked; gen. the end, tip; — the curved stern of a ship; — tip of the plough-beam:' Ldd. 'The acute process of certain bones, from a fancied resemblance to the crow's beak:' Dnn. — R. *κορώνς*, curved or bent. (2) 'Crown, Irish *corvin*, Wel. *coron*, Armor. *curun*:' Wbst. 'Hebr. *keren*, horn:' Wr.

*Κορωνίδα*, to arch the neck, be proud. — And

*Κορώνις*, 'a wreath or garland, *corōna*; — curved line or stroke with the pen at the end of a book, chapter, &c. — the end, completion, — the topmost member of a building, our *cornices*:' Ldd. 'The lower circle of the javelin, which used to be fitted to the string to keep it from missing its aim:' Hemst. — R. *κορώνη*.

*Κορώνς*, curved, bent. — Allied to *Γύρος*, *Κέρας*, *Χορὸς*, *Κυρτός*.

*Κόσκινον*, a sieve. — For *ῥόσκινον* (as *ἔσχον*), redupl. from *κίω*, *κίω*, *κινέω*, *ῥόσκω*, to move about. See *Κίσσα*, *Κισσός*. Redupl. as in *Κοχυδέω*. And

*Κοσκυλμάτια*, pairings of leather. — For *ῥόσκυλμάτια* redupl. from *σκέλλω*, to skin or rend. — Some add *κῶς*, a skin.

*Κόσμος*, order, arrangement; — beautiful order, decoration, elegance; — the world, as well ordered and arranged, as *Mundus* adj. and subst. Hervey says: 'The Greeks, those refined judges of things, called the World by Beauty.' — R. *ῥέω*, *ῥέκομαι*, to place, *κείμεναι*. So *Κομῶ*. (2) R. *κάζω*, *κέκασμαι*, *κέκασται*. (3) 'Hebr. *KSM*, to trim:' Pkh. 'Arab. *KSM*, to distribute:' Jones.

*Κόσσω*, a box on the ear. — R. *κόπτω*, *κόττω*, *ῥκόσσω*, to strike.

*Κόσσω*, Ion. of *Πόσσω*.

*Κόσμιος*, the edge, border, fringe, fastening of a tunic when tucked up. — 'R. *κόσμιος* or *κόμης*:' Dnn. But how? Rather, as *Κομῶ* from *ῥέκομαι*, so *Κόσμιος* (in form like *κόρτμβος*.) from *ῥέκομαι* perf. p. of *ῥέω*, *κείμεναι*, jaceo, ad-jaceo, to lie near or upon. See *κότος* from *ῥέκομαι*. And see *Κόσμος*. Compounds are often omitted as in *Ἴτρος*, *Βήμα*.

*Κότος*, grudge, rancor; allied by Ldd. to *Χόλος*, anger, i.e. through *χάομαι*, or *ῥχάομαι*, *ῥέχεται*: — but rather from *ῥέω*, *ῥέκομαι*, *κείμεναι*, as lying deeply seated in the mind, 'in imā mente repositus,' Virg. 'Anger resteth in the bosom of fools:' Eccles. 7. 9. Espec. as in *Ἀλλόκοτος*, &c. *κότος* seems to mean inherent disposition.

*Κόττα*, the head. — 'Akin to *Κόρση*, *Κόρρη*, *Κόρρα*:' Ldd. *Κόρσα*, *ῥκόσσα*, *κόττα*.

*Κότταβος*, a game played by flinging from a cup the remains of liquor into a basin on the floor, and trying to produce the most sound. — R. *κόττω*, *ῥκόττω*, to knock.

*Κοττάνη*, a fishing instrument: perh. to catch the *Κόττοι*. (Only in Ælian, N. A. 12. 43.)

*Κόττος*, a fish, the bull's head or chub: R. *κόττα*, head.

*Κοτύλη*, a hollow vessel, cup, measure. — 'Derived from, or akin to *Κόττα* or *Κοῖλος*:' Dnn. And *Κόγχη*, *Κολεός*. (2) Mrt. from *ῥέω*, *ῥέκομαι*, *κείμεναι*: In which things are placed.

*Κοτυληθῶν*, like *Κοτύλη*, hollow of a cup, — socket of the hip-joint, — 'plur. the hollows forming suckers on the feelers of the polypus:' Dnn.

*ΚΟΥΤΨ*, a goddess of debauchery, and *Κουτώ*. — Perh. from *κοίτη*, 'sexual intercourse' (Dnn.). (Very rare.)

*Κουρά*, a shaving: from *κείρω*, *κέκορα*. And *Κουρεύς*, a barber.

*Κουρεῶτις ἡμέρα*, the third day of the festival *Ἀπαυρούρα*, in which the sons of citizens were introduced, 3 or 4 years old, and registered. — 'Some from *κοῦρος*, a boy; — others from *κουρά*, as the child's hair is said to have been cut on that day:' Ldd.

Κούρητες, 'armed κούροι youths.' Dnn.  
ΚΟΤΡΗΤΕΣ, *Curètes*, inhabiting Pleuron in Ætolia  
II. 9. 529:— a Cretan tribe, devoted, like the Cory-  
bantes, to the worship of Cybele: 'Dnn.

Κούρος, a boy, *Kóros*.

Κούφος, light. — For *ῥάκος* from *κόπτεω*, *κέκοφα*, to  
beat or hammer out: Beaten out thin and light, *κεκομ-  
μένος*, *ἐλαφραίος*. Compare *ἑλαφύς*. So *Κωφός*  
from *κόπτεω* is 'invalidus, inefficax:' Steph. (2) Lenn.  
allies it to *Κούλος*, hollow, i.e. empty. In form as  
*Ψόφος*. (3) Wr. from Hebr. *kooph*, hollow.

Κόφινος, a basket, hamper, measure. — 'R. *κούφος*,  
from its lightness: or R. *κόπτεω*, *κέκοφα*, as made of  
cuttings or twigs of trees: Pkh. and Ewing. (2)  
Wbst. compares our *coffin*, and *coffer*, Irish *cofra*,  
Welsh *cofiawr*, from *cof*, a hollow trunk. 'Hebr. *ΚΡΗ*,  
cavitas:' Bos.

Κόχλαξ, 'the same sense as *Κάχληξ*, a pebble, esp.  
on the sea-shore:' Dnn. Perhaps though of distinct  
origin, and (like *ΚΟΧΥΔΕΩ*) redupl. from *κλάω*, to break.

Κοχλιάς, *cochlea*, snail with a spiral shell; — a spiral  
stair; — screw. And

Κόχλος, shell-fish with a spiral shell; — also a  
*cockle*. — 'R. *κόχλω*, to turn, twine or twist round:'  
Schrevel. 'And this perh. from [or allied to] *Κύκλος*,  
a circle:' Greg. So Wbst. compares Wel. *cocos*, Ir.  
*coccia*, 'prob. from the same root as Sp. *cocar*, to  
wrinkle, twist, Engl. *cockle*, to shrink or pucker, Ir.  
*coachaim*, to fold.' (2) 'From the *Κόχος* juice in it:'  
Mrt. : *Κόχος* meaning 'abundant humor.' See the Next.  
(3) With K prefix, as in *Καρπάλιμος*, 'from *ἐχομαι*,  
*ἔχα*, to stick (to the rocks):' Lenn.

Κοχύνω, *Kochynéō*, 'to flow down profusely or with  
noise. R. *χύνω* [redupl.]:' Dnn.

Κοχώνη, the joining of the haunch with the buttocks.  
— Dnn. allies it to *Κόκκυξ*; better Lenn. redupl. for  
*χώνη*, for *χαώνη* from *ῥχάω*, *χάω*, 'capio, excipio,' to  
take on. So Dnn. himself understands it in the sense of  
'a drunken woman' for *Χώνη*, a 'funnel,' met. one  
that pours down her throat.

Κράβας, *Kráβē*, *grabátus*, a couch, pallet-bed. —  
'R. *κρά*, the head, *βάω*, [*βάσις*, a base or support,]:  
On which the head rests': Lenn. 'A bed to rest on:'  
Forcell. Simply a bed without conveniences.

Κραδάω, *-αίνω*, to shake, brandish. — Some from the  
palpitations of the *κραδία* heart: others reverse this.  
(2) Some from *κράδην*, 'the twig at the end of a  
branch': others with Ldd. reverse this. (3) 'Welsh  
*cryd*, a rocking, Ir. *creathan*, to shake, Heb. *KRD*, to  
tremble, and our *cradle*:' Wbst.

Κράδην, 'from *κραδῶ*. The quivering twig at the end  
of a branch, esp. of fig-trees; — a fig-tree: — a blight in  
fig-trees:' Ldd. — Others reverse this, and ally *Κράδην*  
to *Κλαδός* a branch, as *κρύπτω* for *ῥκλύπτω*.

Κραδία, the heart. — R. *κραδάω*, to shake, from its  
palpitations. (2) For *καρδία*. (3) R. *κρά*, *κρά*: as  
the head or fountain of vitality.

Κράδος, disease in figs, &c.: *κράδην*.

Κράω, to croak, scream, screech, cry, bawl. — 'An  
imitative word like *Κράω*:' Dnn. From the sound *κρά*  
*κρά*.

Κραίνω, *Kraínō*, like *Καρανῶω*, to bring to a *ῥκρά*,  
*κρά* head, fulfil, accomplish. — Also, to be at the head,  
reign over: — to come to a particular end, result in.  
(2) R. *κρέω*, (*κρέω*, ruling,) *κραίνω*, as *ῥέω*, *ραίνω*.

Κραιπνῶ, a swimming of the head after excess,  
head-ache. — Like *Κρή-δεμον*: from *κράω*, *ῥκρά*, with  
the head: *πάλλω*, *παλάω*, to shake, palpitate.

Κραιπνός, rapid. I.e. headlong, from *κράω*, *κρά*, with  
the head. Compare *Κύμβαχος*. (2) For *κραπνός*,  
transp. for *ῥκαρπνός*, = *καρπάλιμος*. Transp. as *Δέρ-  
κομαι*, *Δράκων*.

Κραῖρα, a horn. — R. *κέρας*, a horn, *κέραος*, *ῥκράος*,  
*ῥκρά*.

Κράρα, *Krāsis*, a mixture; — *crasis*. — R. *κεράω*, *κράω*.

Κράμδος, dry, parched, shrivelled: — dry-sounding,  
clear, loud. Allied to *Kranads* and *Krauros*. 'R.  
*κρά*, *ῥκρά*, [as *κλαμβός*]: not level, but split into many  
tops and surfaces:' Lenn. So Damm: 'Having many  
heads and rising places, rough.' See *Kranads*. — And  
so *Κράμνη*, cabbage, is referred by some to *κρά*, 'capi-  
tata.' Indeed a species of the Brassica is called 'capi-  
tata.' (2) R. *κέρας*. Hard as a horn. See *Krauros*.

Κρανός, rugged, rocky, hard. — 'R. *κράνον*:' Dnn.  
Full of peaks and crags. See above. (2) R. *κέρας*,  
a horn.

Κράνιον, *Krānion*, the skull of the *κρά*, *ῥκρά*, head.  
*Κράνον*, *Krānéia*, the cornel-tree. — In Latin *Cornus*  
from *Cornu*, whence Turton from *κέρας*, *ῥκρά*, a horn.  
'From the hardness of its wood; allied to *Kranads*:'  
Dnn.

Κράνος, helmet for the head, formed as *Κράνιον*.

Κραντήρες, the wisdom-teeth: as completing the set.  
— R. *κραίνω*, *κέκρανται*.

Κράς, *κράτος*, as *Κάρα*, *ῥκράτος*, *κάρητος*, head, top,  
peak.

Κράσπεδον, edge, border, rim, bank. — The old deriv.  
was for *κρεμάσπεδον*, R. *κρεμάω*, *πέδον*: Hanging to  
the ground. Σ, as *ἔσχω*. (2) Dr. Jones: 'The *κράς*  
head or end of a garment towards the *πέδον* ground.'  
(3) Döderl. allies it to *Κρηπίς*, Dor. *κρηπίς*, *ἴδος*, a  
bank. Σ as *ἔσχω*. (4) Dnn. and Wr. from *ἄκρος*,  
*πέδον*. But the A before Σ?

Κράστis, like *ῥκράστis*.

Κρατεῦται, supporters, the frame on which a spit  
turns. — From

Κρατέω, to have *κράτος* power over.

Κρατήρ, a vessel in which wine and water or spices  
are mixed. — R. *κεράω*, *κεκέραιται*, *κέκραται*.

Κράτος, dominion, power, authority, might, strength.  
— 'Akin to *κράς*, the head, summit:' Dnn. Head-  
ship. 'R. *κρέω*, *κρέω*:' Mrt. 'R. *κραίνω* or *κρέω*: or  
*κρά*, *κρά*, the head:' Greg. *Κραίνω* supposes *ῥκράω*,  
as *ραίνω*, *ῥβώω*: then *κράτος*, as *ῥκράτος*, *ῥκράτος*. (2)

Ewing from *κέρας*, *ἑκράς*. Cruden: 'The Scripture mentions the *horn* as the symbol of *strength*.'

*Κραυγή*, vociferation. — R. *κράζω*, *κραγῶ*. So *Κραυγὸς*, a wood-pecker. — Above. From its shrill cry.

*Κραυρὸς*, dry, hard. — Jones makes it 'horny' from *κέρας*, which could make *ἑκαραρὸς*, as *Γέρας*, *Γεραρός*: then *ἑκαραρὸς*, *κραυρὸς*. (2) R. *κάρα*, *ἑκρά*, as in *Κράμβος* and *Κραναός*.

*Κρέας*, flesh, piece of meat. — Heyne from *γρᾶς*, to eat, as *Γῆρυς*, *Κήρυξ*. (2) R. *κείρω*, *κερῶ*, *ἑκρεῶ*. Thus Homer: *Γῦπε ἦπαρ ἑΚΒΙΡΟΝ*, 'depascebantur' (Damni). And *Δημῶν κείροντες*. — Or, as a piece of meat, from *κείρω*, to cut or clip off. So (3) 'Hebr. *ΚΡΗ*, to cut': Pkh.

*Κρεῖον*, meat-tray, dresser. — R. *κρέας*.

*Κρείσσαν*, *κρέισσαν*, = *κράσσαν* from *κρατός*, strong, as *Βαθὸς*, *βάσσαν*. Or at once as a compar. from *κρέων* as follows.

*Κρεῖων*, *Κρέων*, ruling, ruler. — 'R. prob. *κράς*, the head, *κράινω*: Akin is *Κρείσσαν*.' Dnn. Rather, from obs. *ἑκρέω*, *ἑκρέω*, *κράινω*: all from *κάρα*, *ἑκρά*.

*Κρεκάδια*, curtains. — 'R. *κρέκω*.' Ldd. So all. From the web being well struck. *Κρέκω*, says Brunck, is not only said of the beating of string-instruments, but of the beating and thickening of the web.

*Κρέκω*, to knock, strike with the shuttle or plectrum. — Schneid. allies it to *Κρούω*, *Κροαίνω*, *Κροτέω*. (2) Dr. Jones from the harsh sound, and compares our *creak*; Wbst. the Welsh *crecian*, to crash, Russ. *crib*, a cry.

*Κρέμαθρα*, a basket hung up to keep provisions in. — From

*Κρεμάω*, *Κρεμνύνω*, to hang up. — Hemsterh. from *κρέω*, *ἑκρέμαι*, *κρεῖω*, (See *Κρεῖων*), to be at the head: i.e. actively, to make a thing to be at the head of or above another. Thus *Suspendere ædificium* is 'in altum SUPER arcus exstruere', (Forcell.). Pliny: 'Allium SUPER prunas suspendere.' (2) R. *ἑκρος*, high, *ἑκρεμής*, (as *Ἀρτεμής*), allied to 'Ἀκρέμων.

*Κρέμβαλον*, castanet. — As *τύμπανον*, — for *κρέβαλον*, from *ἑκλ*. *ἑκρέπω*, *σπρω*, whence *σπρωγιάκιον*, = *κρέμβαλον*. See in *Κρηπίς*.

*Κρέξ*, g. *κρεξός*, the bird rail, or some such. — From the sound. Wbst. compares our *crake*. 'Its cry is very singular, *crek crek*.' Enc. Brit.

*Κρήνυος*, 'good, useful or agreeable.' Ldd.—Brought by Arnold on Il. a. 106 from *κῆρ*, *γαῖω*, *ἑγαῖω*, [whence *Γαῖρος*] for *ἑκρήνυος*. (2) Rather from *κῆρ*, *χίω*, as in Homer *ἑΧΤΘΗ οἱ θυμὸς*, 'His mind overflowed with joy', (Ldd.): *ἑκρήνυος*, *κρήνυος*. (3) Some ally it to *ΚΡΗΝΟΣ*, *ΚΡΗΝΙΣ*.

*Κρήδεμνον*, head-band. — R. *κάρη* = *κάρα*, *δέω* *δεδεμένον*.

*Κρήνη*, = *κρεμάω*.

*Κρημνός*, hanging cliff, crag, precipice: 'pendula rupes,' Claud. 'saxis suspensa rupes,' Virg. — R. *κρήνη*, to hang.

*Κρήνη*, a fountain. — R. *κάρη*, *κρή*, 'caput aquæ,' Hor. Ewing from *κάρηνον*.

*Κρηπὶς*, *ἴδος*, a foundation, basement, — 'walled edge of a river, a quay, which resembles the basement of an altar,' &c.: Ldd.—As the shore is called *ἑρημνίω* from *ῥήγνυμι*, 'as on it the sea breaks with loud noise', (Dnn.) so *Κρηπὶς*, 'the bank of a river', (Dnn.) from *ἑκρέπω*, *σπρω*, (See in *Κρέμβαλον*.) *ἑκλ*. of *κρέω*, (as *λύκος*, *ἑλύλλος*, *inPus*), to strike, knock. So *Κροκὴ*, a beach, is from *κρέκω*. (2) Lenn. from *ἑκράω*, *κράινω*, *κράτος*, from its strength in supporting. (3) Allied to *ἑκρήπτω*, *ἑκρήπτω*, to lean upon. As *Κάπετος* for *ἑΚάπετος*.

*Κρηπὶς*, *ἴδος*, *σπρωγία*, a soldier's boot or shoe, — a soldier. — *Solea*, 'a sort of open shoe, *ἑανδάλιον*, *ἑπόδημα*, *Κρηπὶς*.' (Forcell.) is from *Solum*, which, though meaning the Sole of the foot, meant prim. like *Κρηπὶς* a foundation. Thus this *Κρηπὶς* and the preceding seem allied.

*Κρηστέρα*, a sieve: Lat. *cribrum*, which, says Forcellini, is 'from *cerno*, *CREVi*, for *CREbrum*.' rather *CREvibrum*, *CREvibrum*. And whence this *CREVi*? From the same root as *ΚΡΗΣτέρα*, i.e. *κείρω*, *κερῶ*, *ἑκρέω*, *ἑκρήσω*, *ἑκέρω*, *ἑκρίω*, *κρίνω*, 'to separate', (Dnn.) whence through *ἑκρίνω* is *cerno*, *ex-cerno*, to SIFT. Thus Martin is right at last, who says: 'Κρηστέρα from *κρίνω*.' Compare *Τρίβω* from *Τείρω*.

*Κρησφύγετον*, an asylum. — From *Κρής*, *ἡτός*, *φυγή*: A refuge from Minos the Cretan. Schrevel. says: 'An asylum belonging to Minos the Cretan.' Dnn. says: 'An asylum for the Cretan.' — Others from *κρής* for *κράς*. A flying for one's head or life.

*Κρητίζω*, to deceive as a Cretan. Tit. 1. 12.

*Κρητικόν*, a Cretan vest.

*Κρητικόν μέλος*, *Κρητικός ρυθμός* or *ποῦς*, 'the Cretan rhythm or foot, the invention of which is referred to the Cretans.' Steph. The Cretan foot or *Cretic* is — — —

*Κρή*, *Κρήθ*, barley. — Pkh. says from Eustathius: 'From *κρίνω*, to separate: for the grains of the corn grow *separate* from each other in the ears.' 'The holm is more jointed and *divided* than in wheat.' Greg. But better for this reason: 'Barley is the most difficult of all the species of corn to save in a precarious harvest: and usually requires more labor in threshing and dressing, partic. in *separating* the awns from the grain, for which a hummelling-machine is sometimes added to the threshing-mill.' Enc. Brit. (2) Butt. allies it to *Κρύος*, *ἑΚρυδύς*, as *Hordeum* from *Horridum*, *Hordum*, from the beards on the ears. And so 'Ἀκοστή from 'Ἀκῆ. — N.B. The absence of deriv. from foreign sources in this word is remarkable.

*Κρίβανος*, pot or pan to bake bread in. — R. *κρή*, *ἑβάρος*, *βαῖνος*, oven. See *ΒΑΝανος*.

*Κρίζω*, *ἑζω*, *Κρίκω*, to *creak*, *screech*, squeak. — 'Akin to *Κράζω*, *Κρώζω*.' Ldd.

*Κρήθ*: in *Κρή*.

*Κριθίαιον*, said of a horse eating barley too greedily, suffering in body from it, or waxing wanton.—Above.

*Κρόκος*, the same as *Κίρκος*.

*Κρίκος*, the same as *Κρίζω*.

*Κρίμα*, judgment, &c.—*R. κρίνω, κέκριμαι*.

*Κρίμων*, barley (*κρί*), spelt and wheat coarsely ground.—Nearer for *κεκριμένον*, in the more Latin sense of *cerno*, 'to separate the fine and good from the coarse and bad' (Riddle: meaning the coarse so separated. Dr. J. explains Bran 'the refuse of the sieve').

*Κρίνω*, to divide, separate, sift;—judge of, so as to distinguish between good and bad, determine, choose;—determine and decide contests;—judge, condemn. Pass., am separated from, at variance with, contend with.—The first step to this is *κείω*, 'to sever' (Dnn.) then *κείρω*, 'to cut off' (Dnn.) *κερώ, κρίρω, κρίνω*. So *Τείρω* leading to *Τρίβω*, Trivi, Tritum.

*Κρίως*, a ram;—battering-ram.—'R. *κεράς*, horned.' Dnn.—Or thus: *κέρας, κρίρω, κρίρω, κρίω*, to butt with the horns.

*Κριτής*, a judge, critic: *κρίνω*.

*Κροαίνω*: in *Κρούω*.

*Κρόκη*, 'the thread of the woof;—nap of cloth; hence the web, tissue, cloth:—a pebble on the shore;—the beach.—*R. κρέω*.' Dnn. Pf. mid. *κέκροκα*. (2) *R. κρίνω, κροαίνω, κρούω*, to knock.

*Κροκόδειλος*, the *crocodile*.—No foreign deriv. is offered, it seems, and we are left to our resources. I suppose it put for *κροκο-δείλος*, from *κρόκη*, *δείλω*: 'The terror of the shore. Goldsm. in his Hist. of Anim. Nat. speaks of 'the crocodile that was once so terrible along the banks of the Nile'.—The comm. deriv. from *κρόκος*, *δείλος*, fearful of saffron, seems unsupported by fact.

*Κροκοίς*, yellow.—From *ΚΡΟΚΟΞ*, saffron, which Scheide says 'is undoubtedly called from its likeness to the *κρόκαι*, villi textorii, weavers' threads.' Does the Reader consent to this? 'The Hebr. *carcom*', says Dahler.

*Κρομβός*, the same as *Κράμβος*.

*Κρόμμον*, -μμ-, an onion.—'For *κορμόμμον*, making the *κρόμα* eyes *μύνει* to close.' Steph. So *Nasturtium* is *Nasi-tortium*. Compare *Μυττωτός*.

*Κρονικός*, out of date, antiquated, old fashioned:—doting, silly, i.e. full of years: 'of long-duration, *chronic*, in Med. writers.' Dnn.—From *Κρόνος*, Saturn, who is also viewed as *Χρόνος*, time.

*Κρόνος*, Saturn.—'The same as *Χρόνος*.' Ewing. 'The author of *χρόνος* time.' Mrt.—It is conjectured by Scheide that *Κρόνος* is *κρουνός*, the spring and fountain (of all things). Or perhaps from *κροαίνω*: The accomplisher. Observe the deriv. of *Χρόνος*.

*Κρόσσαι*, battlements.—Transp. from *Κόρσαι*, hair on the temples: Overhanging the wall, as the hair the temples. See *Θριγκός*.—Damm explains them as the *κόρσαι και κεφαλαι των πύργων*.—Also, 'a scaling ladder, stairs or steps, which, as projecting from walls, resemble battlements.' Dnn. 'Prob. a wall running up

the edge of a hill, so that the battlements rise one above another like steps.' Ldd.

*Κρόσσοι*, fringe, borders, overhanging the gown as *Κρόσσαι* the wall.—Dr. Jones explains them as the *Κόρη* head, end or extremity of a garment.

*Κροτάλια*, the jingling pearls of ear-rings.—*R. κρότος*.

*Κρόταφος*, the temple of the head.—From the *κρότος* beating of the pulse there.

*Κρότος*, any beating, knocking.—*R. κρούω* through *κρούω, κέκροται, κροαίνω*.

*Κρότων*. There was a saying, 'More healthy or sound than *Κρότων*,' which C. Stephan understands of the famous city of *Croton* in the Tarentine Bay; but Toup of *Κρότων* the dog-tick: 'As sound as a tick.' This *Κρότων* (Compare *δρακων*), seems transp. from *κρότρω* from *κείρω, κέκροται*, to eat, devour, as in Il. λ. 560, φ. 204, Od. λ. 578.

*Κρότων*, 'the thorn bearing the castor-berry, from the likeness of this to a tick: Whence is produced *croton* oil.' Ldd.—Above.

*Κροτάνη*, excrescence on trees produced by an insect.—*R. κρότων* 1.

*Κρουνός*, a spring, water-course. From the dashing expressed by *Κρούω*, whence *Κρούμα*, a beating.

*Κροστέαι*, 'high wooden shoes, used for treading olives, and by flute-players to beat the time on the stage: prob. from *κρούω*.' Ldd. And *πέζα, pes*.

*Κρούω, κέρω, Κροαίνω, κρούω*, to beat, knock.—Eustath. from the sound. (2) But perh. transp. from *κρούω*, *κορύπτω*, to butt with the head. (3) As *κρύπτω* and *καλύπτω, κρίβανος* and *κλίβανος*, so *κρώω* allied to *κλόνος*. (4) 'Hebr. *KRH*, to meet.' Pkh.

*Κρύβδην*, secretly.—*R. κρύπτω*, as *ἐπιτῆ, ἔβδωμος*.

*Κρύος*, *Κρύμς*, icy cold, frost.—Lenn. supposes *K* prefixed as in *Κτύπος, Κνέφας*, and allies *κρύος*, to *ῥυσός* 'drawn together, contracted, shrivelled, from *ρύω*' (Dnn.): just as *ῥυκνός*, 'shrivelled', is allied by Dnn. to *ῥίγος*, 'a shivering with cold', and Lat. *rigeo, frigeo*. To form *Κρύσταλλος* an obs. verb *κρύω, κέκρυσταί*, is supposed: which would thus be the same as *ρύω*. (2) 'Hebr. *kor, frigus*.' Mrt. 'Chald. *kerash*, to congeal.' Wbst.

*Κρύπτω*, to hide, cover.—*R. καλύπτω, κλύπτω, κρύπτω*, as *γλάφω, γράφω; κλάμαξ, κρώμαξ*; and *flagellum* went into *φραγέλλιον*, N.T.

*Κρύσταλλος*, ice: in *Κρύος*.

*Κρόβυλος*, 'a roll of hair, knotting on the crown of the head; and of hair on a helmet.' Ldd.—Thiersch for *Κρόβυλος* from 'ὄβυλον, [ὄβλεν,] *φέλλειν, εἰλέω*, to roll': but what of *ΚΡ*? Mrt. from *κάρω, κρά*, the head. Or *κάρ*, the hair of the head. (2) Tertullian says '*crobylos barbarorum*', perhaps thinking it a foreign word.

*Κρώω, κέκρωχα*, to caw as a crow, *κροά* out, *croció*.—'Formed from the sound': Ldd.

*Κρώμαξ, κλάμαξ*.

Κράπος, a sickle, bill-hook. — Transp. for κωρπός (as ΘΡΑΚΩΝ), or κορπός, which from κείρω, κέκωρα, to clip off, as πόρπη from πείρω, πέπορα. (2) R. χρώω, χρώ, to lay violent hands on. (3) Allied to our verb *To crop*.

Κραυσός, a pitcher, jar, urn. — R. κερών, κρών, κρώ, as Κρατήρ: Mrt. So κρῶσσαι, νεοσῶς. (2) Our *cruse*.

Κτάμαι, to gain, possess. — For 'Εκτάμαι, (as 'Εχθές, Χθές; 'Ικτιδή, Κτιδή,) from ἔχω, ἔκται, whence 'Εκτικός, and specially Πλεον-εκτέω: simply, to have.

(2) 'Syr. *kadda*, he killed: Mrt. So

†Κτάω, †Κτήμι, Κτείνω, to slay, kill. — As Κτύπος from Τύπτω. so †κτάω from †τάω, †τέω, τείνω, τενώ, *ex-tendo*, to lay flat on the ground, as Κεῖτο *tabels*, Hom., He lay prostrate. Or for 'Εκ-τάω, 'Εκ-τείνω. — Dnn. compares Θείνω, with X as K above (Χθείνω); and Καίνω, with T as πτόλις (Κταίνω).

Κτέανον, Κτέρω, Κτέρας, Κτήμα, a possession. — Allied to Κτάμαι.

Κτείνω: in †Κτάω.

Κτεῖς, g. κτενδς, a comb, — rake, — harrow, — finger and rib, as branching off from the hand and backbone; — scallop with a hollow pectinated shell. — From †κτέω, †τείνω, κέδω: Dnn. T, as πτόλις, πτόλεμος. (2) Lenn. from κτείνω, 'à cædendo dividendoque'.

Κτέρας, as Κτέρω, a possession: — Κτέρεα, 'the possessions of the dead buried with them,' Hemst.: 'ornaments for the dead now become their property,' Dnn. So Κτερεῖω, to give funeral honors, bury. (2) 'Hebr. *keter*, to offer incense.' Wr.

Κτηρῶν, like Κτεῖς, a comb: — plur. fibres of wood, running parallel as the teeth of a comb; &c.

Κτήμα, Κτήσις, possession. — R. Κτάμαι, κέκτημαι.

Κτήνεια, 'property in general; but τὰ κτήνεια property in herds or flocks:' Ldd. — As above.

Κτιδὲν for 'Ικτιδὲν.

Κτίζω, to settle, found, build, make. — For Κατίζω, Καθ-ίζω, †Κτίω, to settle. Hom. has Κάτ-ισον for Κάθ-ισον. (2) Dnn. compares Κτάμαι: To possess, take possession.

Κτίλος, 'rendered tame, and thus become property, from κτάμαι, κτίζω: gentle, familiar, a favorite; — cultivated as trees. Also, a ram: from κίω, says Dammm, [T, as πτόλις, πτόλεμος,] as going before the flock, [and others for ἐκτίλος, R. ἔγω, ἔκται, as leading the flock,] but R. κτίζω, to render habitable, acquire, tame: Dnn. 'The ram soothes the flock with its blandishments:' Portus. (2) As 'Ικτιδὲν, Κτιδὲν, so could be ἔγω, ἔκται, ἔκτιλος, (as τρύχλαος,) κτίλος, like 'Ιγης, 'Ιταμδς, Petulans and Petulus from Peto, going at or against: and 'Ιταλδς a bull from 'Ιγης.

Κτίννυμι: = κτείνω.

Κτύπος, loud noise, rattling, clash. — For τύπος, R. τύπτω. So νέφος, Κνέφας. So Γδοῖπος.

Κύαθος, a bowl, cup, — cupping-glass: — hollow of the hand, like Γύαλον, so that Κῖω and an old verb

†Γῖω were allied in the sense of being hollow. See †ΓΑΩ. The end as ψάμαθος.

Κύαμος, a bean. — The convex, as well as the concave, have equally the sense of 'hollow' as observed also in Κύβη. From κύω, then, to be hollow, are both Κύαθος a cup and Κύαμος a bean.

ΚΥΑΝΟΣ, a dark-blue substance; — the blue corn-flower, — blue dye. So the famous Κύνεαι, *Cyanæa* Rocks of the Euxine Sea mean The dark-blue Rocks.

Κύαρ, 'a hole, the eye of a needle, &c.:' Ldd. — R. κύω, to be hollow, as in Κύαθος.

Κυβερνάω, *gubernō*, to govern the ship, pilot. From Κύβη, head, top: whence Κυβερνώ above, to be at the head of the ship. — Ldd. compares our *cup*: here then, as in Κύαμος and Κύαθος, the senses of convex and concave unite. R. κύω: see in Κύαθος. Dnn. compares Κύαρ, 'as words implying hollowness and roundness,' — 'Wel. *cop*, *cob*, D. *kop*.' Wbst. (2) 'R. κύπτω:' Mrt. A. 2. ἔκυβον. The band of the head.

ΚΤΒΗΒΗ, Κυβήλη, Κυβέλη, *Cybele*, a *Phrygian* goddess.

Κύβηλις, a cleaver, axe. — As γτήνη, βτήδς, δνγμα, ἄγτρις, — for κόβηλις or κόπηλις from κόπτω, κοπῶ, to chop. It means also a cheese-scraper, more properly it seems a cheese-chopper. (2) Lenn. from κύβη, ἦλος: 'The head of which is a nail.'

Κύβιον, the flesh of the tunny salted in square or cubic pieces. — R. κύβος.

Κυβιστάω, to plunge with the κύβη head foremost: Κυβιστήγητες, divers.

Κύβιον, the elbow. — R. κύπτω, ἔκυβον, to bend: The bend of the arm.

Κύβος, a cube, solid square; — cubical die; — a vertebree of that form, and a cubic piece of salted fish. — Lenn. from κύω, to swell, from its protuberant, bulging figure. And Dnn. compares Κύβη, adding 'Note the sense, cleft in the hoof of oxen: these words implying hollowness or roundness.' And note Κύκλος, a circle. (2) Wbst. notices Wel. *cuō*, bundle, aggregate: and a Chaldee affinity.

Κυδᾶω, to revile, abuse, i.e. bring a κύδος evil report on.

Κυδαίνω, to give κύδος glory to.

Κυδοιδόσας, 'to make a κυδοιμός hubbub or uproar:' Ldd. So 'Εχρηδοσέω. Some add Δοῦπος, noise.

Κυδοιμός, tumult, which is from Tuneo, as Κυδοιμός from κύω to swell. 'Hunc rerum TUMOREM,' Cic. 'Instare TUMULTUS . . . et aperta TUMESCERE bella,' Virg. The end as in ἐποΙΜΟΣ.

Κύδος, glory; Κυδιάω, to have vain-glory, boast, as Glorior from Gloria. — The sense of vain-glory agrees well with κύω to swell, whence: Κύμα anything swollen, Ldd. — But, as Glory is the first meaning, rather from κύω, κυνέω, *pros-kynéō*, 'to give a reverential homage to' (Dnn.). The end like μηΔΟΞ.

Κύδος, evil report, disgrace, i.e. bad fame. — Above: here the masc. gender.

Κυδάιον μῆλον, a quince, from *Cydon* in Crete: Germ. *quiden* or *quiddens*, abbrev. to *quince*.

Κυνέ, the same as Κύν.

Κυζικηνός, a gold coin from *Cyzicus* in the Propontis, a *cyzicene*.

Κυθήρεια, Venus, 'Cytheræa Venus,' Hor. 'From the city *Κύθηρα* *Cythera* in Crete, or the island on the S. of Laconia.' Ldd.

Κύθρα, = *χύτρα*.

Κυνάω, to stir up and mix, confound. — R. *κύν*, *κέκυκα*: To make to swell up. Hemsterh. supposes an old word *†κύνος* 'flour kneaded and swelling with leaven: R. *κύν*.' (2) R. *χύν*, *κέχυκα*, fundo, confundo.

Κυνάω, a mixed drink: Above.

Κυκλῆς, -μῖνος, *cyclamen*, snow-bread. — R. *κυκλᾶς*, as having a round root: Dnn. For it is 'a bulbous plant', (Ldd.)

Κυκλικός, one who goes round and round the old paths, writing about the old fables and stories, 'scriptor *cyclicus*.' — a strolling circulator of his poems. — From

Κύκλος, a circle, round, ring, orb, ball, — circular movement. — R. *κύν*, *κέκυκα*, to swell up. A tumid figure, as *Κύμα*. (2) R. *κυλῖα*, *κεκύλα*, *†κέκυκλα*, to roll.

Κύνκος, *cygnus*, a swan: from *κύν*, *κέκυκα*. 'Tumens superbiā,' says Phædrus of the daw, which is as true of the swan. — Also, 'Some ship, from the figure-head, or from the curve of the prow, like a swan's neck.' Ldd.

Κύλα, the *κοίλα* hollow parts under the eyes. — Dnn. from *κοίλος*. See on *Κύσθος*. So

Κύλιξ, *calix*, a goblet. — 'R. *κοίλος*.' Dnn. See on *Κύλα*, *Κύσθος*, and *Γύλιος*, *Γύαλον*, and

Κυλῖα, Κυλίνδω, Κυλινδέω, to roll, roll round. — 'R. *κύν*': the notion of it is from the ROUNDNESS of anything swelling: Lenn. To roll ROUND as a *Κύκλος* circle. Allied to *Κύλα*, as convex and concave are both round. See in *Κύσθος*, *Κύαμος*. Dnn. compares *Κυλλᾶς*. Add *Κύττω*. (2) 'Heb. *gal*, to roll: ' Mrt.

Κυλλήνιος, Mercury, from mount *Cyllēne* in Arcadia. 'Cyllenia proles,' Virg.

Κυλλᾶς, crooked, halt, lame. — Grove allies it to *Κόλος*, mutilated: Ldd. to *Κοίλος*, hollow: *Χωλῖς*, lame, may be added. Dnn. compares also *Κυλῖα*, to roll. Add *Κύττω*.

Κύμα, 'from *κύν*': anything swollen, hence a wave; — foetus in the womb; — young sprout of a cabbage: ' Ldd.

Κυμαίνω, to swell, rise in waves. — Above.

Κύμβαλον, a *cymbal*, musical instrument like a hollow basin. — R. *κύμβος*.

Κύμβαχος, head-foremost. — R. *κύβη*, a head; *†κύβαχος*, *κύμβαχος*, as *λαμβάνω*. Allied to *Κυβιστάω*.

Κύμβη, a boat; — cup, *cymba*. — R. *κύμβος*.

Κύμβη, 'perhaps a tumbler-pigeon: allied to *Κύμβαχος*.' Ldd.

Κύμβος, any hollow, a hollow vessel. — As *λαμβάνω*,

for *κύβος* allied to *κύβη*, from *κύν*, as in *Κύσθος*. (2) Our *combe*, as *Brookley Combe* and *Combe Lodge* in Somerset.

ΚΥΜΙΝΟΝ, *cumin*. — 'Hebr. *kemen*.' Wr.

Κυνόγχη, the quinsy. R. *κύν*, *κύνος*, *ἀγχω*: A suffocation of the throat where the patient throws open his mouth like a mad dog. — Also, a dog's collar.

Κυνᾶς, dog's meat, — dog-briar: plur. dog-days. — Above.

Κυνέη, dog's skin, — cap, helmet, as made of it, much as *Galea* from *Γαλέη*, and *Ἰκτιδία*. — Above.

Κυνέω, to kiss; — venerate, as in *Psalm 2*, 'Kiss the Son lest He be angry.' — R. *κύνος*, of a dog, from its kissing and fawning. The aor. 1 is *κύσσα*, *κύσα*, i.e. *ἐκύθησα*, *†κύνισα*, *κύσσα*. (2) To venerate, the first sense: — R. *†κύν*, *κύντω*, to bend forward. (3) R. *†γύν*, (see *Γυνῖς*, *Γύαλον*.) allied to *γύνω*, to take, i.e. to take with the mouth or lips, as *ἄδω*, 'to see' is 'to take with the eyes': and vice versa *Labium*, a lip, is from *†λαβῶ*, i.e. by which we take. Γ and Κ as *Γήρως*, *Κήρυξ*. (4) *Kiss*, Sax. *cysan*, Su. Goth. *kyssa*, Wel. *cusan*: *Kuss* in some parts of the N. of England: Gr. *κύν*, *κύσω*: Todd. The fact that there is no present *κύνω*, but only aor. 1 *κύσσα*, seems to establish the priority of the Greek word.

Κύνικοι, the *Cynic* philosophers, snappish or filthy as (*κύνες*) dogs.

Κυνόσαργες, a gymnasium at Athens. — Ewing says, from *κύνος*, *ἀργός*: The white dog.

Κύντερος, more dog-like, impudent, shameless. — Formed from *κύν*, *κύνος*: = *†κυνέτερος*. 'Ain' verò, *canis*?' Terence.

Κύος, *κύημα*, the fetus. — R. *κύν*.

ΚΥΤΙΑΣΣΙΣ, 'a short man's frock or tunic.' Ldd. — Q. ?

Κύπελλον, 'a *cup*, goblet, bowl. Prop. dimin. of *Κύπη*: compare *Κύβητα*, *Κύφος*, *Κύφος*.' Dnn. (2) Our *cup*, Sax. *cop*, Du. *koop*, Span. *copa*, Ir. *capa*: and Wbst. adds the Chald. and Arab. 'Hebr. *κοορή*, hollow.' Wr.

Κύπη, 'the same sense as *Γύπη*, a hollow, a kind of boat.' Dnn. — R. *κύν*, as *Κύβη*, &c. See obs. in *Κύσθος*.

Κύπρις, Venus, 'the *Cyprian* queen,' Pope. 'Diva potens *Cypri*,' Hor. — Called *Κυπριο-γένεια* in Pindar, *Cyprius-born*.

Κύπρος, a corn-measure. — Allied to *Κύπη*; and to Lat. *cupa*, a cask.

Κυπτάζω, to keep stooping, pry into. — From

Κύττω, to bend down, stoop. — R. *κύν*, *†γύν* whence *γύνω*, bent, and allied to *†κύν*, *Καμύρα*, *Καμύτω*; *†Γάνω*, *Γανός*, *Γαμφός*: to *Κυλῖα*, *Κυρτός*. Indeed a cavity is a *bend*, and this is seen in various words beginning with *ΚΥ* — (2) 'Hebr. *kephē*, to bend.' Wr.

Κυρβαίη, epith. of pottage, 'a doubtful word: otherwise read *Γυρβαίη* from *γύρις*, *Τυρβαίη* from *τύρβη* *τυρβα*, &c.: ' Ldd.

**Κυρβάσια**, conical cap or helmet.—Allied by Dnn. to **Κόρβεις**, triangular tablets in a pyramidal form and turning on a pivot, having the earliest laws written on the three sides; derived by Heyne from **κῦρος**, authority, validity. Dnn. with the old Gramm. allies it to **Κόρυμβος**, **Κορυφή**. **Κόρβεις** are also any other tablets or pillars. **Κόρβεις**, a petty-fogging lawyer, i.e. a walking statute-book, Lat. *leguleius* (from *Leges*): Ldd.

**Κυρέω**, **Κύρω**, to light upon in the **καυρός** nick of time, hit or chance upon; chance to be, am by chance.

—Allied to **Καυρός**, the nick of time, through **Κάρα**, **Κόρυς**, **Κάρ**, †**Κάρ**, *Æol.* †**Κάρ**, as **γλήν**, **βτῶδς**, **ἀπο-πτῶδς**. Dnn. allies both **Κυρέω** and **Κόριος** to **Κόρυς**, **Κάρα**, **Κάρ**. Thus **Κυρέω** would mean 'to be head or master over', as in **Κύρμα**. (2) Allied to **Κυρίσσω**, to butt, i.e. to strike (upon). (3) 'Hebr. *karah*, contingit': Mrt.

**Κυρηδάω**, **Κυρίσσω**, **Κυρίω**, 'to butt with the horns like goats; gen. to strike; Ldd.—Allied to **Κέρας**, †**βῶν**, **βαίνω**. Or rather (like **Κῦρος**), to **Κόρυς** the head: = †**κορη-βάω**, to go with the head forward. T, as **γλήν**, **δντμα**. And so Dnn. Comp. **ὀκρίΒΑΣ**, **λυκῖΒΑΣ**.

**Κυρήεις**, explained by Hesych. 'shells of beans' gen. husks, chaff, bran.—Perh., (like **Κυρηδάω**), allied to **Κόρυς** the top; i.e. the mere surface and outside, the coats. B, as **κολοβός**, **κενέβρια**, **ἐρυσίβη**.

**Κύριος**, having **κύρος** power,—a lord;—valid, decisive, fixed, of things, times, &c.

**Κυρίσσω**: in **Κυρηδάω**.

**Κυρκανάω**, for **Κυκανάω**, **Κυκῶν**. So **δαρδάττω**.

**Κύρμα**, booty.—R. **κύρω**: What one lights upon.

**Κύρος**, 'supreme power, authority;—validity, security. Akin to **Κάρα** head, **Κόρυς**, the head': Ldd. (2) R. **κύρω**, to light on, attain.

**Κυρώω**, to give **κύρος** validity to.

**Κυρῶνιος**, 'Lacon. for a boy: prob. from **κόρος**, as **Νέος**, **Νεάνιας**: Ldd. The T, as **δντμα**, **ἐγτρίς**. And perh. there was †**κόρβος**, †**κόρσος**.

**Κυρτεὺς**, a fisherman.—From

**Κύρτη**, **Κύρτος**, a fishing-basket; **Κυρτία**, wicker-work:—From the bending and interlacing of the twigs: 'Retia TORTA', Tibull.—From

**Κυρτός**, curved, bent, arched.—As **Γυρός** is 'to render round, to bend', (Dnn.) so **γυρωτός**, **γυρτός**, **κυρτός**. Or there was a word **γγύρω** (as **Σύρω**, **Πύρω**), **γγέγυρτα**.

**Κύρω**: in **Κυρέω**.

**Κύσθος**, **Κύσος**, any hollow, like **Κύρα**: and from **κῶν**, **ἐκίσθη**. See **Κῶμα**.—Also, for *arāmen muliebre*.—So **Κύστις**, the bladder;—bag, pouch.—R. **κῶν**, **κέκυστα**. See in **Κῶσος** and **Κύσθος**.

**Κυτρίς**, a kind of plaster.—For the **κύτος**, Lat. *cutis*, skin, *σκύτος*. Festus: 'Cutis is Greek, for they call it **Κύτος**.' Dnn.: 'From **Κύτος** is the Latin *cutis*.' See **Κύτος**. (Only in Lucian.)

**Κύτος**, 'from **κῶν**, to hold, contain,—a hollow, as of a shield, hold of a ship;—any vase, urn, vessel,—cavity of the body, trunk:—hence any outer covering, the skin, *cutis*': Ldd.

**Κύτταρος**, like **Κύτος**, a hollow, cup, vault, cell of a honey-comb.

**Κύφελον**, 'akin to **Κύπελλον**, a *cup*: pl. hollows of the ears;—clouds of empty mist': Ldd. 'Cavity or empty space', Dnn. Like **Χάος** Chaos and **Χάσμα** a Chasm.

**Κυφός**, bent, bowed.—R. **κύπτω**, **κέκυφα**, to bend. So **Κύφος**, a hump, bench.

**Κύφων**, a crooked piece of wood, the bent yoke of a plough:—a heavy log fixed to criminals' necks, keeping the head stooping forward.—Above.

**Κυφέλη**, a hollow vessel, chest, box, bee-hive. Also, orifice of the ear, as **Κυφέλλον**, being hollow;—and wax in the ear.—R. **κύπη**, **γύπη**: Dnn., who allies **κύπη** with **κύπτω**, **κύψω**. So Mrt. from **κυφός**. 'A vessel made of bent and woven twigs': Greg.

**Κύψελος**, 'the sand-martin, that nestles in holes in banks.—R. **κυφέλη**': Dnn.

†**Κῶν**, to kiss: in **Κυνέω**.

**Κῶν**, **Κνέω**, 'strictly to hold, contain', Ldd. Allied to †**Κῶν**, **Χῶν**, †**Γῶν**, **Γαστήρ**, †**Γῶν**, **Γύalon**. See **ΓΑΩ**.—Also, to hold or carry in the womb, conceive, or be pregnant.

**Κῶν**, g. **κυνός**, *canis*, a dog; sea-dog;—dog-star;—the worst throw at dice, as 'Damnosi subilluere *canes*,' Propert., and 'Damnosa *canicula*' in Persius:—the frænum præputii, 'called also **Κυνο-δεσμον**, *Caninum vinculum*': Steph. Perhaps from dogs' chains: see spec. on **Σκόλας** 2.: also the membrum virile itself. And **Κύνες** are explained by Ldd. the fetlock-joints of horses: by Steph., the bones between the hoof and the 'sura' of horses. Called also **Κυνή-ποδες**, dogs' feet. Whence **Κυνο-βέμονος** *ἵππου* is a horse going on too short pasterns.—And whence is **Κῶν**? Schleusner says: 'Without doubt from **κῶν**, to carry in the womb, for it is a prolific animal.' The Bearer. Impropr. for **Κύνουσα**. But so **Σκύνουος** too according to Schneider. And Ldd. says of **Ἀηδόων**: 'Prob. at first a SONGSTRESS, from **αἰδῶν**, but early, a Nightingale.'—Lenn. from **κῶν**, to swell (with rage). Thus the R is called the *dog's* letter, as imitative of its *snarl*. Snarling, snappish. 'Beware of dogs', says St. Paul metaph.—Some say The Kisser or Fawner, from †**κῶν**, **κῶσσα**, **κυνέω**: while others reverse this and bring **Κυνέω** from **κύνος**.

**Κῶας**, **Κῶς**, a soft fleece, skin.—R. **ἴκνω**, **ἴκω**, **κείμαι**, (as in **Κῶμα**, **Κοιμῶν**.) to lie on. From the habit of lying on skins. 'Effultus tergo stratisque jacebat Velleribus,' Virg. Hence the phrase, 'Quiescere in propria pelle.' 'Ἐν κῶσειν οἶων' *Ἐδραθεν*, Hom.: He slept on skins of sheep.—Or **ἴκνω**, to place or put, viz. over other things. Hom.: **ἐν-εβάλετο μέγα κῶας**, **διφρον καὶ κῶας ἐν αὐτῶν**, **κατ-εστόρεσεν βοῆην αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεν**. (2) 'Hemsterh. from **ῶς**, **φόις**: the F represented by K.' Dnn.?



Κώδεα, Κώδη, the head, as Κόττα;—spec. a poppy-head. Also, the broad part of an hour-glass.—'R. κόττα.' Lidd.: then ἡκόδδα.

Κώδιον, a little *kōs*.

Κώδων.—ΚΩδων and ΚΩθων (in form as ῥόθων,) seem both allied to ΚΟΛΟΣ hollow (just as Dnn. allies Κλητ to ΚΟΙΤη); the one being convex, the other concave,—just as Κύμα a wave and Κύαθος a cup are both referred by Liddell to κύω. Κάδων is a bell and a trumpet, Κάθων is a goblet. Κώδων may also be allied to Κώθη the head; and Κάθων to Κοτύλη a cup.

Καδωνίζω, to try horses by bells to see if they will stand the battle-din, and soldiers by striking a bell which they were to answer;—also to try the purity of a coin by the sound.—Above.

Κάθων: in Κώδων.

Κακῶς, to lament.—'R. κόχος, a full stream.' Mrt.: To pour forth a flood of tears. 'Rivers of water run down mine eyes.' O. T. Both words allied to χύω, to pour: by redupl. (2) Lenn. from the sound.

Καλλέα, Καλλῆ, the hind-quarter, ham. All derive it from κάλον, a limb, but used specially of the extremities. Thus 'Hands and κάλα legs.' 'The fore κάλα legs.' So Ldd.: 'Κάλον, gen. of the extremities.'—Καλλῆ is also τὸ αἰδοῖον, perh. as the extremity. Or allied to Κάλων, membrum (virile). Τὸ κάλον.

Καλήψ, 'the hollow or bend of the knee,' Ldd.—From κάλον, the hinder-part, as in Καλλέα. (2) Allied to Κόλον, hollow.

ΚΩΛΙΑΣ, 'Colias, a prom. of Attica, with a temple of Venus, invoked by courtesans;—a feast of Ceres;—potters' clay of high repute, dug at the same place.' Ldd. And Κωλωτίς is Venus in Lycophron.—Perhaps allied to Καλλῆ, τὸ αἰδοῖον. But?

Κάλον, a limb or member of the body;—of a sentence, marked by a *colon*, *semi-colon*. Also 'one limb or half of the course in racing,' Ldd. Other meanings see in Καλλέα.—As Μέλος a limb is allied to Μέρος a part, division, so Κάλον is Κόλον, docked, mutilated. Similarly Dnn. from κολουόω to curtail.

Κάλον: the same as Κόλον 2.

Καλύω, to impede, prevent.—Prop. to disable the *κώλα* legs, much as Im-pedio and Ἐμ-ποδίζω. (2) R. κόλος, mutilated. Dnn. allies with it Κολουόω, Κολάζω.

Κάμα, a deep sound sleep.—R. ἡκέω, ἡκῶ, κείμαι, κοιμάω to make to rest.

Κόμη, a small open town or village,—a quarter of a city.—'Allied to Κείμαι, Κοιμάω, Κοίτη.' Dnn. 'In ancient Greece, when all were husbandmen, that place was called Κόμη to which men retired in the evening to sleep.' Valck. 'Errabit sylvis, rursusque ad limina nota Ipse domum serā quamvis se in nocte ferebat.' Virg. (2) From the same root as Κοινός, common: which see.

Κόμος, 'a band of revellers, who after a feast go through the streets singing and dancing;—revelry, banquet;—a band, even of mourners.—R. κόμη: as in Bacchanalian processions they went from village to vil-

lage.' Dnn. (2) 'Prop. a deep sleep, κῶμα, with which men lie oppressed when heavy with wine.' Valck.—'From the lying down on couches at feasts.' Damm. I.e. from κείμαι, κοιμάω.

Κώμυς, ὕθος, a bundle, truss;—marsh where reeds grow thick with tangled roots:—a lark, with its tuft on its head.—Lenn. from κομίζω, to carry,—or allied to it. (2) As Γήρυς, Κήρυς, so Κώμυς from γόμυς, a freight. (3) As Θωμύς, Θήμω, a heap, from ἡθεῶ, δῶ, τίθημι, to put (together), so Κώμυς from ἡκῶ, κείμαι, &c., to lay (together).

Κωμῶδης, a comedian.—Some say, as going from κῶμη village to village, singing φῶδαι songs. 'The village song', says Bentley of Κωμῶδία. (2) Hemst. from κῶμος.

Κανῶα, to daub with κῶνος pitch:—to turn round as a κῶνος top.

Κῶνειον, hemlock.—As ἀρωγὸς from ἀρήγω, ἀνωγα from ἀνάσσω, so κῶνειον from καίνω, κανῶ, to kill. (2) R. κανῶα, to turn round (the brain with vertigo).

Κῶνος, a cone, pine-cone, cone of a helmet,—a spinning top, from its conical form;—pitch from the pine, but Dnn. from the earthen furnaces in Sweden and W. Bothnia for preparing pitch being conical.—Κῶνος from ἡκῶ, κένσαι, κεντέω, ἡκέκονα: from ending in a sharp point. (2) 'Hebr. ken, conns, lancea.' Beem.

Κανωπέιον, a gnat-gauze in beds, canopy.—From Κανωπή, ὥπος, a gnat.—Bp. Blomf. says: 'R. κῶνος, ὥψ: for, they say, it has a conical nose. A pretty idea, and perhaps true.' (2) With Κῶνος, from ἡκῶ, ἡκέκονα, κένσαι, to prick:—ωψ being a termination.

Κῶρος or Κῶς, 'the highest throw with the pastern-bone, counting six,—opposed to Χίος, counting one: hence the proverb 'Κῶος against Χίον,' and also probably 'Not Κῶος but Χίος.' Ldd.—'From Κῶς, the isle of Cos.' Dnn.

Κῶπη, handle of an oar, of a sword, of an olive-mill, of a torch.—Damm says: 'R. κόπτω, κέκοπα: For we lay hold of it in cutting with a sword or in striking the water with an oar.' (2) 'As Λαβῆ from λαμβάνω, so Κῶπη from ἡκῶ, κόπω, capio.' Dnn. Lat. *carpius*. Ω, as ἀνασσω, ἀνωγα.

Κάρκος, a leathern sack: allied to Ερμύτος. 'R. Χωρέω, to contain.' Dnn.

Κῶς: in Κῶας.

Κωτῖλλον, to chat, prate, prattle, talk down, talk over, cheat.—From κοτύλη, a goblet: To chat ἐπὶ κοτύλαις over one's cups. Somewhat as Isa. 24. 9: 'They shall not drink wine with a song.' (2) Passow from κῶπτω, κῶττω: to tease and bother with idle talk. (3) Lenn. from κῶς: from companions lying on the same extended hide (See first quotations in Κῶας), and chatting: better if the gen. was *κωτός*. (4) Our *quoth*.

Κωφός, battered or blunted in body or mind, deaf, dumb, silly.—R. Κόπτω, κέκοφα. So Obtuse from Obtundo. Æschylus has φρενῶν κεκομμένος, frenzy-struck.

Κοχέω, 'mostly used in Ἀνα-κοχέω', (Dnn.) to hold back. See Ἀνακοχή.

## Λ.

**Λα-, Λαι-,** very. — R. *λάκκος*, as in *Λακκό-πρωκτος*. The *l* in *Λαι-* seems introduced as in *λαίλαργος*, *αἰόλος*, *αἰθύσσα*, &c. (2) 'Some from *λάω*, *τλάω*, *capio*: Dnn., à *capacitate*. (3) R. *λαῦρος* or *λάερος*, mighty, powerful.

**Λᾶας, Λᾶς**, a stone. — R. *τλάω*, *λάζομαι*, to take: One that you can take in your hands, as opp. to a large bit of rock. As *Χερμάδιον*.

**Λαεδακίω**, to mispronounce the *Λ*, called *Λᾶδα* as well as *Λᾶμεδα*.

**†Λαέτω**, to take: R. *λάω*, *λαύω* and *λάφω*, *τλάδω*. See *Λᾶω*.

**Λαεή**, a handle by which we take, &c. — Above.

**Λᾶεραξ**, a sea-wolf. — And **Λαερεύομαι**, to talk boisterously and boastfully. — From

**Λᾶερος**, furious, boisterous. — R. *τλαεῶ*: As *Rapio*, *Rapinus*. — Also, greedy, voracious, either as above: or from *λά-βορος* from *λα*, *βορά*, food.

**Λαεῖνυθος**, a *labyrinth*, esp. the Cretan one; — a maze, net: — sea-snail, as coiled up. — The first sense may be a 'net,' and so may well justify Lennep's deriv. from *τλαεῶ*: 'Aptus ad capiendum.' Then the other senses. Much in form like *Ἀσάμινθος*. (2) Jablonski makes it an *Egyptian* word.

**Λάγανον**, 'a kind of cake baked in oil', Dnn. — From *λα*, *γάνος*, *delicæ*, anything causing delight. Thus *Κρηναῖον γάνος*, 'the fountain delight, viz. a grateful draught,' (Dnn.)

**Λαγαρός**, 'slack, lank, sunken, thin, flaccid, hollow. Akin to *Λαπαρός*: 'Ldd. and Dnn. But *Γ* and *Π*? — Rather, lank and sunken like a *Λαγός*, hare. (3) From *λαγών*, says Ewing. (4) R. *λήγω*, *ξω*, *τῆλαγον*, to leave off, stop, i.e. to be slack: allied to *λαγγάζω*, to be remiss. (5) Allied to our *lag*.

**Λαγγάζω**, &c. to be remiss, loiter, tarry. — See above. (2) Some compare *longus*: to be long about a thing. And to *lag*.

**Λαγήνη**, = *λάξ*. See *Λακτίς*.

**Λάγνης**, i.e. *λαοῦ ἡγέτης*, leader of the people.

**Λάγνος**, *Λαγῖνος*, *lagēna*, a bottle, flagon. — R. *τλάω*, *λάζομαι*, *τλέακα*, to take, hold. Compare *Λάκκος*, *Λάκος*. So Ldd. derives *Λαγών* from *τλάω*. (2) Greg. from *λα*, *γάνω*, *τάνω*, *capio*, (whence *Γαστήρ*, *Γυλῖος*, &c.): 'Valde capax.' Forcell. explains *Lagēna* 'vas fictile CAPAX.' And see *Λεκάνη*. (3) Todd mentions Hebr. *lag*, and our *flagon*, French *flacon*.

**Λαγκία**, the Lat. *lancea*.

**Λάγνος**, *Λάγνης*, lewd, lustful. — R. *λα-*, *γυνή*: *λά-γυνος*: Valde mulieræus. — (2) 'R. *λα*, *γάνος*: Or better R. *λαγός*, a hare: 'Dnn.

**Λαγός**, *Λαγός*, *Λαγώδης*, a hare: — a bird, rough-

footed like a hare. — Not badly Mrt. derives *λαγώδης*, for *λαφώδης*, from *λα*, *οὔας*, from its large ears. As *Γούνος* for *Οῖνος*. (2) 'Λα, γάνω, τγανένω: Fœcundus, multi-parus: 'Greg. Whence Dnn. derives *Λάγνος* from *Λαγός*.

**Λαγχνάω**, (as *Μανθάνω*), **†Λαχέω**, **†Λήχω**, **†Λέγχο**, **λέλογχα**, to get hold of by lot or fate; — obtain as one's share; — fall to one's lot. — R. *τλάω*, *τλέακα*, *τλαεῶ*, to take (out a lot), to take (by lot). (2) Wacht. notices Germ. *gluck*, good fortune, our *luck*, Swed. *lycka*. 'Hebr. *lachaḥ*, he received: 'Mrt.

**Λαγών**, the *λαγαρός* loose and boneless cavity below the ribs, — any hollow. — Ldd. from *τλάω*, to hold. (2) R. *λαγαρός*, *τλαγαρόν*, *λαγών*. **Λαγώδης**, *Λαγός*: in *Λάγος*.

**Λάζομαι**, to take: *λάω*.

**Λάζω**, to be injurious to, insult. — Contr. from *Λακτίς*. See *Λαχμός*. (2) Allied to *Λάζομαι*. 'Αἱ νόσοι λάζονται, corripunt et inuadunt: 'Steph.

**ΛΑΘΑΡΓΟΣ**, a shred of leather. — Q. ? (Only in Nicand. Θ. 422.)

**†Λαθέω**, **Λανθάνω**, **†Λήθω**, to escape or elude the notice of, — cause others not to know or to remember, make to forget. — R. *λάω*, *τῆλδθη*, *λάζομαι*, *τλαεῶ*, *capio*, *de-cipio* i.e. *de-capio*, take in, deceive. (2) 'Hebr. *lat*, clam: 'Mrt.

**Λάθρα**, -η, by stealth, without the knowledge of. — Above.

**Λαι-**: See in *Λα-*.

**Λαία**, stones used as weights in the upright loom. — R. *λᾶας*.

**Λᾶργέ**, a small *lāas* stone.

**Λαιδρός**, bold, impudent. — I.e. *τλα-ιδρός*: *λα*, *ιδέω* *video*: Looking much at. Opposed in sense to *Αἰδώς* i.e. *ἀ-ιδώς*. (2) R. *λαι-*, *δρῶ*: Active, quick, ready, &c.

**Λαίθαργος**, **Λήθαργος**, **Λάθαργος**, 'forgetting', — said of dogs, cunning, [i.e. evading, shuffling, as in *τλαθέω*, 'biting secretly', Ldd.]: Subst. the *lethargy*. R. *λήθη*: Dnn. — In the sense of cunning, Wright says 'secretly mischievous', adding *ἀργός*, quick. See *ΛΙΤΑΡΓΟΣ*.

**Λαικάω**, to be a prostitute, or associate with such. — R. *λαός*, *λαϊκός*: Make oneself public. So *Λαικός* is to make common. (2) R. *λαι*, *τκάω*, *κέκασται*, to adorn, set out.

**Λαλαψ**, *απος*, a hurricane. — Redupl. *τλάπτω*, *λάψω*, whence *ἀ-λαπάζω* to consume. (2) 'R. *λαι-*, *λάπτω*: Valck.

**Λαῖμα**, 'in Aristoph. Av. 1563, seemingly a play on the words *Λήμα*, *Λίμα*, and *Λαίμας*: 'Ldd. and Dnn. **Λαιμάσσω**, to swallow greedily, from

**Λαιμός**, the throat. — 'Perh. akin to *Λάμος*, abyss,

gulf: whence *Λαμυρὸς*, full of abysses, hence gluttonous; and *Λαμία*, *Lamia*, a monster said to feed on man's flesh: Ldd. (2) R. *λάω*, *λέλαμαι*, to take. 'Allied to *λαύω*:' Lenn. (3) 'Hebr. *leem*, to eat:' Wr.

*Λαίνα*, the same as *Χλαίνα*, as *ἀράχνη* became 'araneæ', and compare *Φεύ*, Hen. See *Λαπρός*.

*Λαῖον*, Doric for *Λήιον*.

*Λαῖος*, the left. — On the same principle as *Ἀριστερός*, left, from *ἄριστος*, best, so *Λαῖος* for *Λαῖός* (as *Λεῖτος*, *Λεῖτός*), from *λάω*, *λελάσθαι*, to wish: Desirable, good, as from *Λῶ* to 'wish' is *Λαῖων*, 'better.' See *Λαρός*.

*Λαίσκιον*, 'a shield covered with raw hides: from *λάσιος*. Others from *λαῖος*: The left-hand armor:' Ldd.

*Λαίσκαις*, for *λαί-παις*, *λα-πῆις*. Σ, as in *λαδῆταυρος*, *δίζκος*, *μιζῆγέω*, *λέζχη*.

*Λαῖσμα*, the deep sea. — R. *λα-*, *ῖω* *ῖται*: i.e. the great passage. Compare *Ἰσθμός*. See the next.

*Λαῖφος*, 'a shabby tattered garment; then gen. cloth, esp. sailcloth:' Ldd. — I see not why we should reject *λα*, *ῖπτω* *ῖτφα*, *ῖττωμαι*, to hurt, harm: Much injured, according to the meaning of the word. 'Ἀμφὶ δὲ λαῖφος ἔσσω, I will put on you such a garment as seeing you wear a man shall hate:' Hom. See *Λαῖσμα*. (2) Dnn. allies it to *Λεῖος*, *Λήδος*.

*Λαίψηρός*, swift. — R. *λα*, *αἰψηρός*. (2) 'R. *λαι-*, *ψαίρω*, to brush:' Ldd.

*Λακερός*, tattered: R. *λακίς*. Talkative: R. *λακέω*.

*Λακέω*, *Λακίζω*, *Λάσκω*, *Ληκέω*, to crash, rattle, ring; — crack, break with a *λακίς* crack or crash, — scream, howl, speak loud. — Dnn. wall compares *Ῥάκος* (a rag) and *Λακίς*, 'one liquid letter being exchanged for another,' as *λείβιον*, *liLium*: *ῥίσι*, Pls, Lis. *Ῥάκος* he also allies to *Ῥήγγνυμι* to break, *Ῥάσσω*, *ἔρραγον*, *Ῥήγη*, *Ῥήγμα*. Hence then *Λακέω*, is *ῖῤάκεω*, to break, burst, rend, &c. (2) 'Chald. *leka*, frangi:' Mrt.

*Λακίς*, a burst or rent with a crack, — as *Ῥάκος*, rags, tatters. — See in *Λακέω*.

*Λάκκος*, *Λάκος*, a pit, hollow, pit, tank, *lacus*. — 'R. *λακεῖν*, to burst, break asunder:' Dnn. So Mrt. from *Λακίζω*, *Λακίς*. (2) R. *λάω*, *λέλακα*, *λάζομαι*, 'capio, comprehendo,' as a 'hollow.' (3) So 'Hebr. *lekee*, to hold:' Wr.

*Λακρίζω*, to kick with the heel or foot. Allied are *Λάγρην* and *Δάξ*, with the heel. Voss from *λήγω*, *ῶ*, *λάγω*, *ῶ*, to 'leave off, end,' (Ldd.) *Δάξ*, i.e. Where the foot ends. (2) Steph. brings all from *Δάξω*, to insult.

*Λαλαγέω*, as follows.

*Λαλέω*, *Λαλαγέω*, to chatter, prattle, talk, speak. 'Lat. *lallo*, our *lull*, *lullaby*:' Ldd. From the sound *λάλ λάλ*. Germ. *lallen*, 'corruptè et impeditè loqui ut pueri:' Wacht.

*Δάλλα*, babbling pebbles of the brook. — Above.

*Λάμδα*, = *λαμία*.

*Λαμβάνω*: for *ῖλαθέω*, as *ῖΜαθέω*, *Μανθάνω*; *ῖΛαχέω*, *Λαγχάνω*. Herod. has *λαμβύομαι*.

*ΛΑΜΒΔΑ*, the letter L: 'Hebr. *lamed*.'

*Λαμία*, a voracious monster, and a shark: — in *Λαμῖς*. See also

*Λάμος*, an abyss, gulph. — 'R. *λάω*, [*λέλαμαι*], *λαμβάνω*, to receive, contain:' Dnn. Much as *Ψάω*, *Ψάμμος*.

*Λαμπάδιον*, 'bandage of lint for wounds, as made of *lamp-wick*:' — called also *Λύχνωμα* and *Ἐλ-λυχνω-τὸς μοτός*:' Steph. — From

*Λαμπάς*, *άδος*, a lamp: R. *λάμπω*. — 'A warlike engine, perh. for throwing combustibles:' Dnn.

*Λάμπη*: the same as *Δάπη*.

*Λαμπήγη*, a covered chariot. — 'Prob. from *ἀπήνη*, *λ* prefixed:' Ldd. And *Μ* in *λαΜέδων*. (2) Some make it a showy, brilliant, royal carriage, from *λάμπω*. See *Λαμπουρίς*.

*Λαμπουρίς*, a fox. So *Λάμπουρε κύων*, Theoc. having a white or brilliant tail: *λάμπω*, *οὐρά*.

*Λάμπω*, to cause to shine. — For *ῖλάπω*, (as in *ῖλαβῶ*, *λαΜύομαι*), allied by Lenn. to *Λέπω*, *Λύω*, &c. to disclose, reveal, *λύκη*, *λύχνος*. (2) R. *λάω*, to see: To make to be seen, to disclose by shining. *Λάμπω* as *Πέμπω*. (3) R. *λα*, *φάω*, *φῶ*, *φαίνω*, to shine. *Μ* as in *λαΜπήγη*. (4) 'Chald. *lampad*, a torch:' Dahle.

*Λαμπυρός*, 'full of abysses, hence gluttonous: — [audacious,] bold, wanton, coquettish, piquant, arch. R. *λαμος*:' Ldd. and Dnn. (2) R. *λαμῖος*, the throat: Mrt.

*Λανθάνω*: in *ῖΛαθέω*.

*Λάξ*: in *Λακίζω*.

*Λαξεύω*, to cut or polish stone. — R. *λᾶς*, *ξέω*.

*Λάξ*, as *Λάχεσις*, what is allotted. — R. *ῖλάχω*, *ῖλᾶξω*, *λαγχάνω*. Herod. has *λάζομαι*. Or *Λάχεσις*, *Λάχσις*, *Λάξις*.

*Λαός*, a people, the people. — R. *λάω*, *λάζομαι*, (See *Λέγω*), prehendo, comprehendo, colligo, to collect: A collection of men. (2) 'See Pind. Ol. 9. 66 for a fanciful deriv. from *λᾶς* a stone, founded on the tradition of Deucalion:' Dnn.

*Λαπάζω*, 'A-*λαπάζω*, to empty, plunder; — empty the bowels. — R. *λάπτω*, to *lap* up. 'Now shall this company *lick* up all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh* up the grass:' Numb. 22. 4. (2) Dnn. from *λάω*, to take up.

*Λαπάθος*, a pit, pitfall. — R. *λαπάζω* to empty out, make a vacuum.

*Λαπρά*, 'the loins, the abdomen, i.e. the soft part of the body:' Dnn. From

*Λαπαρός*, the same as *Λαγάρος*, slack, loose. — R. *λαπάω*, to evacuate.

*Δάπη*, phlegm, — any filth, damp, &c. — Allied to *Λαπάζω*, to evacuate.

*Λαπίζω*, to vaunt. — Dnn. and Ldd. say with Eustath., from the *Λαπίθαι*, *Lapithæ*, who were bullies and boasters. Or allied to *Λαπαζέω* to empty: Make empty boasts. Mrt. from *λα*, *ῖπω*. ?

Λάπτω, 'prop. to lap as dogs, drink greedily. R. λᾶω : Dnn. to take, as †Δάω, Δάπτω.

Λαρίδος, 'fed [deliciously] luxuriously, fattened. R. λαρός : Dnn. As χαλινόξ, ἐχινόξ.

Λάριξ, the larch-tree. — 'R. λαρός: from the sweetness of its odor: Forcell.

Λαρίς, Λάρπος, a gull; perh. allied to Λάρυγξ, the throat. — 'Akin to Αἰδρός; Dnn. — R. λᾶω, λάζομαι, to take.

Λαρισαῖος, 'a kind of kettle, invented or made at Larissa. So Τάναγρα a kettle, and the town Tanagra: Ldd.

Λάρκος, a wicker-basket. — As †Μᾶω, Μάρκος, and Δᾶω, Largus, so nearly λᾶω, λάρκος: as taking, containing things, or that which you take in your hand, like Φορμύς from Φέρω. So λαίλαπτος. (2) R. λάρξ, ικος: As prim. made of larch.

Λάρυξ, a coffer, urn, — a kind of vehiele, — vessel, ship. — Allied to Λάρκος. (2) As made of Λάριξ larch.

Λαρός, grateful, agreeable, delicious, sweet. — Hemsterh. from λᾶω, to wish: Desirable. See Λαῖων. (2) R. λα, ἄρω, apto, ἤραρεν, he suited, &c.

Λάρυγξ, the larynx, swallow, gullet. — Passow from λᾶω, to take. Or λαῖνω, to enjoy.

Λᾶς, for Λᾶας.

Λάσανον, chamber-pot, nightstool. Also 'a stand for a pot, grid-iron: Ldd. — Simply from λᾶω, λέλασαι, to take, contain. So Βάσανος. (2) Mrt. from Λάσιος, rough. Note the senses of Ἐχῶος.

Λάσση, insult. — R. λᾶω, to insult; or, as that seems to make λᾶω, R. λάζομαι, 'corripio et invado', (Steph.). (2) R. λάσκω, to yell. (3) 'Hebr. late. to mock: Mrt.

Λάσιος, 'rough, hairy, shaggy, woolly: bushy: only diff. from Δασύς, (δασέος), in dialect, Λ and Δ being often exchanged: Ldd. As Δάκρυμα, Lacryma. (2) R. λᾶω, λέλασαι: easy to take, lay hold of: opp. to smooth.

Λάσκω: in Λαῖνω.

Λάστανρος, 'lewd, lit. hairy like a bull: Λάσιος ταῦρος: Dnn. — Or λα, ταῦρος. Σ, as in λαΐστραις, βόλτηρυχος.

Λάταξ, the liquor which fell from the cup in the play of Κότταθος, — and its noise. — 'Akin to latex, laticis: Ldd. 'Perh. from the sound: Lenn. 'The learned Grammarians derived it from λα, and τὰξ, τὰξ, imitative sound of water falling: Scheid.

Λάτρις, a hired servant, slave. — Ruhnck. from λᾶω, λέλαται, to take, receive (wages). Lenn. as taken in war. (2) 'R. λα, τρέω, tremo: Mal. 1. 6. Eph. 6. 5: Be obedient to your masters with fear and trembling: Pkh.

Λάτρον, pay, hire. — Above.

Λατύσσω, to clap, strike. — Dnn. from λάταξ, liquor thrown into a basin with a splash.

Λαυκανίη, the same as Λαίμυς, the throat. — Dnn. from λᾶω, †λαῖνω, †λέλαυκα, to take, or to enjoy.

Λαύρα, a street, quarter of a town, alley; — ravine,

— drain, sewer; — cloister. — Steph. says: 'It may seem to be put for a broad way, from λαῖρος: λαῖρος taken as 'capax' from λᾶω, 'capio'. (2) Hesych. from λᾶς, (λαερά): Frequented by the people, as Λεό-βατος, Λεω-φόρος.

Λαῖρος, the same as Αἰδρός.

†Λαῖνω, Ἀπο-λαῖνω, to receive good or evil from: — R. λᾶω, †λαῖνω, λαβῶ, λαμβάνω, to take. As Ψάω, Ψάω.

Λάφυρα, spoils taken in war. — R. λαφύσσω: As emptying and exhausting cities. And allied to Λαπάζω, ἀλαπάζω.

Λαφύσσω, to swallow greedily. — R. λᾶπτω, λέλαφα, to lap up. (2) Λα, ἀφύσσω.

Λαφρία, for λαφύρια (above): said of Minerva and Diana. 'The forager,' Ldd. 'Gatherer of booty: Dnn.

Λαχαίνω, to dig. — Dnn. from λακίς, a rent, fissure. Valck. from λα, †χᾶω, χαίνω, χάσμα, an opening.

Λάχανον, garden herbs in dug ground, opp. to wild. R. λαχαίνω, λαχανῶ. Valck. says, as dug out of the ground.

Λάχεια, 'epith. of an island: for Ἐλαχεια from ἐλαχύς: little, small, low; some even read Ἐλάχεια. Some from λαχαίνω: good soil, easily dug, opp. to rocky: Ldd.

Λαχύμυς, = λακτισμύς from λακτίζω. From λᾶζω.

Λαχύμυς, destiny, λᾶχος.

Λάχη, wool, down; — leafage. — 'Akin to Ἀχηνη: Dnn. With λα prefix. (2) 'R. λα, χροῦς: Scap.

Λάχος, lot, portion: λαχάνω, †λαχεύω.

ΛΑΩ, Λάζομαι, †λαβέω, λαμβάνω, &c., †ΛΕΩ, whence Λεῖα, to lay hold of, take: — to take with the eyes, to see, as Ὀμμασιν λαβόν, Soph., 'Capies oculis', Virg. — to take with the mind, wish, (Compare †Ἐλω, Ἐλδομαι): — to take with the palate, to enjoy. — Primitive words, unless from †ἔλω, to take, then †έλδω, λᾶω. Or even from †έλδω, ἐλαῖνω, as in Δε-λατέω, to drive off and take booty. Some refer λᾶω, to see, to ἴγλαω, γλαύσσω, γλήνη.

Λέα, Λεῖα, 'a stone used by weavers as a weight, any weight. R. λᾶς, [Λεός]: Dnn.

Λεῖαινα, a lioness: λᾶων.

Λεῖαινω, Λεῖαίνω, Λεῖδω, to make λείων smooth.

Λεβρίς, a skin or slough: = λεπρίς from λᾶω.

Λέβης, a caldron, boiler, basin, pan, urn. — R. λείβω, to pour libations: into which liquid is poured. Thus Servius explains lebēs 'a vessel into which water falls while we are washing our hands.'

Λέγαι, 'lewd women: akin to Λέχος, [Λέγομαι]: Ldd.

Λεγών, the Lat. legio, from λέγω, λέγω.

Λέγη, hem, edge. — For λήγη, ληγάη, from λήγω, to leave off. So Ἐδνα for Ἡδνα, κεδνός for κηδνός.

Λέγω, 'to gather, collect: gather words, speak: gather ideas, infer, think: gather facts, recollect, affirm: [gather

numbers, compute, calculate:] *Λέγομαι*, to gather myself together so as to be at rest, lie down: 'Dr. Jones.—From *ἴλέω*, (as *Ψέω*, *Ψέγω*), whence *Δεῖα*, allied to *ἰλέω*, *ἰλέομαι*, 'prehending, comprehendo', to take up one after another. Curiously *Λέγω* came to mean in Latin *Lego*, to collect words, to READ. Festus derives *Lectus* (*Λέκτρον*), from 'gathering' leaves to lie on. Here then is another account of *Λέγομαι* above. (2) Ldd. makes *Λέγω* the same as our *lay*, *lecan* Sax., *leggen* Dutch, *laggen* Goth., to place: '1. To lay asleep; 2. to lay in order, arrange, gather, pick out; 3. to reckon among, count; 4. to account, tell.' (3) 'Hebr. *leek*, to collect, summon:' Wr.

*Δεῖα*, *Ληή*, *Ληΐς*, booty: *Ληΐζομαι*, to plunder.—Damm for *ἐλεῖα* from *ἔλω*, to take. Or for *ἐλεῖα* allied to *ἔλδω*, *ἐλαύνω*, *ἔλαται*, to drive; whence *Δε-ηλατέω*, to drive away booty: for *Δε-ηλατέω*. (2) R. *ἴλέω*, *ἴλδω*, to take.

*Δεῖανω*: in *Δεῖανω*.

*Δεῖω*, to pour, pour forth, *ἰδο*, make a *libation*;—trickle, moisten.—Allied to *ἰδο*, to untie, let go free, as Dr. J. defines Pour 'to LET some liquid out of a vessel.' R. *ἴλέω*, *ἰλῶ*, as *στειβῶ*, *ἀμειβῶ*. For *ἴλῶ* compare *Λεῖω*, *Λεῖω*.

*Δεῖμαξ*, *Δεῖμῶν*, where water trickles through, i.e. a moist or low grassy place, meadow;—and like *Κῆπος* and *Hortus* for τὰ αἰδοῖα γυναικεία.—R. *λεῖω*, *λέλειμμα*, *ἴλεμμαξ*. 'So a fountain *λεῖσεται*, when it flows gently.' Hemst.

*Δεῖμαξ*, a shell-less snail: from its slow-flowing or oozing moisture. See just above.

*Δεῖμμα*, a remnant: *λεῖτω*, *λέλειμμα*.

*Δεῖος*, smooth.—Plato notices in his *Cratylus* the slippery smooth nature of the letter Δ, and hence deduces *Δεῖος*, *Διπαρός*, &c. Rather however 'rubbed smooth.' See the obsol. *ἴλέω*, *ἴλῶ*. And *Δισσός*, *Διμήν*, *Δίμνη*. (2) 'Hebr. *lehee*, smoothness:' Wr.

*Δεῖω*, to leave.—Allied through *ἴλέω* to *Δήγω* to cease, and through *ἴλῶ* to *Διάζομαι*, to separate from, remove, and to *ἰλῶ*. So *Δεῖω*, prop. to separate and sever the outside of a tree. (2) Sax. *lafsan*, Icel. *leifsa*, to leave.

*Δεῖριον*, a lily.—R. *λεῖρὸς*, pale.

*Δεῖρὸς*, thin, wan, thin in color, pale.—'R. *λεῖος*:' Mrt. Well, for *λεῖος* is 'rubbed smooth,' (Dnn.) 'rubbed thin.'

*Δεῖτος*, *Δεῖτος*, of or for the *λεῖος* people, common.

*Δεῖχην*, tree-moss, moss-like plant, *lichen*. Also, a *lichen-like* eruption on the skin, scurvy, &c.—Mrt. from *λεῖχω*. Exactly as Persius: 'Quorum imagines *lambunt* *Hederæ* sequaces.' (2) Allied to *Δεῖος*, smooth. 'The surface is sometimes quite smooth: sometimes provided with hairs &c.:' Enc. Brit.

*Δεῖχω* and *Δίξω*, to lick.—From the obsol. *ἴλέω*, (See *Δεῖα*), *ἴλῶ*, *ἰλῶ*, to take up, *λάττω*, to lap up. So *στειχῶ*, *κλιχῶ*, *νχιχῶ*. (2) Our *lick*, *lecken* Dutch, *liccian* Sax. 'Chald. *lechac*:' Mrt. 'Hebr. *lehek*:' Wr.

*Δεῖσανον*, remnant: *λεῖτω*, ψω.

*Δεκάνη*, *Δέκος*, a dish, pot, pan.—Allied to Lat. *lagēna* by Liddell, who notices the Doric *Δακάνη*. So *Δάγνηος* is a bottle; which see. And *Δάκος*, *Ἀδάκος*. (2) The Doric form Mrt. from *λα*, *χαῖνω*, *χανῶ*, to lie open. (3) Perhaps, as *ἐπιποιμα*, *ἐκομαι*, ἡεQUor, aeQUor: ἡπιποι, ἡKKos, eQUus: so *Δέκος* is allied to *λέπτις*, a bark, shell. So *Ποῖος*, *Κοῖος*. And

*Δέκιθος*, pease-soup. Also, the yolk of an egg: as thought by Suidas to be like *shelled* pease or pulse in color.—Perh. *Δέκιθος* is *ἰλέπιθος*, (K and Π as above,) i.e. *shelled* pease. (2) R. *λέκος* above. We say, Pot luck.

*Δέκτρον*, a couch.—R. *λέγομαι*, *λέλεκται*, to lie down. See in *Δεῖω*.

*Δελίημαι*, to strive eagerly: *λελιημένος*, zealous, eager.—'Prob. for *λελλίημαι*, *λελλιημένος*, from *λελλίωμαι*, to long for:' Ldd. 'Adopted by Buttin.:' Dnn.

*Δέμβος*, a skiff. Also 'a ship's cock-boat; and met. a parasite:' Ldd.—R. *λέπω*, as *Τύμβος* from *τόφος*, *Θάμβος* from *θάπω* or *θήπω*. Like *Λεπτός*, it means slender; and has the sense of *λεπτόδομος*, built or constructed lightly; or of *λεπτηκής*, thin at the point.

*Δέμβος*, mucus: allied by Ldd. to *Δέμψη*.

*Δέντιον*, the Lat. *luteum*, from *λίπην*, *λίον*.

*Δέπαδον*, 'a broad leathern thong, fastening the yoke under the neck, and passing between the fore-legs to join the girth,' Ldd.—'From *λεπάω*, deorctico,' Bp. Blomf.: Peeled hide. Formed like 'Αλαπαδόνον.

*Δέπας*, from *λέπω*: a bare rock;—also a limpet, from its clinging to the rock:' Ldd.

*Δεπαστή*, a drinking-cup, shaped like a limpet-shell.—Above.

*Δεπῆς*, scale, rind: *Δεπρά*, *leprosy* or scaly skin.—And *Λεπτός*, peeled, husked;—hence fine, light, thin, slight, refined.—R. *λέπω*, *λέλεκται*.

*Δέπω*, to strip off the skin, husk, pod, rind:—to thresh soundly.—From *ἴλέω*, *ἰλῶ*, to loosen: allied to *Δήγω*, *Δεῖω*, *Διάζομαι*. So *ἴβλέω*, *βλέπιω*. And *δρέπιω*.

*Δεσθιάω*, to imitate the *Lesbians*.

*Λεσπῆς*, the same as *Ἐλεσπῆς*.

*Δέσχη*, as *ἔσχον*, from *λέγω*, *λέλεχα*, for *λέχη*: a resort for talking and gossiping;—talk, conversation, deliberation. (2) Lenn. allies it to *λέχος*. Thus Cubiculum is 'a part of the house in which we both pass the day and sleep the night:' Forcell. (3) 'Chald. *lischan*, lingua:' Mrt. 'Or Hebr. *lischanah*, conclave:' Dahler.

*Δευγδλεος*, 'in sad plight, wretched,—sad, gloomy, dismal, mournful; allied to *luguo*, (*lugubris*):' Ldd. and Dnn. And to Gr. *λύζω*, *λέλυγα*, to sob, *λόγδην*. Compare *πενκάλμιος*.

*Δευκανίη*, Ion. of *Δαυκανία*.

*Δεύκη*, the white poplar; white leprosy.—From *Λευκός*, bright, clear, white.—Damm: 'R. *λύκος*,

the sun'. E as in *λευγάλεος, πικράλιμος*. So allied to *lucis, lucis*. (2) R. *λεῦσσω, ἡλέευκα*, to see: Clear to the view. To this and to *Γλαυκός* Dnn. allies it.

*Λευρός*, smooth, level.—'Ion. for *Λεῖός*.' Dnn. 'From *λεῖος*.' Ldd.

*Λεύς*, Dor. of *Λᾶς*, stone.

*Λεύσσω*, to look or gaze on.—Allied to *Λάω* to see, i.e. to TAKE with the eyes: through *ἡλέω*, whence *Λεῖα*, &c. In form as *πράσσειν*. Mrt. adds *δοσε*, with the eyes. ?

*Λεύω*, to stone.—R. *λεύς*.

*Λέχος*, a bed, &c. *lectus*.—R. *λέγομαι*, act. *λέλεχα*. So *Λέκτρον* from *λέλεκται*.

*Λέχριος*, slanting.—R. *λέγομαι*, to lie down, as *Λέχος*: So Tecta cubantia, in Lucretius, are explained 'which hang sideways.' Damm: 'One who bends himself seems as if he meant to lie on the ground.' Compare Cumbo with *Κύπτω*.

*Λεχῶ*, a woman in *λέχος* child-bed.

†*ΛΕΩ*, Lat. *leo, levi*, †*ΛΙΩ*, whence *Λισσός*, †*ΛΟΩ*, as in *Λόω*, *ΛΤΩ*, Primitive words, prim. to rub, scrape,—scrape off, undo, loosen,—rub away in smoothing or polishing, smooth.—Possibly allied to *Λάω*, to take (off the surface).—Plato deduces the sense of *smooth* from the liquid nature of the letter Λ.

*Λέων, leo, a lion*.—The seizer, from *λάω, λάζομαι, ἡλέω*, whence *Λεῖα*. So *Κρέων*, the ruler.—Or, The seer: from *λάω, ἡλέω, λείσσω*, to see. 'A very sharp-sighted beast, say Bochart and Manetho.' Pkh.

*Λεώς*, the same as *Λαός*.

*Λεώς*, entirely, wholly.—Herm. from *λεῖος*: 'smoothly: much like the vulgarism Slick away.' Ldd.

*Λεωργός*, audacious.—R. *Λεώς*, entirely, *έργω, ἔργα* to do: Who does entirely what he pleases. The use of *Λιουργός* in this sense gives much support to this deriv. (2) R. *λα, ἔργα*.

*Λήγω*, to cause to cease, to give over.—'Obviously another form of *Λέγω*,' says Dnn. i.e. of *Λέγομαι*, to lie down, *Λέχος*, &c. (2) Rather allied to *Λαγαρός, Λεῖπω, Λιάζομαι, Λύω*, through *ἡλάω* or *λέω*, as *ἡμέω, τμήγω*. See †*ΛΕΩ*. (3) Allied to our *lag*.

*Λήδανον*, the gum collected on the leaves of the shrub *ΛΗΔΟΣ*. Some say *lindanum*: Mrs. Loudon denies it.

*Λήδος, Ἀρδῶριον, Ἀρδῶριον, Ἀρδῶριον*, a light thin summer dress.—Damm from *λεῖος, ἡλῶς*, smooth. So *Ρεῖα, ῥηῖδιος*. See the end of *Als* 2.

*Λήθη*, forgetfulness, from *λήθω*, to escape the notice of (myself):—in *ἡΛαθέω*.

*Ληίζομαι*, to plunder.—R. *λέω, ληῖς, ληῖς*, booty.

*Λήϊον*, a corn-field, corn standing on the land, or a field with its crop. Also Doric *Λαῖον*, which means besides a *sickle*, and so seems allied to *Λεῖα*, plunder: The sense of corn-field and corn agrees well with the senses of 'Ληῖς, for *Λεῖα*, booty in general, slaves, cattle, acquisition, property.' (Dnn.)

*Λήϊτρον*, a town-hall.—R. *λεώς*, people: *Λεῖτρον*.

*Ληκίω*: in *λακείω*.

*Ληκίω*, = *λακείω*.

*Ληκυθίζω*, to anoint with salves or cosmetics kept in a *Λήκυθος*.

*Λήκυθος*, oil-bottle, flask, bottle;—big-sounding words, as *Ampullæ*.—Allied to *Λέκος, Λεκάνη*, pot, pan.

*Λήμμα*, wish, will, disposition:—high-mindedness.—R. *ἡλῶ, λῶ, ἡλέμμαι*, to wish.

*Λήμη*, blearedness, sore-eyes.—I.e. an affection of the sight, from *λάω, λέλημαι*, to see. So Frenzy from *φρενός*: Nervousness, where the Nerves are affected: *Βουβών*, both the groin and an affection of it: *Valetudo*, bad health. (2) 'The forms *Γλήμη, Γλάμη*, are quoted: Lat. *gramia*.' Ldd. *Γλήμη* is the eye, *ἡλῶ, ἡλῶ, ἡλῶ*, to see.

*Λήμμαι*, anything received or taken, &c. R. *λαμῶ, ἡλῶ, ἡλῶ, λέλημαι*. Also, an assumption, taking for granted, a *lemma* spec. in Mathematical books.

*Λημνίσκος*, woollen fillet, ribbon.—As *ὀμβρῖμος, πῖμ-πλημι*, for *ληνίσκος* from *λήνος*.

*Ληναῖος*, Bacchus.—R. *ληνός*, the wine-press.

*Λήνος*, D. *λῆνος, lana*, wool.—The Etymol. M.: '*Λεαίνω, λεαίνω*, to make soft, *λεανός, λήνος*'. So *Ψήνος*. (2) 'Arab. *lan*, to be soft.' Mrt.

*Λήνός*, D. *λῆνός*, 'like *Lacus*, anything shaped like a tub, trough, kneading-trough, wine-fat, socket for the mast, coffin.' Ldd.—'R. *ἡλῶ, λαμβάνω*, to contain.' Dnn. As *Ψάω, Ψήνος*. (2) '*Λήνός*, the vat, where the grapes are trodden: perh. from *λεαίνω*, to bruise.' Schrev.

*Λήξις*, cessation: *λήγω, ξω*. And the casting of lots: *ἡλῶ, ξω, λαγχάνω*.

*Λήρος*, silly trifling talk, pompous nonsense.—Mrt. from *λα, ῥέω*, to speak. Or *λα, ῥέω*. (2) Better, as contr. from *λακέρω*, talking: *ἡλαέρω, λήρος*.

*Λήρος*, 'a golden ornament in the female head-dress.' Dnn.—Perh. from *λήρος*, trifling, frivolous nonsense: Above. Note our sense of Trifle at the table.

*Ληροσύνη, Λήστις*, forgetfulness, *λήθη*.—R. *ἡλῶ, λαμβάνω, λέλημαι, λανθάνω*.

*Ληστής, Ληιστής*, a robber.—R. *ληίζομαι, λελήσται*. *Λητῶν*, a temple of *ΛΗΤΩ, Λατῶνα*.

*Λι-*, for *Λίω*.

*Λιάζομαι*. The prim. meaning of *ἡλῶ, ἡλῶ*, says Heyne, is to *loosen*, disjoin: *Λιάζομαι*, to move myself from a place, to go or come. Hence, '*Α-Λιαστός*, very much moved, disturbed.—*ἡλῶ, ἡλῶ, ἡλῶ*, to *loosen*, allied through *ἡλῶ* and *ἡλῶ* to *Λύω, Λεῖπω, Λεῖω*. See *Λισσός, Λίγδος*, &c.

*Λίαν*, very.—Prop. vehemently, allied to *λε-λημμένος* 'vehement', (Dnn.) Like '*Αγαν, Πέραν*.'

*Λιαρός* = *χλιαρός*.

*Λίσανος*, the frankincense-tree.—Dnn. from *λεῖω, λείω*, to drop, shed. 'It is well-known that the ancients used frankincense in their libations and sacrifices.' Lenn. (2) Bp. Butler: 'The best frankincense being

white, Arab. *liban*, *libanos* became the Greek for it, and *olibanum* among the modern merchants.

*Λιβάς*, a dropping, trickling.—R. *λείβω*, *λιβῶ*.

*Λίβος*, the Lat. *libum*.

*Λιβρός*, dripping, wet;—hence, looking dreary, gloomy.

—R. *Λιβάς*.

*Λιβυρίς*, a *Liburnian* ship.

*Λίγω*, for *Λίγγω*, as 'Ὀκτώ for 'Ὀκτώ.

*Λίγγω*, to twang. 'We Romans,' says Quintilian, 'are not permitted to make words like the sound: who would tolerate our forming anything similar to that deservedly-celebrated expression of Homer, *Λίγξε βιός*, The bow twanged?' (2) Dnn. from *λίγος*.

*Λίγηρ*, superficially; prop. just licking or grazing.

—R. *λείχω* or *λίξω*, *λέλεικται* or *λέλικται*.

*Λίγδος*, a mortar. *Λιγίζω* shows a verb *†λίγω* = *λόω*, to loosen, whence as *†μίγω*, so *†λίγω*, and *Λίγδος* as *Μίγδος*. 'Perh. from *λειώ*, tero' Mrt. See *Λίσσος*.—Also, a crucible for melting metals, from the same sense of loosening and dissolving.

*Λίγνός*, soot, smut, smoke, a smoky fire.—'A smoky blaze,' says Wr. Whence from *λίξω* or *λείχω*, as we say a *Lambent* flame: 'playing about,' (Dr. J.). The flame, says Horace, '*properabat lambere tectum*'. (2) *Dissolved* coal, from the same root as *Λίγδος*.

*ΛΙΓΥΡΙΟΝ*, the *figure* stone. 'A sort of amber which the alders are said to throw out at the Po which flows from a spring on the boundaries of the *Ligures* Vagienni' Steph. (2) See Ldd. below in *Λυγυκοῦριον*.—(Very rare.)

*Λίγυς*, *Λιγυρός*, shrill, high-sounding, full-sounding, clear.—R. *λίγγω*: Mrt. (2) 'Some from *λίξω*, to lick, graze, which, however, occurs only in the later writers' Dnn.

*Λίξω*, *ξω*, 'the same sense as *λείχω*, *ξω*; both kindred forms' Dnn.

*Λίθος*, a stone;—blocks of stone used for rostra.—Allied to *Λισσός*, smooth: *Λειῶ*, to smoothe: *†λίω*, *†έλιθην*. A smooth pebble on the shore. 'He chose him five smooth stones *λίθους* *λείους* out of the brook:' 1 Sam. 17. See also *Λίμνη*, *Λίμην*.

*Λίμκος*, *Λίμκον*, a wicker fan for throwing corn against the wind to winnow it.—Allied to *Λίγηρ* 'superficially,' through *λέλεικμαι*, (as *Λίκτης* from *λέλικται* is one that 'licks,')—the process being superficial, dispersing the lighter particles, but retaining the substance.

*Λίμκον*, also 'a fan-shaped basket, and a cradle prob. of wicker-work' Ldd. Above.

*Λικριφίς*, obliquely.—Allied to *Λέχριος*. For *λεκριφίς*: ending as *ἀμφίξ*. I, as *τῆγγω*, tingo: sEmi-caput, sEmi-caput, sEnciput, sInciput. (2) Dnn. notes Lat. *liquius*, ob-*liquus*: and refers *Λικριφίς* and these last to *λίξω*.

*Λιλαίομαι*, to desire.—R. *λέω*, to wish, *†λιλάω*, as *Μιμήσκω*.

*Λίμκος*, a late word for *Λίγνος*. Allied to *λίξω*, *λείχω*, through a form *†λίπνω*.

*Λίμνη*, *ένος*, a harbor, and *Λίμνη*, a lake or pool, are both allied to *Λειώ*, to make smooth. *Λίμνη*, says Valck., is where the waves of the sea are smoothed and quiet. And *Λίμνη* i.e. *λειουμένη* or *†λελειμένη* is water smooth and quiet. From a form *†λίω*, whence *Λισσός*, smooth. See *†ΛΕΩ*. (2) Some deduce *Λίμνη* from *λείβω*, *λελειμμένη*, to pour forth water, as Stagnum, says Ldd., from *στάω*.

*Λίμνη*: in *Λίμην*.

*Λίμδος*, hunger, famine.—The old form is said to be *λειμός*, which from *λείπω*, *λέλειμμαι*, deficiō: Deficiency or defect of food. The Latins say *Fame defectus*. (2) R. *λίπτομαι*, *λέλιμμαι*, to long for (food).

*Λιμπάνω*: form of *λείπω*, *λεπῶ*, as *λαμβάνω*.

*Λιμευτής*, a hunter using nets.—From

*Λίνον*, *linum*, the plant producing flax; hence anything made of flax, angler's *line*, thread, cord, *linen*, *linen* cloth, sail, net, string of a lyre.—'The Etym. M. from *λείων*, smooth: and perhaps truly' Schneid. So Mrt. from *λείων*. Flax, says Dr. J., is 'the fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.'

*Λίνος*, the song of *Linus*, son of Apollo.

*Λίπαρής*, 'persisting, persevering in;—earnest in begging or praying;—*Λίπαρῶς* *έχειν*, to be in earnest, long earnestly. Prob. allied to *Λίπτομαι*, *Λίσσομαι*, am eager for, long for.' Ldd. Far better than Schneider and Passow, who ally it to *Λίπαρός*: 'From the viscosity of unctuous substances.' The quantity opposes.

*Λισαρός*, oily, shining, sleek, fat, plentiful.—R. *λίπος*.

*Λισερής*, 'desolate, outcast: for *λιπο-φερής*, from *λείπω*, *φερή*.' Ldd. So *Λισερένω*. (2) 'R. *λείπτομαι*, to be deficient; *έρανος*, benevolence, aims: 'Grove. (3) R. *λίω*, *έτρα*: Fugitive from the ground or land.

*Λίπος*, *Λίτρας*, grease, fat, lard, oil.—'Αλλείφω and *Λείβω*, *λίβο*, are prob. akin.' Ldd. And *Λείος*, smooth, and *Λισσός*, smooth, and *Λίμνη*, *Λίμην*, prop. a smooth lake, a smooth harbor.

*Λίπτομαι*, to be eager for: the same as *Λίσσομαι*, *Λίστομαι*, to supplicate.

*Λιρός*, bold, impudent.—Mrt. for *λι-ορός*, from *λίαν* *ορώ*: Looking too much at. So Melietius explains it '*έν-ορών* *ά-τενές*' (intently). See *Λαιδρός*, and the contrast in *Λιδός*. (2) R. *λίαν*, or *λι-*, only: for *†λιρός*. See *Μαλερός*. (Rare.)

*ΛΙΞ*, a lion.—Some say, for *λέων*: but how? Better Bochart, &c. from Chald. *lés*.

*Λίς* for *Λισσός*, smooth. And to this is allied the Homeric dat. *λίρι* and plur. *λίτρα*, 'plain smooth linen cloth or stuffs,' Ldd.: 'fine linen, prop. a smooth tissue,' Dnn.

*Λίσσος*, spade, mattock.—'Strictly, a tool for leveling, from *Λισσός*. Akin to *λίγο*, *όνις*: and to *Λίστρον*.' Ldd.

*Λίσσων*, 'dice cut in the middle and [as in *Λίσσων*,] worn by use, Rahnk. They were in pairs, and fitted each other exactly by the indentation; and, on friends separating, one was kept by each to prove afterwards

the reality of the bond. But rather, as made level at first, than worn by use.—From

Δίσπος, Δίσφος, smooth, polished, worn fine or thin: like Λιστός.

Λισσανός, as ὦ Λισσάνιε, O bone! I.e. O my fine fellow! Λισσός signifying smooth, and Λίσσος smooth, fine.

Λίσσομαι, to ask, beseech.—Mrt. for Δίττομαι through Λάω, to wish, and ῥάττω as Νίττω. (2) Ἀς Ἐκεῖνος, Κεῖνος, and Ἰκτιδέη, Κριδέη, so for ἐλίσσομαι, to roll myself (before a person) 'Adolutor, in the manner of one supplicating or adoring: Livy, Omnium genibus se advoluens. Velleius, Genibus ejus advolutus est. Curtius, Advoluta est pedibus ejus. Propertius, Bacche tuis advoluimur aris': Forcell. (3) Schneid. from λι- for λίσω, vehemently.?

Λιστός, smooth.—All compare Λεῖος: i.e. from obs. ῥάω, λείσσαι, to make smooth. See Λιμήν, Λίμνη.

Λίσσωμα of the hair, i.e. the crown from which the hair sets different ways.—R. λιστός, smooth, bare: The bare part.

Λίστρον, tool for levelling or scraping, shovel, hoe.—Allied to Λιστός, and Λίστρος, λίστρο, ὄνις.

Λίστα: in Δίς.

Λίσταργος, hastening; Λισταρίζω; and Ἄπο-Λισταρίζω, 'to slip off. Perhaps from λι-, and ἀργός: Ldd. But the T?—Since the Anthol. P. 6 332 has Λίστα short, so Λίσταργος from ῥάττος = λίστος, prop. 'smooth,' and ἀργός. As To slip off, is from Σαλ. 'slipe, slippery; and To slide away, is prop. to pass along smoothly; (Todd.) And To glide, is to move swiftly and smoothly along, (Id.)

Λίττομαι, = λίσσομαι. So Λιτή prayer, Λιτανεία, &c. Λιττός, plain, simple: properly 'smooth, even, as Λεῖος, Λιστός: Ldd. 'As Λίττομαι is a form for Λίσσομαι: Dnn.

Λιτουργός, a wicked doer.—This is strictly to be compared with the observ. of Liddell on Λέως, and with Λεωργός: noting also Λίσταργος above.

Λίτρα, a pound weight.—Perh. from Λιττός, small, slender, as denoting a smaller kind of weight: Pkh. Thus Salmas. observes of Λίτρον, that 'it was said of minute silver money, not of heavy copper money.'

Λίτρον: for Νίτρον.

Λιφερνέω, = λιπερνέω.

Λίχανος, licking: λείχω. 'O λίχανος, the forefinger with which dishes are tasted. Λιχάνη χορδή, the chord struck with the forefinger.

Λιχμάζω, to lick.—R. λείχω.

Λίχνος, dainty so as to lick his fingers or dishes, lickish, greedy;—greedy after, curious, eager.—R. λείχω.

Λήψ, the S. W. wind.—R. λείψω, ψω: 'because it brought wet: Ldd. 'Leuco-notus Libs', Auson.: 'notus' being from νωτός, moisture.

Λήψ, the same as Λεῖδς. Also a cliff, i.e. from which water flows. Or short for Λιγύληψ.—And a longing, from λιπύω, ψω.

Λοῦδς, skin, hull, pod.—R. Λέπω, λέλωπα, λοιπός. Any fleshy protuberant part like a pod: as a lobe of the lungs or ears. Λοῦδς, kidney-beans, as eaten pod and all.

Λογάδες, the eyes: i.e. the speakers.—R. Λέγω, λέλογα.

Λογάς, picked, chosen:—unhewn, said of stones, 'taken just as they were picked: Ldd.

Λογγάδια, stones with holes in them through which cables were passed to moor vessels.—From λογγάω = λαγγάω, to slacken, and so rest. Allied to Λαγάρδς.

Λογείον, a pulpit, &c.—R. Λέγω: Place for speaking. Λογίζομαι, to reckon, judge.—See Λόγος 2.

Λόγιμος, of good account, well judged or thought of.—Above.

Λόγιον, oracular answer.—From

Λόγος, word said, report, fable, as this from Fari.—R. Λέγω, λέλογα.

Λόγος, counting, i.e. collecting numbers; here Λέγω is lego, colligo:—(and as αἰέγω, to select,) judgment, reasoning, as in logic: proportion, as in homo-logous sides.

Λόγχη, a spear-head:—spear, lance.—For λόχη, (as λαγχανών), from λείχω, λέλοιχα, to lick, says Dr. Jones, as thinking that it prim. and properly meant the tip of the tongue. Compare Γλώσσα with Γλωχίν. O, as στείχω, στόχος. (2) The words Λογός, Λοιμός, Λαϊδορέω, show an obsol. word ῥάω, to be injurious. (See Λογός.) Then from ῥάλοκα may be ῥάλοχη, λόγχη: the head of the spear being the injurious part. (3) Ormat. from λαγχανών, λέλογχα: 'As allotting the life or death of the soldier.' Too figuratively. (4) Some ally it to Lat. longa: As meaning the whole spear.

Λόγχη, a lot: λαγχανών, λέλογχα.

Λοέω, Λόω, Λούω, to wash.—Allied to Λύω, to loose the dirt: As Homer uses Λύματα for filth washed off: Pkh. 'Akin to Λύμα, Λύω: from it Lat. di-luo, e-luo: Dnn.

Λοιδή, libation: λείβω, λέλοιδα.

Λογός, destruction, ruin.—If any one attends to the analogy, he will see that Λογός and Λοιμός have a common origin: from the prim. ῥάω, ῥάλειω, ῥάλω, to destroy: Hemsterh. This ῥάλοιω or ῥάλω is allied to Λύω, to loose, as is seen in Λοέω. (2) 'Akin to Λυγρός: Dnn.?

Λοιδορέω, to hurt a character, defame, revile.—As Blaspheme is from βλασ-φημῶ = βλαψ-φημῶ, to injure the character, so Λοιδορέω is allied to ΛΟΓΓός, ruin, as Blomf. truly allies it.

Λοιμός, plague, pestilence.—Allied to Λογός. (2) 'Hebr. leem, to eat: Wr.

Λοιπός, left, remaining.—R. λείπω, λέλοιπα.

Λοίσθος, the last.—Ldd. thinks from λοιπός, λοιπός, ῥάλοιστος. (2) As Λογός, Λοιμός, Λοιδορέω.—from the obs. ῥάλοιω, ῥάλοισθην: Hurt, disabled, lagging, as in an army, or as in a race, as in Virg. Æn. 327, &c. Thus Blomf. derives it.



**Λόκη**, a cloak, and **Λόκη**.—Prob. *Æol.* for **λόπη**, as in **λέκιθος**, from **λέπω**. **Λότος** is a hide. (Only in an Epigram.)

**Λοξίας**, Apollo.—*R.* **λοξός**: From the oblique course of the Sun through the Zodiac, or its oblique rays. Some from the tortuous answers of his oracle. (2) *Ldd.* from **λέγω**, **λέξω**, as the interpreter of Jupiter.

**Λοξός**, oblique, distorted.—Allied to **Λέχριος**, (which see,) through **λέγομαι**, **λέλεχα**, **λέλεξαι**. (2) 'Hebr. *lez*, to turn aside: ' *Wr.*

**Λοξώ**, Diana, sister of **Λοξίας**.

**Λοπός**, a flat dish or plate: i. e. 'λεπτή thin as **λοπός** bark: ' *Steph.*—Also, a coffin: I suppose one of flat thin boards. We say *The shell of a coffin*. From **λοπός**, rind, peel, shell, bark, husk;—hide, leather.—*R.* **λέπω**, **λέλωπα**, to peel, &c.

**Λορδός**, bent forwards or inwards.—As **Κυρτός** is allied ultimately to **Κίω**, and **Μαργός** to **†Μάω**, and **Λαργός** to **†Λάω**, so **Λορδός** from the obsol. word **†Λόω**, and **†λω**, to hurt, as seen in **Λοργός**, **Λομμός**, **Λοιδορέω**. Generally, injured. (2) 'Lord,' says Todd, 'is a ludicrous title given by the vulgar to a hump-backed person.'

**Λούω**: in **Λούω**. **Λουτρόν**, a bath.

**Λοφίς**, for **†λεππίς**, a torch made of the **λοπός** bark of the vine.

**Λόφος**, the neck,—ridge of a hill, as **Δειρά**;—crest of a helmet,—tuft on birds' heads.—'As **Δείρη** from **δέρω**, so **Λόφος**, **Λόπος**, from **λέπω**: ' *Dnn.* See altogether in **Δέρη**. (2) Our *loft*.

**Λόχος**, appertaining to child-birth. Allied to **Λέχος**, a bed.. So **Λοχεύω**, to bring forth;—attend in child-birth.

**Λόχη**, a thicket, bush, 'from **λόχος**, as serving for the lair of wild-beasts,' *Ldd.*: i. e. allied to **Λέχος**, a bed. Or **λόχος** is a place of *lying* in ambush.

**Λόχος**, ambush, lying in wait, from **λέγομαι**, **λέλοχα**, to lie, **λέχος**, a bed. The men in ambush;—any regular armed band,—body or company.

**Λύα**, **Λύη**, a dissolving,—hence faction, riot.—*R.* **λύω**.

**Λυαίος**, **Lyseus**, Bacchus.—*R.* **λύω**: Deliverer from care.

**Λύγδην**, (as **Μίγδην**.) with sobs; **Λυγμός**, a sob; **Λύγξ**, violent sobbing, hiccup.—*R.* **λύζω**, **λέλυγμαι**, &c.

**Λύγδος**, a dazzling white stone, white marble.—Allied to **Λύκη**, and **Λυα**, **λυαία**, **Lucidus**. 'R. **λευκός**, white: ' *Greg.* We have **Λύγδην**, ἡ λευκή, the WHITE poplar, in Hesych.

**Λύγη**, gloom, darkness.—Allied to **Λυγρός**, doleful, melancholy, sad, from **λύζω**, **λέλυγα**, to sob. (2) *Dnn.* allies **Λύγη** (**Λύξ**.) and **Νύξ**, 'N and Λ being freq. interchanged.' So **Νύκτρον** and **Λύκτρον**.

**Λυγίζω**, 'to bend, twist. From **ΛΥΓΩΞ**, a willow-twig: ' *Dnn.* **Λύγος** was also the willow-like tree, the agnus-castus used for wreaths. *Perh.* from **λύω**, as being loose and flexible.

**Λυγκοῦριον**, **Λεγκοῦριον**, **Λεγγοῦριον**, 'a kind of gem, reddish amber, or as others the hyacinth. Some from

**λυγρός οὐρά** [urine], from the vulgar belief that it was *lygroses* water petrified: ' *Ldd.*, who identifies it with **Λυγρόν**, the *lygros* stone.

**Λύγξ**: in **Λύγδην**.

**Λύγος**: in **Λυγίζω**.

**Λυγρός**, sad, gloomy, dismal, as *lugubris*:—*R.* **λύζω**, **λέλυγα** or **ἐλύγον**. Also, causing gloom and wretchedness, baneful, hurtful, as **Λευγαλέος**.

**Λυδίος**, to imitate the *Lydians*.

**Λύζω**, to sob:—to hiccup.—*R.* **λύω**, as **Μάω**, **Μύζω**: To have the voice loosed and broken into sobs, much as **Κλαίω** from **Κλάω**, and **Ψήξαι** as is stated in **Κλαίω**. We say, To be *dis-solved* in tears. (2) *Lennepe* says, 'Undoubtedly from the sound.' (3) *R.* **ὀλοῦζω**.

**Λύθρον**, *lutum*, filth, defilement;—gore: also as **Λύμα**, filth, dirt, 'removed by washing; prob. from **λούω**, **λυο** (*diluo*): ' *Ldd.* and *Dnn.* Or **λύω**, **ἐλύθην**, to loose, do away with.

**Λυκάεας**, **αυτός**, a year.—*R.* **λύκη**, **βας**: The periodic course of the Sun.

**Λυκαία**, *ων*, festival of *Lycean* Jupiter, called from Mount *Lyceus* in Arcadia.

**Λύκειον**, the *Lyceum*, gymnasium at Athens, named after the neighbouring temple of

**Λύκειος**, Apollo, 'as the killer of **λύκοι**, wolves; or as the *Lycean* god; or from **λύκη**, the light. *Aeschylus*: **Λύκει**: *κυαξ*, **Λύκειος** *γενού*, *Lycean* lord, be a very wolf to the enemy: ' *Ldd.*

**Λύκη**, *lux*, *lucis*, light.—'As *λευκή*, white: ' *Schrev.* (2) 'The sun is called **λύκος** from **λύω**, **λέλυκα**, to loosen, unbind, open: ' *Lennepe*. It is a *lycaos*: ' *Soluit* crassitiem aëris,' says *Mrt.* (3) *Sansk.* *loch*, to shine.

**Λύκειον**, 'a *Lycean* kind of thorn;—a liquor from it as a medicine: ' *Ldd.* and *Dnn.*

**Λυκόποδες**, tyrants' body-guards, 'perh. because they wore wolf-skin boots: ' *Ldd.*—*R.* **λύκος**, *podes*.

**Λύκος**, *Æol.* **†λύπος**, *lypus*, a wolf;—spikes on horses' bits jagged like a wolf's teeth, *Lat.* *lypata*; 'a hook or knocker on a door;—hook of a well-rope;—nickname of *Κίναδοι*: ' *Ldd.*—'From **λεύσσω** [**λέλυκα**], to gaze upon, or from **λύκη**, light: ' *Ewing*. *Pliny* says that a wolf's eyes *Splendere et lucem jaculari*.—*Wr.* from **λευκός**. 'From its white color, whence *Theoc.* calls it *πολιδὸν λύκον*: ' *Scheid.*

**Λυκόφως**, twilight.—'R. **λύκος**: Wolf-light, when the wolf prowls, like Owl-light, Bat-light: ' *Ldd.* (2) For **λυγρόφως**, *R.* **λύγη** darkness, **φώς** light.

**Λύμα**, *lutum*, filth, as in **Λύθρον**:—moral defilement, disgrace:—also as

**Λύμη**, ruin, destruction, allied to **Λοιμός**, and *Lat.* *lues*. *Hemst.* says 'as *λύουσα* (dissolving), destroying.' Also, injury done to another by outrage and insult. Defilement, as **Λύμα**.

**Λύπη**, pain, grief.—*R.* **λύω**, *solvo*. *Plato* calls it the *διδ-λυσις* of the body, and *Cicero* the '*Solutio* totius hominis.' 'My limbs *λύεται λύπη*, ' *Eurip.*

**Λυπρός**, painful.—Above.

Λύρα, *lyra*, a *lyre* or harp. — R. λών, as Αἶω, Αἶρᾶ. That is, *λυαῖος*, 'delivering from care,' (Dnn.) as Bacchus was called for that reason. In 1 Sam. 16. 23 David took a harp and played, and Saul was 'refreshed.' — Mythology derived it from the same λών, the honor of the invention being given over by Mercury to Apollo as a λύτρον compensation for stealing his cows. See Hor. Od. 1. 10. 6.

Λυσι-φῶδης, (λοιδῶδης,) 'one who played women's characters in male attire: from *Lysis* who wrote songs for such.' Ldd.

Λύσσα, frenzy, madness. — R. λών, λύσω: Solutio, dissolutio animi, lit. *loosening* of the mind, as Δύκη of the body and mind. (2) R. ἄλυν, ἄλυνω, am frantic.

Λύται, *Lyta*, law-students ready to be examined and λύνει solve questions. So

Λύτης, a deliverer; Λύτρον, ransom paid for deliverance. — R. λών.

Λύχνος, a flambeau, *lychnus*. — R. λύκη, light.

Λύω, to loose, loosen, release, dissolve: — to pay a debt, *lyo*, as *Solvo* is used. Also, to pay cost, to be worth while, to be of use or profit: so Λύει τέλη, it pays toll, it pays one, it profits. — See in †ΑΕΩ.

Λῶ, I wish, for Ἄδω.

Λῶβη, outrage, ill-treatment, maiming. — From the ob-

sol. †λῶω, λῶω, to injure, as in Λοργῶς, Λομῶς, Λοιδωρῶ. Comp. κλωΒΟΞ, κολοΒΟΞ. (2) 'Chald. *laab*, to mock:' Mrt.

Λογάνιον, dewlap hanging from the neck of oxen. — Perh. from λέγομαι, λέλογα, to lie down: Recumbent on the ground. Our word says it *laps* the dew. 'Their heads are hung With ears that sweep away the morning dew, . . . Dew-lapp'd:' Shakspeare. (Only in Lucian.)

Λῶτον, Λῶτον, more to be desired, better. — R. λῶ, to wish. As Optimus is Optatissimus.

Λῶμα, a hem, fringe. — R. λῶω, λῶμα, as Κλῶω, Κλῶμαξ: Which you lay hold of by. Or which takes up and holds the vest, 'to keep the threads from spreading.' (Dr. J.)

ΛΟΞ, a Macedonian month. — Q. ? (Very rare.)

Λόπη, a skin, husk, shell, like Λοπός: — hence a covering, mantle, robe.

ΛΩΠΟΝ, the Latin *lorum*.

Λῶτος, a pipe made of the ΛΩΤΟΞ *lotus* plant, which Athenæus makes an *Egyptian* word.

Λωφῶω, to take rest, or cause to do so: 'prop. of oxen, when their yokes are taken from their λόφος necks:' Steph.

## M.

Μᾶ, mother, for Μᾶτερ.

Μᾶ, 'by,' in oaths, as Μὰ Δί', By Jove. — 'Μὰ and Μὰν,' says Liddell, 'are near akin.' And Μὰν is a form of Μῆν, verily. So that Μὰ Δί' is properly 'Verily (by) Jove.' So Μῆν and Νῆν, Ξφιν and Ξφι. So our ΑΝ becomes Α before a consonant. (2) Dnn. makes it 'Α particle of *denial* formed from μῆ.' (3) 'Chald. *ma*, certè:' Mrt.

ΜΑΓΑΔΙΞ, a harp with 20 strings: — also a Lydian flute. And ΜΑΓΑΞ, ἄδος, the bridge of a lute, 'whence,' says Steph., 'is Μάγadis.' But these seem foreign words.

Μάγανον, 'a means of deception, a charm or drug; — [any clever machine, as a hunting-net,] a machine for throwing missive weapons, — the axis of a ball in a spinning wheel, by which a powerful effect is produced. Most prob. from μάγος, a magician.' Dnn. So Mrt. Also, a bolt, which may be from μάσσω, μαγῶ, whence ἐν-μάσσω in Nicander, 'he pushed or forced in.'

Μαγδαλιά, a crumb used for wiping the hands at table. — R. μάσσω, μέμακται, μάγην.

Μαγεία, the theology of the *Magians*: — the *magic* art. — R. μάγος.

Μάγειρος, 'a cook: from μάσσω, [μαγῶ,] for [kneading flour and] baking bread was the chief business of the ancient cook: — a butcher, for in early times the cook was butcher also:' Ldd.

Μαγίς, a kneading-trough; — cake kneaded. — R. μάσσω, μαγῶ.

Μάγνης, a *Magnesian*: — a *magnet*, 'first found near the city of *Magnesia*.' Dnn.

ΜΑΓΟΣ, a Persian priest and philosopher: — a magician. — Thought by all a *Persian* word. 'They write it *magus*ch:' Mrt.

Μαδῶω, Μυδῶω, *madeo*, to be moist, and putrid through moisture; — to fall off or melt away; — lose the hair. — The peculiarity here (as in *μασθαξ*, *μυτσαξ*,) is that both *μαδῶω* and *μυδῶω* are found. Which is the original? *Μυδῶος* is damp, and Lennep refers it to *M* prefix (as in many words,) and *δῶος* water. See in *Μαυλισσῆς*, *Μερπῆς*, &c. (2) 'Hebr. *met*, to be dissolved:' Wr. (3) Allied to our *mud*, *mod* Su. Goth., *moder* Germ.

Μαδῶω, to pull out the hair: i.e. make it fall off. — Above.

Μᾶζα, Μᾶζα, a cake of barley-meal. — 'R. †μάζω or μάσσω, to knead: *farina subacta*:' Hemsterh. (2) 'Hebr. *mesez*, to press:' Wr. 'Hebr. *mazzah*, a fermented mass:' Dahle.

Μᾶζος, the teat, dug: — a wet-nurse. — 'Akin to μάσσω, *μασδομαι*:' Dnn. (2) 'R. μάω, to seek for ardently. The Etym. M. well explains it τὸ τοῖς βρέφει ζητούμενον:' Valck. (3) R. μᾶ, mother. (4) 'Hebr. *mesez*, to squeeze:' Wr.

ΜΑΘΑΛΛΙΔΕΣ, cups or measures :—occurring only in Athen. 487.—Q.?

†Μαθέω, *Μανθάνω*, to learn.—'R. μάω, [ἐμύθην,] to seek, or desire to know.' Dnn.

Μαῖα, like Μᾶ, μα, mother, nurse, midwife, grandmother :—title of respect. (2) Some from μάω, to be eager, anxious.

Μαίανδρος, 'a winding way. From a river in Asia, the *Meander*, remarkably winding, Il. 2. 169.:' Dnn.

Μαυμάκτης, Jupiter 'the Boisterous, in whose honor the *Momacteria* were kept at Athens in the first winter month.' Ldd. From *μαίμαξ*, violent, *μαυμάσσω*, = *μαίμωω*.

Μαυμάω, to rage :—violently long for.—Redupl. of †μάω, *ψαυμάω*.

Μαίω, to drive to fury, make mad.—R. μάω, as †βῶω, *βαίω*.

Μαίωμαι, like †μάω, to seek after.

Μαίρα, the dog-star, 'strictly, the Sparkler, from (†μαίρω,) *μαρμαίρω*,' Ldd.

ΜΑΙΣΩΝ, a native cook at Athens, opposed to a foreign one :—and 'the comic mask of a cook, sailor,' &c. : Ldd.—Q. ? (Very rare.)

Μαυσιωτὶ, in the Scythian fashion.—From the people adjacent to the *Lacus Mæotis*.

Μάκαρ, blessed, happy.—Formed like *Μακρός*, which see : and meaning 'Advanced' or 'got on' well, as in *εὖ βεβηκώς, ἦκων δυνάμειος*, &c. : Getting on in the world. (2) Aristotle from *χαίρω, χαρά* : then MA for μάλα. See on *Μαυσιωτῆς*. (3) 'Chald. *mejakkar*, precious, honored.' Mrt.

Μακασίτης, of blessed memory.—Above.

Μάκελλα, *Μακέλη*, a mattock, spade.—'From *κέλλω*, *cello*, to drive : if with two prongs, δι-ΚΕΛΛΑ : ' Ldd. The MA-Portus derives from MIA, one. For *μυδ-κελλα*, opposed to δι- i.e. δις in δι-κελλα.

ΜΑΚΕΛΑΟΝ, 'the shambles : the Lat. *macellum* Grecised.' Schrev.

Μακιστήρ, long and tedious. And *Μάκιστος*, very long, from *Μάκος*, length, allied to *Μακρός*.

Μακκοῶω, am silly.—'Said to be from *Macco*, a stupid woman. Cf. *maccos* foolish in *Apuleius*.' Ldd. So 'Ακκίζωμαι from one *Αcco*.—Or M as in *Μέριμ*.

Μακρός, *Μακεδνός*, long, large.—If we compare *Μάκαρ* and *Μέγας*, we may be led to refer *Μακρός* to †μάω, †μέμακα, (as in *Αὐτό-ματος* like *Αὐτό-μολος*,) to move on, go on : Advanced, got on, grown long or large, as in the expressions *προ-βαίη μείζον*, *εὖ ἦκω τοῦ βίου*, &c. See †ΜΑΩ.

Μάκτρα, kneading-trough ;—hence bathing-tub.—R. μάσσω, *μέμακται*.

Μακῶν, moaning : *μηκάομαι*.

Μάλα, very, much.—For *Μεγάλα*, greatly, as *Sivultis Sultis*, *Volis Via*, *Renideo Rideo*, *Funeralis Feralis*. (2) R. μάω, to be vehement. (3) 'Hebr. *mela*, to fill : ' Wr.

Μαλακός, soft, mild : from *μαλάσσω*. As *Φιλάσσω*,

*Φυλακή*. (2) Dnn. makes *Μαλακός*, *Μλάκς*, *Μλάξ*, the same as *Βλάξ* : thence *Μαλάσσω*. But the first A in *Μαλακός* ? (3) 'R. *μαλός* or *μαλλός*, wool.' Hemsterh.

*Μαλάσσω*, to soften.—As *ἄλλασσῶ*. R. μάλα, much : To do or work a thing much, work it well. Thus *Δεψέω* is 'to soften by working in the hands,' (Dnn.). Compare Ldd. below in *Μαλερός*. (2) See *Μαλακός*.

Μαλάχη, the mallow.—R. *μαλάσσω*, *μεμύλαχα*. From its softening the bowels, as Ewing 'from its emollient properties.'—'From its soft downy leaves,' Ldd.

Μαλερός, 'from μάλα : vehement, fierce, furious, devouring, fiery, glowing.' Ldd. (2) Schneid. from *μαλός*, white, i.e. clear, bright, burning, &c.

Μάλη, the arm-pit.—For *Μασχάλη*. (2) R. *μαλός*, soft : from the softness of the flesh there.

Μάδθα, 'mixture of pitch and wax for calking ships : the soft wax laid over writing-tables. Akin to *Μαλθακή*.' Ldd.

Μαλθακός, soft, *Μαλακός*.

Μάλθων, a weakling, as *Μαλακίων*.

Μάλιον, a lock of hair, as *Μαλλός*.

ΜΑΛΙΣ, *Μαλίη*, a disease in horses, the *Malanders*, Lat. *malandria* in *Vegetius*, 'from *mal* (Lat. *male*) *andare* Ital., to go ill : ' (Todd.) (Very rare.)

Μάλκη, numbness from cold.—Lenn. says, Perhaps for *Μαλάκη*, much as *Φυλακή*. I.e. a languor of the circulation. R. *μαλακός*.

Μαλλός, fleece, wool.—Ldd. allies it to *Μαλακός*, soft. Or from *ἀμαλός*, tender. Greg. from *μῆλον*, *μᾶλον*, a sheep.

Μαλός, white : but others say soft, woolly, and write *Μαλλός* : or connect *Μαλός* with 'Αμαλός : and some contract it from *Μαλακός*, says Dnn. All the senses agree with the color and the feel of *Μαλλός*, wool, and of *Μᾶλον*, a sheep. '*Lucida ovis*,' Ov. In Il. 22. 310, is read both *ἔρνα μαλὴν* and *ἔρν' ἀμαλὴν*.

ΜΑΜΕΡΤΟΣ, the *Oscan Mavors* for *Μαῖωρος, Μαρς*. And *Μήμερσα, Minerva*. Barbarous words in *Lycophron*.

Μάμμα, a child's inarticulate sound of *mama* :—mother ; mother's breast ; grandmother.—'This word is said to be found in all languages, and is therefore supposed the first syllables that a child pronounces.' Dr. J.

Μαμμάκυνθος, a booby ; prop. one who (κρύβει) hides himself in his mother's lap, tied to his mother's apron-strings.—Above.

Μαμμᾶν αἰτεῖν, to cry for food, as infants for the *μάμμα* breast.

Μᾶν, = μῆν.

Μανδᾶκη, hide, skin.—For *μαδᾶκη*, (as N in *μανδᾶκης, μάνδαλος*,) allied to *Μάσσω*, to squeeze, press. AKH : see on *Ἀεγυρ*AKH. (Very rare.) So

Μανδᾶκης, a band to tie the trusses of hay.—As *ἀνδάνω*, for *μαδᾶκης*, from *μάδομαι, ψαδῆν*, (as *βᾶδῆν*,) ἐπι-*μαδομαι*, to grasp. So

Μάνδαλος, a bolt.—As *ἀνδάνω*, for *μάνδαλος*, from *μάδομαι, ψαδῆν*, (as above,) ἐπι-*μαδομαι*, to grasp, and so to hold tight. So *Ἐν-εμάτατο* in *Nicanor*, pushed or forced in.

*Μανδάλωτος*, with the *μάνδαλος* bolt shot out: applied to a lascivious kiss protrusâ linguâ.

*Μάνδρα*, stable, stall, pen, monastery. — Lennep compares Lat. *Manâdo*, to eat. Both are allied to *Μασδομαι*, to bite, and *Μάσσω*; and these two last are referred by Dnn. to *μάω*. Then *μάνδρα*, *μάνδρα*, as *ἀνδάνω*.

*ΜΑΝΤΑΣ*, a military cloak or mantle. — Allied by Ldd. to *Κάνδυ*. 'Akin to *Κάνδη*: both *Persian*.' Dnn. But M and K?

*ΜΑΝΗΣ*, 'a proper name, *Manes*; a common name for slaves.' Dnn. Thus *Manes* was the well-known name of the servant of Diogenes. Also a little image, placed in water in the game *Κόττατος*. — Q. if connected with our word *Man*?

*Μανένος*: in *†Μαθέω*.

*Μανία*, frenzy, *mania*. — R. *μαίνω*.

*ΜΑΝΙΑΚΗΣ*, a bracelet or necklace (see *Μάννος*), worn by the *Celtæ*, says Polybius. — Chald. *menicha*.

*ΜΑΝΝΑ*, a sweet gum of *Arabia*, 'a kind of aerial honey which falls on certain trees,' Salmas. Also a grain or crumb of frankincense, as Pliny: 'Thuris *manna* una.' 'For the Hebrew *manna* was like grains of coriander.' Steph.

*Μαννάριον*, ' = *μαμμάριον*, *mama*.' Ldd.

*Μάννος*, *Μάνος*, a necklace. — Prob. allied to *Μανιδκης*: and, some say, to Lat. *monile*.

*Μανός*, rare, spare, thinly scattered, in small quantity, loose. — Dnn. derives *Μάλωψ* from *Μάω*, *Μάω*, (as *Μώδις* and *Μωδίζ*). From this *Μάω*, which Ldd. makes the origin of *Μωδός* is *Μάνω*: i.e. rubbed, rubbed thin, rubbed off, as *Ψνός*, *Ψνός*, a bald head, from *Ψάω*.

*Μαντήλη*, 'the Lat. *matula*.' Ldd.

*Μάντις*, a diviner, soothsayer. — R. *μαίνω*, *μέμανται*: From the furious extravagances of the pagan seers. *Æn.* 6. 46, 77.

*Μάμμαι*, to touch, handle: seek after. See *Μάω*.

*Ματίεω*, to seize: allied to *μάω*, *μάμμαι*, to handle. *†Μάω*, *μάμμαι*, as *†Δάω*, *δάμμαι*.

*Μάραγδος*, *Σμάραγδος*, an emerald, 'of a green and transparent color', (Dnn.) whence well derived by Mrt. from *μαίρω*, *μαρώ*, *μαρμαίρω*, to shine: *μαραγγέω*.

*Μάραγμα*, *Μάραϊνα*, *Σμάραγμα*, a whip. — As held in the *μάρι* hand. Much as *Habena* from *Habeo*. (2) R. *μαραγγέω*: A resounding scourge.

*Μαράνω*, 'to parch, wither, consume, extinguish as fire. — Prob. akin to *Μαίρω*, *Μαρμαίρω*: by a transition of shining to heat.' Dnn. So *Αἶω* is to cause to shine, to parch, to set on fire.

*Μαρόσσω*, through *ἐμαργον*, = *μαραγγέω*.

*Μαραγγέω*, to dazzle the eyes. — R. *μαίρω*, *μαρμαίρω*, to shine, *αἶγαι* the eyes. (2) R. *μαραίνω* to wither, and *αἶγαι*.

*Μάργαρον*, a pearl, and *Μαργαρίτης*. — Mrt. from *μαίρω*, *μαρώ*: better from *μαραγγέω*, contr. to *μαργέω*. (2) Lenn. from *ἀργός*, white: M prefixed, as in *Μέριμν*.

*Μαργέλλια*, 'a kind of palm-tree: the fruit compared to *μαργέλλια*, pearls.' Dnn.: from *μαργάρα*, pearls.

*Μάργος*, mad, furious. — R. *μάω*, *μέμαα*, *μαίνω*: through a form *μαίρω*, *μέμαρκα*, just as *Largus* seems to have come from *λάω*, 'οἰπιο', 'capax.' Thus *-αργος* in *Λήθαργος* is thought to be a termination. (2) Some for *ἀργός*, rapid, swift: M prefixed as in *Μαυλιστής*, &c.

*Μάρη*, the hand. — R. *μάω*, *μάμμαι*, to handle. Much as *Αἶω*, *Αἶρα*. (2) R. *μαίρω*, *μαρώ*: As divided into fingers.

*Μαρίλη*, *Σμαρίλη*, embers of charcoal. R. *μαίρω*, *μαρώ*, to shine: as *Favilla* from *φάω*, light. Hence *Ω Μαρίλῃ*, Oh Mr. Collier, in Aristoph.

*ΜΑΡΙΣ*, a liquid measure. — Q. ? (Rare.)

*Μαρμαίρω*, to flash, sparkle, shine. — Redupl. of *μαίρω*, which from *μάω*, (like *Ψάω*, *Ψαίρω*), to move about, as in *Μάσσω* and *Αὐτόματος*; just as *Μίω* 'to move to and fro with a quick motion', is also 'to sparkle, glitter', (Riddle). See *Μάσσω*. (2) 'Hebr. *marceh*, visus: 'Mrt.?

*Μάρμαρος*, a rock, 'always with some notion of brightness or whiteness: — later, *marmor*, *marble*.' Ldd. Above.

*Μαρμαρυγή*, a flashing: *μαρμαίρω*.

*Μάρναμαι*, to fight, i.e. join *μάρας* hands, 'consero manus.'

*Μάρπτω*, to grasp with the *μάρι* hand. (2) Some compare *ΑΠΙδάω*. M, as in *Μαυλιστής*.

*Μάρπουκος*, -ίτος, -ίπτος, a bag, purse, *marsupium*. — Perhaps, (as *βλασφημέω* for *βλαφφημέω*, so) for *μάρψυκος*, R. *μαρπτω*, *ψω*, 'to grasp, hold', (Ldd.) In form, much as *κισσῶ* *κίσσω*.

*Μάρτυρ*, a witness. — R. *μαίρω*, *μέμαρται*, *divido*, *discerno*, *dirimo*: Valck. I.e., a settler of disputes, decider of controversies.

*Μασδομαι*, *Μασσ-*, to chew; — 'to bite the tongue, as angry persons do.' Schneid. — Allied to *Μάσσω*, to press, knead. Dnn.

*Μάσθλη*, -ης, 'a hide well beaten and thumped.' Brunck. Allied to *Μάσσω*, to squeeze, knead. Hence one well-stricken in villany, well-practised in guilt, as *Ἐν-τριβής*, *Ἐμ-παίος*.

*Μασθός*, *Μαστός*: = *μαζός*.

*Μάσμα*, enquiry. — R. *μάμμαι*, *μέμασμα*.

*Μάσσω*, to work or squeeze with the hand; — knead into a cake; — wipe or smear over; — choose by feeling. — From *μάω*; prop. to handle', Ldd. As *†Δάω*, *τάσσω*, so *†Μάω*, *Μάσσω*: *μάω* being, as in *Σμάω*, to move to and fro, rub, and in *Ἐν-μάμμαι*, to grasp. (2) Our *masch*. (3) 'Hebr. *mezee*, to squeeze: ' Wr.

*Μάσσω*, longer, more. — As *Βάθω*, *Βάσσω*; so *Μακρῶς*, *Μάσσω*.

*Μαστάω*, to chew, as *Μασδομαι*.

*Μασταί*, that with which one masticates, the month: — a mouthful to masticate: — 'a locust, from its greediness.' Ldd.: 'All-mouth', Dnn. Also the upper lip, as *Μούσταξ*, and the *moustache*. Ewing says: 'The jaws, lips, mouth, the hair on the upper lip.' Thus it fell to the last meaning. — Above.

*Μασταρίζω*, 'to mumble, like one with his mouth full; so *Μαστιχάω*.' Ldd. See *Μάσταξ*.

*Μαστεύω*, to long for, search, seek.—*R. μάω, μέωμαι, μέμασται*, the same.

*Μόστιξ*, -ίγος, a whip.—*R. μάω, μέμασται*, to touch, as Horace: 'Flagello *Tange* Chloen.' So 'Επι-μαλομαι in Homer: *Μόστιγι θοῶς ἐπεμαλετο Ἴκκου*. Or even to excite, goad, as *Μαίλω*. (2) *R. μα* for *μάλα*, *στίζω*, to prick: *μαστίζω, μόστιξ*.

*Μαστιχάω*, to chew, masticate, *Μαστράζω*, and to gnash the teeth.

*Μαστίχην*, gum mastic.—'Chewing this gum formerly, as now, prevailed in Greece: *R. μάσασμαι, μάσταξ*.' Dnn.

*Μαστός*, the breast, as *Μαζός*. 'Met. any round object,—hill,—round piece of wool fastened to the end of nets.' Ldd.

*Μαστρονός*, -ονός, a pander, pimp.—Like *Μαστῶρ* and *Μαστῆρ*, (See *Μαστεύω*), a seeker out (of objects). Or *Μήστωρ*. (2) Mrt. for *μαστρονός* as *βόστρυχος*: Having *ματρός ὄνα*, a mother's voice in soothing. ?

*Μασχάλη*, an arm-pit.—As *ἀγκάλη, χθαμᾶλη*. And, as *φάσγανον* for *ζφάγανον*, so *μασχάλη* for *†ζμαχάλη* from *ζμάω*, to rub, allied to 'Επι-μάωμαι to touch and *μάσσω* 'to touch', (Ldd.) What the arm is constantly touching and rubbing against. As *Axis* is that about which the world turns; and *Axilla*, an arm-pit, is an *Axis* or pivot. In form, compare *Ψάω, Ψάκας, Ψάκαλον*.—Or *Μασχάλη* is for *†Μαχάλη*, (as *βόστρυχος*) from *†μάω, ἐπι-μάωμαι*, to touch. (2) *R. μα* for *μάλα*, (as has been thought in *Μάκαρ* and *Μαστί(ω)*), and *χάω, χαίνω*, prim. to be hollow. See 'hollow' in the next Paragraph. (3) Ldd. and Dnn. from *Μάλη*, but surely the reverse must be true.

*Μασχάλη*, from the above, is 'the hollow under a fresh shoot, like Pliny's *ala, axilla*: hence the young shoot itself esp. of young palm-twigs;—a bay, gulf.' Ldd.

*Μασχαλίζω*, 'to put under the *Μασχάλαι* arm-pits:—hence to mutilate a corpse, as murderers formerly fancied, that, by cutting off the extremities and placing them under the arm-pits, they would avert vengeance.' Ldd.

*Μάταιος*, rash, foolish, useless; *Ματάω*, to be in vain or fruitless, spec. to loiter and lose time;—*Μάτη*, *Μαρία*, fruitless attempt;—error, folly, fault.—From

*Μάταν*, *Μάτην*, rashly, at random, to no purpose, in vain.—Ldd. compares Ital. *matto*, our *mad*; Fr. *mat*, to ruin, as in our check-mate.—The *R. is μάω, μέμαται, μέμα*, to be eager, press eagerly on, *μαίνομαι*. Ldd. says from *μάω*, to seek (without finding.)

*Ματεύω*=*μαστεύω*.

*Ματρώλη*, *lena*; *Ματρολείον*, 'like *Μαστροπείον*, a brothel:—and *Ματρώλη* from the same root as *Μαστροπός*.' Ldd.

*Ματρώα*, a rich-flavored dish.—'R. *μάσσω, [μάττω]*, to pound. Hesych. has *Ματρώα* even for *jaws*.' Mrt.

*Μαῦλις*, a knife. (Very rare.)—As Schneid. derives *Μαυλιστής*, so the Schol. Thucyd. derives *Μαῦλις*, from

*δοῦ αἰλίζομαι*: 'for many knives can lodge in one sheath.' (Steph.) Or, as *Μαυλιστής* with Passow, simply from *αἰλίζομαι*. (2) Allied to *Αἰλῶς*, 'an opening, vein or artery, a stream of blood', (Dnn.)

*Μαυλιστής*, 'a pander, pimp. From *δοῦ αἰλίζομαι*, [facio pernoctare cum,] Schneid. Or directly from the latter, *M* euphonic, says Passow.' Dnn. Or *M* is perh. for *μαῖα, μέλα*. See *Μέρμυς*.

*Μαῦρος*, obscure, dark.—For 'Αμαυρός.

*Μάχαιρα*, 'large knife or dirk, to slaughter animals for sacrifice: used by Machaon the surgeon to cut out an arrow;—gen. a knife;—short sword or dagger, rather an assassin's than a soldier's weapon;—sabre;—razor.' Ldd. However, Dnn. and many moderns, with the old etymologists, bring it from *μάχη*: A battle-knife, sabre.

*Μάχη*, battle, fight.—*R. μάω, μέμακα, μέμα*, to be eager, press forward. *Μέμασαν μάχεσθαι*, Hom., *Μέμασαν πολεμίζειν*, &c. and *Μεμαῶς* is ardent for the war. (2) 'Passow transp. for *αἰκμή, αἰχμή*.' Dnn. ? (3) 'Hebr. *macha*, to strike.' Mrt. See

*Μάχλος*, lustful, wanton, insolent,—luxuriant.—*R. μάω, μέμακα, μέμα, μαίλω*: *Ardens in Venerem*. 'Tribuitur potissimum mulieribus virum appetentibus. Hesiod *Erg.* 586.' Scheid.

*Μάψ*, like *Μάττω*, rashly, to no purpose.—Formed like *Ψάω, Ψήφος*, &c. from *μάω*: i.e. from *†μάττω, †μάψω*, as *†δάω, δάπτω*. Compare *Ματεύω*.

†*ΜΑΩ* as in *Μέμαα, Ανδρο-ματος* (like *Ανδρο-μολος*), 'Επι-μάωμαι; †*ΜΕΩ* as in Latin *Meo, Meāre*, (Bp. Burgess.); †*ΜΟΩ* as in Latin *Moveto* (Bp. Blomf.): are Primitive words, prim. to *move*: to *move* towards, seek for, and then lay hold of, grasp, or to *move* my hand to, to touch:—to *move* about, to *move* to and fro, knead, squeeze:—to *move* with vehemence, to excite vehemently.—†*Μάω* is probably the same as *†Βάω*, i.e. to make to go, move. (2) 'Μάω, to seek, from Hebr. *mah*, what?' Mrt.

*Μέ, me*, for 'Εμέ.

*Μεγαίρω*, to envy and grudge and refuse.—Prop. to look on a thing as being *μέγα* great or too great for another person. So *Γέρας, Γεραίρω*. 'Summa petit livor.' Or.

†*Μεγάλος* in *Μέγας*.

*Μεγαλύνω*, to magnify.—Above.

*Μέγαρον*, 'a large room, chamber, hall,—a house, esp. a large one, a palace:—sanctuary. Τὰ μέγαρα, underground caves sacred to Ceres and Proserpine.' Ldd. 'A large mansion as that of a chief, a palace. *R. μέγας*.' Dnn. 'Es *ΜΕΓΑ δῶμα*, Hom. 'Domus ampla', Virg. The end as *Βαθέφαρον*. (2) As exposed to envy, *R. μεγάρω, ἀρῶ*. 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house.' Exod. xx. (3) 'Hebr. *meger*, subterranean repository.' Wr.

*Μέγας*, †*Μεγάλος*, (as *Φύσαςλος*), great.—If we compare *Μάκαρ* and *Μακρός*, we may be justified in referring *Μέγας* to *R. †μέω, †μέμακα*, preserved in Lat. *meo, meāre*, to go on, allied to *†μάω*, whence *μακρός*: Got on,

advanced, as in *προ-βαλή μείζων*, *ἦκε δυνάμεις*, *ἦκε καλῶς χρημάτων*. So *ἐληλακός* *πρός* &c. (2) *Μεγάλος*, *μεγάλ*, our *mickle*, 'old Teut. *mikil*, Icel. *mikel*, Sax. *michel*. A most ancient word, says Serenius.' Todd. Then *Μέγας* short for *Μεγάλος*.

*Μέδιμνος*, a dry measure.—'Allied to *Modius*, *Modus*, *Moderos*, through *μέδω*, *μέδομαι*.' Hemsterh.

*Μέδω*, to rule. *Μέδομαι*, to regulate, direct, provide for, plan or devise.—Nothing but *ἡμέδω*, *μήδομαι*, made short as *κεδῶνς*, *ἔδνα*. (2) *Νέμω* is 'to distribute, dispense, apportion, regulate, away, rule', (Dnn.). Thus *Μέδω* may 'be the same as *Μείρω* or *Μεῖω*, to divide: indeed *μέδω* may be *ἡμέρω*, as *caDuceus* is put for *caRuceus*. See *Μείρω*.

*Μέζα*, genitalia; Sicil. *μέσα*, media: i. e. from *μέσσω*, as *glASSier*, *glazier*; EliSSa, EliZa. 'Quia in medio corpore.' Greg.

*Μέζων*, *Μεζών*, greater.—R. *μέγας*, whence *ἡμέσων*, as *βαθύς*, *βάσσων*; and *μέζων*, as *glASS*, *glazier*; *braSS*, *brazier*. See above.

*Μέθη*, strong drink; — drunkenness. — R. *μεθῶ*, *μεθ-ίημι*, remitto, to relax (the mind): as *λύω*, *λυαίος*: *Χαλῶ*, *Χάλις*. *Ὁῦτω μεθήσομεν* 'remissè agemus' Il. o. 553. (2) Ldd. compares our *mead*, Germ., *meth*.

*Μεταγωγέω*, I *ἄγω* bring the *μεῖων* lamb which was offered at the Apaturian festival: — if not of a certain weight, it was rejected as *μείων*, too little: i. e. less than was right. *Μεταγωγῶ τὴν τραγῳδίαν* is *ἄγειν* to weigh tragedy by *μείων* scruples (i. e. very small weights,) or with minute accuracy. Or by metaphor from the above.

*Μεῖδω*, *Μεῖδιδάω*, to smile. — Allied to *Μεῖων* less. See *Μεῖρομαι*. Thus 'To Smile: to CONTRACT the face with pleasure.' Dr. Johnson.

*Μεῖζων*: in *Μέζων*,

*Μεῖλια*, soothing things, propitiations. — And *Μεῖλισσω*, to make mild, appease; — beseech with mild words. — R. *μέλι*, *mel*: (formed as *Εἰλίσσω*;) To use homied words to.

*Μεῖων*: in *Μεταγωγέω*.

*Μεῖραξ*, a lad or lass, 'in about the fourteenth year,' Ldd. As *Μερακίζομαι* is 'to reach the age of puberty,' Ldd., *Μεῖραξ* must admit an age somewhat later, and therefore may be for *μειραξ* from *μειρώ*, to desire: Of the age of desire. See in *Τράγος*. Nicander indeed uses *Μεῖρομαι* for 'μειρομαι. (2) Some think M added, (as in *Μορφὸς*, *Μοχλὸς*, *Μέρμυς*), and *μειραξ* is *εἰραξ* = *εἶρη*, as now able to speak reasonably or in an assembly.

*Μεῖρομαι*, 'to share, partake; passive, to be divided, allotted, allotted or decreed by fate. The old Gramm. suppose *Μεῖρω*, to divide.' Dnn. And, as *Ἀγείρω* and *Φθείρω* in form, so *Μεῖρω* from the obsol. *ἡμείω*, *ἡμῖω*, *μικρός*, *μινύθω*, *μῖνισω*, whence *μείων*, *minor*, less.

*Μεῖς*, *Μῆς*, *Μῆν Μηνός*, a month. — Allied to *Μεῖων* and *Μεῖρω*, as meaning a division i. e. of the year. (2) Many refer *Μῆν* to *Μήνη* the moon. As Month from Moon.

*Μείων*, *ov*, less. *Μείωω*, to lessen, for *ἡμεινῶω*. —

Allied to *Μία* one, *Μικρὸς* small, *μινύθω*, *μῖνισω*, *Minor*. 'According to analogy, from *μέος* not in use.' Dnn., so that it comes near to *μείρω* to divide. See *Μεῖρομαι*.

*Μελαθρον*, 'the ceiling or the mainbeam supporting it; gen. a roof, — a house. — Acc. to Etym. M. from *μέλας*, as *Atrium* from *Ater*. Hence some take *Αἰθαλόεντος* ἀπὸ *μεγάροιο μέλαθρον* for the smoky vent-hole.' Ldd. 'Assiduâ pestes fuligine nigri.' Virg. And 'Culmina fumant.' 'From the volumes of smoke that rolled in it.' Quayle.

*Μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*, black. — 'A kindred form, or dialectic variety is *Κελαινός*.' Dnn. (2) Allied to *Πελὸς* dark, as our *Meggy*, *Peggy*, *Molly*, *Polly*. (3) Many from *μῆ*, *ἐλ*η a shining. But derivatives from *Μῆ* are not to the taste of modern critics.

*Μέλδω*, to *μελτ*. — Allied to *Μέλος*, *Μέρος*, *Μείρω*, to divide or separate the parts, part, dissolve. As *ἔλδω*, *ἔρδω*, *ἔλδομαι*. (2) Our *mel* and *smelt*, Sax. *meltan*. (3) 'Hebr. *melet*, to set free.' Wr.

*Μελεδαίω*, *Μελετῶω*, to care for. And

*Μέλει*, it is a care to. — R. *μέλω*.

*Μέλεος*, unhappy, i. e. to whom things *μέλει* are a care. So *Μελεδῶν* is care, sorrow.

*Μέλεος*, idle, unprofitable, vain: i. e. relaxed *εἰς τὰ μέλη* as to the limbs, says Schol. Hom.: and Timaeus *μέλεος μάταιος*. 'Ὁ μέλε i. e. μέλεε, (as 'Ἥλεε, 'Ἥλε,) is O wretch; O male! though some say O bone! i. e. worthy of one's care and thought, from *μέλε*: yet it is somewhat ironical.

*Μελεῶω*: in *Μελεδαίω*.

*Μελητῆς*, a blockhead, 'in form a patronymic of *Μέλητος*.' Ldd. (2) Perhaps from *ἡμέλος* or *μέλεος*, useless. See *Μέλε* in *Μέλεος*.

*Μέλι*, *mel*, honey. — Thiersch 'from *μέλω*: The desired, cared for.' Rather, The attended to, elaborated. But rather the *bee* *Μέλισσα* is *first* (though see *Ὀῖνη*): The sedulous, The busy, as we say As busy as a bee, and Dr. Watts 'How does the little busy bee Improve each shining hour' &c. *Μέλισσα* as *Βασιλίσσα*: then, much as 'Ἀλφίτων', Ἀλφι, οὗ ἡ *Μελίσσιτον*, *Μέλι*. (2) 'Hebr. *meleng*, sweet.' Pkh.

*Μελία*, a spear: as made of *ΜΕΛΙΑ*, ash. Called also *μελιων ἔγχος*.

*Μελιαί*, 'ash-nymphs, as *Δρυάδες* are oak-nymphs.' Ldd.—Above.

*Μελίζω*, to tear in pieces *μέλος* limb by limb. — Also, to sing, warble a *μέλος* song.

*Μελι-λωτος*, *melilot*, a clover, the homied *lotus*.

*Μέλισσα*, a bee: see in *μέλι* honey: — pure nymph or priestess. 'Hebr. *melez*, intercessor.' Wr.

*Μελιτώδης*, like honey; 'and a name of Proserpine, like Lat. *Mellita*.' Ldd.

*Μέλλω*, to intend to do, to be about it, to be about to do, to be going to do or to be: — from *μέλει*, it is a care to me, i. e. I think of doing. — But, as things intended to be done, are too often delayed, *Μέλλω* is to loiter, delay. 'I am always about it, but never do it.' Ormst.

Μέλλω, 'to be about to do, whether one will or not; and so to be made to do, 1. by divine will, fated to do, 2. by man; 3. it means 'must,' and 4. 'may or will,' hence 'perhaps': Ldd.—Above.

Μέλος, a limb i. e. part of the body, nothing but Μέρος, as γράφω and γράφω. Μέρη καὶ μέλη, μέλη καὶ μέρη, in Plato. (2) 'Hebr. mel, to cut off': Wr.

Μέλος, melos, a song.—Dr. Jones: 'R. μέλι, from its sweetness.' So Μελί-γηρως, Μελί-φθογγος. 'Melody: sweetness of sound': Dr. Joh. (2) Some from μέλος above: Of proper members and proportions. As Number is 'harmony, proportions calculated by Number,' (Dr. J.) 'Carmen modulatum', says Scheid.

Μέλω, to sing a μέλος song. So ἔλω, δάλω, ἔρω.—Some say μέλος ἔω.

Μέλω, to be an object of care to; — to be anxious.—As μέλος and μέρος, so Damm identifies μέλω and μερῶ. Indeed Μέλω is in one sense Μερῶ, to distract another's mind,—in another sense Μερίζομαι, to be myself distracted. Compare Μερμῶ and Μερ-μηρίζω. (2) As Δ and Λ are allied in Δάκρυμα Lacryma, Ὀδυσσεύς, ULYSSES, so μέλω and μέδομαι, μέδομαι.

Μέμβλεται, = μέλει: from μέλομαι, μεμέλομαι, μέμλομαι, μέμβλομαι, as in Μεσημβρία, and French nombre, nomBre, numBer. Some for μεμέληται.—So Μέμβλωκα, pf. of μόλῃ, μόλῳ, μέμλωκα, μέμβλωκα, as above.

Μέμνονες, black birds said to have issued from the funeral pile of Memnon. Ov. M. 13. 617: 'Ab illo Memnonides dictæ.'

Μέμνων, an ass.—R. μένω, redupl. ἡμεμένω, ἡμεώνω. 'From its patient nature': Ldd. and Dnn.

Μέμνω 'is to Μέμνω, as Γέγωνα to Γέγωα': Ldd.

Μέμφομαι, to blame.—Like λαμβάνω, for ἡμεφομαι, allied (through a form ἡμέπω) to μαρτείνω to seize, μάομαι to lay hold of: as Re-prehendo, to Re-prehend, blame. Formed like Πέμνω, Στέμνω.

Μέν, in truth, indeed.—R. μένω, 'to remain firm or fixed', (Dnn.). An affirmative particle; particula perseverandi, asseverandi. (2) Many imagine Μέν to be 'En (as fem. Μία), and connect Δέ with Δύω: In one case, in the second. But?

Μενεύειν, Μενεύειν, to desire earnestly; — purpose earnestly; — am furious, angry.—From

Μένος, ardor of mind, spirit, inclination, purpose, allied to μάω, μέμω, as ἡΓάω, Γένος. Also, energy of body, vigor, strength: μένος τε καὶ ἀλκή, Hom. (2) Some from μένω: 'Steady purpose, firmness, force.'

Μένω, Μένω, to remain firm and fixed, to remain. 'Μέμνω', says E. Valpy on Il. 5. 482, 'is from μένω, promptus sum, prob. the prim. meaning of μένω, and hence the sense of persisting in a will, and also sustineo, teneo.' Μάω, Μένω, as ἡΓάω, ἡΓένω; ἡΓάω, ἡΓένω, Γένω.

Μερῖω, to divide into μέρεα parts.

Μέριμνα, distracting thought, anxiety.—For μερίζο-μένα, or μεμερισμένα, μεμεριμένα. 'In curas animus

diducitur omnes,' Virg. 'Animum nunc huc, nunc diducit illuc,' Id. 'Tot me impediunt curæ, quæ meum animum divorsim trahunt': Ter. So

Μέριμος, anxious, disquieted; — causing annoyance, peevish. So

Μέριμνα, care; Μερμαίρω, Μερμηρίζω, am anxious, form plans.—R. μερίζω, to divide, as Μέρμνω: redupl. ἡμεμερίζω, &c. Or μερίς, a division, ἡμεμερίς, &c. See above.

Μέρμω, ἴδος, a cord.—Ldd. for ἡέρμω from εἶρω, ἔρωμαι, to join, as ἔρμα a chain. M as Μοχλός, &c. This M for εἰ, as N in Νηλεὺς is really AN, Ἀν-νηλεὺς.—Or M for ἡμα, μάλα. (2) R. μερῶ, μεμερῶμαι: as Μήρινθος, a cord. But all these are allied.

Μέρος, Mepis, a part.—R. μείρω, μερῶ, μείρομαι.

Μέροψ, speaking articulately.—R. μείρω, μερῶ, ὤψ or ὠψ.

Μεσσηγῶ, -γός, in the midst: See Ἐγγός.

Μέσος, middle.—Allied to Μείρω to divide, Μέλω less, &c. which from obsol. ἡμέω, 'as ἡθώ, φθέρω. (2) Dnn. allies it to Μετά, in the midst of: 'as Μεταίχμιον for μετὰίχμιον, μετὰυλος for μετὰυλος.' (3) 'Chald. meiza, partiti': Mrt.

Μεστός, filled full, full.—'The Gramm. Vett. from ἐστός, with M added': Dnn. 'Εστός would mean 'satiated,' from ἡέω to satiate. See fully in 'Εδω. M; as in Μέρμω. (2) Allied, through M and B, to Βυστός, filled quite full: and ἡξέστός, stifled, ἡ-σέστος. So Βώω and Μώω are the same.

Μέσφα, up to a point, meanwhile.—'For ἔσφα, M prefixed [See in Μέρμω]: ἔς and φα, [as φι in Ἀμφι,]: Lenn. 'Anciently there were terminations φέ, φα, φῆ, φων': Id. (2) From the obsol. ἡμέω, Lat. meo, meire, to go, as ἡκταρ from ἡκω. 'QUO simul ME-ARIS,' Hor. 2, as in ἔσχον. See Μέχρη.

META, Μετ', Μεθ', together with, amid, among; — following with, close upon, after. In comp., it is often 'following one after another, succession, transition change', as in Meta-morphose.—'Very slightly varied in form and meaning in all the Gothic dialects: *mith, mid, mit, med, mede*: The Goth. from the verb signif. to meet. So our mate, Alem. mate, maet, socins; Isl. Su. G. mat, maet; Teut. maed': Dnnb.

Μεταάω, 'to enquire after, ask.—Damm from μετ' ἄλλα, [one after another,] approved by Butt. Hence Μετάλλον, a search for metals, then the place searched, a mine': Dnn. But Pott makes it 'Ore, combined WITH OTHER substances.'

Μεταμώλιος, Μεταμώλιος, vain, useless.—Thought to be for μετ-ανεμώλιος, -ώνιος. (2) Prop. 'vain μετὰ μῶλων after all the toil': much as Μόλις, hardly, scarcely, is prop. with Μώλων trouble. Or, coming μετὰ μῶλων after the battle, as we say 'after the fair'.

METAEAE, raw silk.—'Used by the later Greeks': Steph.—Can it be from μετ-άω, ἔω: A thing imported or exchanged?

Μεταξί, as Μετά, between, among, after.—As διΣ-

Ξός, διξός, so for μετασός, like περί, περισός. So

Μέτασσαι, 'lambs younger than the firstlings, but older than the last-born, and so middle-born or summer lambs': Ldd.—Above.

Μετρίπος, like Μετέωρος, raised up.—R. ἀέρω, ἥρα.

Μέτρον, a measure; proper measure, moderation; measure in verse, μέτρον.—Allied to Μετρίω, to Μετρίω. Μετρον is to be compared with ΜΕΔΩ, ΜΕΔΩμαι, to regulate, Lat. *modus, moderator, to moderata*. 'Damm refers it to Μείρω. Compare also Μέσος, with which Μέτριος espec. seems allied.' Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. *mad*, to measure': Mrt.: 'med'; Wr.

Μέχρι, -is, like Ἀχρι, -is, up to, unto, untill.—Allied to Μήκος, length, and Μακρός, long. See Ἀχρι. (2) From the obs. ἡμέω, ἡμέμεκα, Lat. *meo, meavi*, to go forward. So ἱκνῶ from ἱκνῶ. See Μίσφα.

Μή, not, whether or not, do not.—&c.—Hoogeveen thinks it to be Μῆς, imperat. of μέω 'to desire eagerly, ardently, vehemently': (Dnn.) and says: 'It shows a mind anxious in bawring, serious in dissuading and prohibiting, ardent in deprecating, vehement in hating, desirous in asking.'—Scheide takes it in the sense of Μδομαι, 'to seek' whether a thing is so or not. (2) Dnnb. connects it with Μείω, less: 'See that you do not.' ?

Μήδεα, pudenda.—Ut Αἰδός, Αἰδοῖα, et Pudenda, et Veretrum, sic Μήδεα & Μήδος, prudentia.

Μηδίζω, to imitate the Μῆδης.

Μήδος, a plan, scheme;—counsel, prudence, discretion, carefulness; and Μήδομαι, as Μῆδομαι, to design, plan, work.—'R. μέω, [μέμνηται, ἡμῶν as Στάδην, Βάδην,] to seek eagerly? Mrt. Compare Μήτις. (2) R. μέω.

Μηκάομαι, to bleat,—scream, shriek.—From the sound μή μη, whence Μήλων a sheep. So from μῆ is Μυκάομαι to low: from βᾶ βᾶ Lat. *balo*.

Μηκέτι, no longer.—R. μή, ἔτι: the K appears taken from οὐκέτι.

Μήκος, length.—Allied to Μακρός, long.

Μήκων, poppy.—From its μήκος, tallness; exemplified in Tarquin's cutting off the tallest poppies in his garden. Mrt. says 'à capitis μήκει.'

Μηκάνης, lettuce: thought to have soporific virtues like the Μήκων.

Μήλη, a surgeon's probe.—R. μέω, μέωμαι, ἐπι-μέωμαι, to handle, feel: ἡμέλη, μήλη. Or μέω, to search.

Μήλιος λιμός, a great famine.—From the siege of Μελος by the Athenians in the Peloponnesian War.

Μήλον, the female breast, and a cheek: From the round form of the ΜΗΑΟΝ apple or orange.

Μήλων, a sheep, from the sound μή μη, as Μηνόδομαι to bleat.

Μήν, assuredly, indeed:—'R. μένω' Mrt. See Μέν. (2) Hebr. *amēn*, verily.

Μήν, a month.—From μέω, μέω, a month. (2) R.

μήνη, the moon. As Moon, Month. (3) 'Or from Hebr. *manah*, numeravit.' Schleusn.

Μήνη, the moon.—'From the obs. ἡμέω, meo, meare: Lenn. (See in ἡΜΑΩ.) 'Meo is often said of things which (eunt redeuntque) go and return:' Forcell. 'Prop. returning:' Scheid. Μήνη, as Ψέω, Ψηή. So Σελήνη. (2) Goth. *mena*, Sax. *mona*, Teuton. *manu*. (3) 'Hebr. *manah*, numeravit.' Mrt.

Μήνιγξ, 'a skin or membrane, espec. what envelops the brain, the pia mater. R. prob. *menes*: Schneid.' Dnn. I.e. thin, fine. 'Pia Mater, a thin and delicate membrane', says Dr. J.

Μήνις, wrath.—R. μένω, ἔμνω, to make to rage. As 'Ira brevis FUROR est.' Or the same as Μένος, fury. (2) R. μένω. 'Ira per-mansens.' Mrt.

Μηνῶ, to inform, show, discover.—Μένος is 'mind, disposition, in Εὐ-μενῆς, Δυσ-μενῆς', (Dnn.) and in Latin is *Mens*, as Γένος is *Genus*. Hence Μηνῶ, to put into another's mind, suggest, inform. Whence also (μενῶ,) ἡμενῶ, μνησκάω, to re-mind one of. (2) 'May it not be from μήνη, the moon, formed for signs, Gen. 1. 14: or for the ἀνδείκνυι χρόνων signification or declaration of times, Ecclus. 43. 6?' Pkh. (3) 'Chald. *man*, quid?' Mrt.

Μήνυθος, a cord, string, line, the same as ΜΕΨυν, and allied to ΜΗΨύομαι, to twine. Comp. our noun Twine.

Μηρός, the upper, fleshy part of the thigh.—R. μέρω, μερᾶ, to divide: The body there dividing. So nearly all.

Μηρυκίζω, to chew over again, ruminate.—R. ἡμερῶ, μερῶμαι, to wind round, i.e. to roll over the food already chewed. (2) 'R. ἐρύγω: M prefix.' Dnn.

Μηρύομαι, to draw up, furl, as ἱστία μερῶσαστο, Hom. Also to draw close together, wind off, twine.—With M prefix, from ἐρύω, to draw: ἡμε-ἐρύω, ἡμε-μερῶμαι. See for M in Μαυλιστής.

Μήστορ, a planner, deviser;—adviser, leader.—R. μεδομαι, μέμνησται.

Μήτηρ, a mother.—R. μέω, μέμνηται, to have an impulse after, ardently desire or seek after. 'From her ardent and tender love:' Valck. (2) Our mother, and the northern affinities. Sansk. *matara*.

Μήτις, counsel, wisdom, skill.—'Μήδομαι, Μήδος are akin to Μήτις, and all referred to μέω, [μέμνηται,]' Dnn.

Μήτρα, the womb, from μήτηρ, μητρός. Also, the soft pith or heart of oak, &c.

Μητρική, a step-mother: R. μήτηρ.

Μηχανή, art, contrivance, invention, machination: a machine.—From

Μήχος, Μήχαρ, as Μήδος, art, contrivance;—contrivance against, remedy.—'Akin to Μήδος, Μήτις, Μῆδω:' Dnn.

Μία, fem., one.—Allied to Μικρός, Μικρός, Μίκα, Μείω less, Μινύθω, Μίνω, Μιστράλλω: words all having the sense of smallness. See ἡΜία. So Μέρω from Μέρω is 'alone', i.e. 'all-one': and Privus from Πρίω, to cut off.



*Maiνω*, to stain, pollute, corrupt. — If to 'corrupt', 'adulterate', is considered the orig. meaning, *Maiνω* is allied to *Μαίρω*, *Maiνω*, to diminish (the strength of), deteriorate: and to *Μείω*, less. — Schleusen. notes that the Schol. on Il. 4. 141 has rightly explained there *μῆνη* by its proper meaning *χρῆσις*, *βάνη*, *plunge*: in the *Odyssey* is explained by Dnn. 'to *plunge* men in calamity and affliction.' *Maiνω* and *μλγνύμι* then may be allied. See †*Μίγνω*.

*Μιαρός*, foul. — Above.

†*Μίγνω*, *ξω*, *Μίγνυμι*, *Μίγγω*, to mix. — As *Θέγω*, *Ψέγω*, *Τμήγω*. From the obs. *μίω*, whence *μικρός*, *μείων* less, *μινύθω*, *μίνω*, *μιστούλω*: i. e. to lessen the force of, i. e. in mixing water with wine, as often in Homer. (2) 'Hebr. *masach*, to mix: Mr.

*Μίδας*, the luckiest throw on the dice, called from *Μίδας*, as also 'Hρακλῆς Hercules, and Lat. *jactus Veneris*, the throw of Venus.

*Μικρός*, *Μικρός*, small. — R. *μίω*, *τμέμικα*, to diminish, *μείων* less, *μειώ* to lessen, *μινύθω*, *μίνω*, *μιστούλω*. (2) 'Hebr. *mek*, to decay: 'Wr.

*Μιλιάδω*, to measure *miles*: which from the Lat. *millia* or *milja*, from Gr. *μυρία*, as *λεΐριον*, *liLium*.

*Μιλιαρίον*, *milliarium*, *mile-stone*. Above. — Also a caldron, 'of immense depth, whence the name: 'Forcell. But Dnn. says: 'a caldron like a *mile-stone*.'

*ΜΙΑΤΟΣ*, red lead, red earth. — Q. ?

*Μίλαφα*, a falling away of the hair of the eyebrows. — A rare medical word. Perhaps for *μέλαφα*, (as *Λικριφίς* and *Λεχρίς*, *τεγγω* and *tingo*), allied to *Μέλδω* to melt. So *Έλλω* and *Ίλλω*.

*Μιμᾶλόν*, *Μιμαλλών*, a Bacchant. — 'Prop. women were so called, as *imitating* men, from *μιμείσθαι*. Some say from their *imitating* Bacchus in wearing horns: 'Steph. In form, much as *Βέθλος*, *Æol. Βέβλος*. The I in the Latin Poets however is short. (2) Better then with Madan from *Μίμας*, a mountain of Ionia, sacred to Bacchus.'

*Μίμαρκis*, a pudding of hare's flesh and the blood. — Like *Αλλαίωμαi*; — redupl. from *μείρω*, *μέμαρκα*, to divide, cut into *μέρεα* parts, i. e. mince. (2) R. *μίω*, *τμέμμαι*, *τμέμισται*, whence *μιστούλω*, to cut up into pieces. In form, much as *μυλακπιζ*. (3) Ldd. thinks it a foreign word.

*Μιμέομαι*, to imitate. *Μίμος*, an actor, mimic, buffoon. — As pictures of nature and of animals *reduce* the proportions of what they represent, and imitations are for the most part shadows and faint expressions of the originals, *μιμέομαι* could mean to do things on a *small* scale after something else, from the obs. *μίω*, *τμέμμαι*, as in many words above and below. Thus Miniature, (from *Minium*), says Dr. J., is representation in a *small* compass, *less* than the reality.

*Μιμηήσκω*: in †*Μνῶ*.

*Μιμνω*, for *μένω*, *τμέμνω*, as †*Πέτω*, †*Πικέτω*, *Πίπτω*.

*Μιμῶ*, an ape, i. e. an imitator: *μιμῶμαι*.

*Μιν*: in 'lv.

*ΜΙΝΑΑΞ*, a kind of *Persian* incense. (Only in Athen. 691.)

*Μινός* 'is an ill-odored flower, and dung, or the smell of goats, by antiphrasis from *ΜΙΝΘΑ*, *mint*: 'Hemst. See 'Ορθολέω.

*Μινύθω*, *μίνω*, to diminish. *Μινύς*, small. — R. obsol. *μίω*, *μικρός*, *μείων*, *minor* less. So *Μινυνθα*, a little. — Above.

*Μινύς*, whining, whimpering. — R. *μινύς*, small: A speaking in a slender, feeble voice. In *Μινύθω*.

*Μινύρομαι*, *Μινυρίζω*, *μινυριο*, to sing plaintively — Above.

*Μίσγω*: in †*Μίγνω*.

*Μισέω*, to hate. — R. *μίω*, *μέμισαι*, as in *Μινύθω*: i. e. to think or make little of, *vili-pendo*. So 'to Slight is from the adjective Slight: 'Dr. J. 'Μίσος is a vice by which you desire to make others *minutos* small: 'Lenn. — And, as allied to *Μείρω*, to divide, it may be compared with *Τεμνω* from *Τέμνω*, and our verb 'To cut a person.' (2) Some compare *Μίσος*: as *μύθος* and *μύθος*. (3) Mr. from *μη ἴσος*, not acting fairly? (4) 'Hebr. *mes*, to despise: 'Wr.

*Μισθός*, wages, pay, hire. — As *Μερεο*, to earn, is from *μέρος* a part, portion, — and *Μοίρα* is one's due portion, from *μερόμαι* to divide, — so *Μισθός* from the obs. *μίω*, *τμέμισθην*, to divide, as in *Μιστούλω*. 'Will appoint him his PORTION: 'Luke 12. 46. Compare *Δίδωμι*, and *Δασμός*. (2) 'Hebr. *masseith*, a gift: 'Mr. *Μιστούλη*, -λλη, a piece of bread hollowed, and serving as a spoon: from

*Μιστούλω*, to cut up, mince: allied to *Μίτυλος*, *Μύτιλος*, *mutilus*, *mutilated*, and to *Μινύς* small, *Μινύθω*, *μίνω*, to diminish, *Μικρός* small: so that there was an old word *μίω*, *τμέμισται*.

*Μίσχος*, *Μίσκος*, the footstalk of leaves or fruits, which unites them to a plant. — *Μ* is thought by Lennep, as in many cases, a prefix; and *μίσχος* as = *ίσχος* from *ίσχω* = *έχομαι* to adhere to. *Μ*: see *Μέρμις*, *Μηρύομαι*. Dnn. compares *Μόσχος*.

*Μίτος*, a thread, string, belt, bolt, chain. — 'R. *μείων*, being thin: 'Mr. Compare *Μίτυλος*, *Μινύς*, *Μιστούλω*. Damm explains it 'lamina tenuis, longi.'

*Μίτρα*, band, girdle, fillet for the hair, mitra. — 'If not directly from *μίτος*, it has the same origin: 'Dnn.

*Μίτυλος*: in *Μιστούλω*.

*Μίτυς*, called by Aristotle, *Hist. Anim.* (and used by him only), *ἀπο-κάθαρμα του κηρού*: whence prob. formed like *Μίτυλος*, *Μιστούλλω*, *Μίτος*: i. e. what is divided off, separated, thrown away.

†*Μίω*, to diminish, an obs. word, much introduced above, and allied to †*Μάω*, *Μάομαι*, *Έπι-μάομαι*, to touch, handle, — exactly as *Ψάω* is both 'to touch' and 'to scrape, rub off'. — Allied to †*Μάω*, †*Μώω*, *μωεο*, *movendo* detero, *μίνω*: 'Lenn. Compare *Μείρω*, *Μείων*, *Μικρός*, *Μίτυλος*, *Μιστούλλω*, *Μισθός*, &c. *Μάω*, †*Μίω*, as *Ψάω*, *Ψάω*. †*Μίω* is acknowledged by E. Valpy on Hom. Il. 1. 465.

**MNA**, a *mēna*. — 'We find *mēna* ovis, *mēna* mamma, and in Hesych. *μῖνα* are small figs [as allied to *Μικρά*, *Μυρά*, &c.], but still *MNA* is written in so many letters in the Hebrew: Valck.

**Μνδομαι**, to woo, court. — From *μένος*, in the sense of *mens*: 'To have in the mind, desire eagerly, hence to seek after, strive to obtain': Dnn., who however refers *μνδω* immed. to *μνδω*. Or *Μένος* here is 'desire', whence *μέμωνα*, 'to desire ardently, strive after': then *†μνδομαι*, *μνδομαι*.

**†Μνδω**, **†Μνήσκω**, **Μμνήσκω**, to cause to remember: **Μνδομαι**, to remember. — I.e. to bring into the *μένος*, Lat. *mens*, (as *Γένος*, Gens.) *mind*: 'to put in mind', (Dnn.) (2) *R. μένω*: 'To cause things to remain in the knowledge and memory': Lenn.

**Μνέλα**, memory; **Μνήμα**, a remembrance, memorial, monument. — Above.

**Μνηστένω**, as **Μνδομαι**, **ἐμνηστειναι**, to woo.

**Μνίος**, soft. **Μνίον**, moss. — *R. μνίω*, to eat: Fit for eating. Thus from *μνίω* (see *Μνίω*), is prob. *mitis*, prim. soft, as '*Mitia* poma', Virg.

**Μνίω**, to eat, in Hesych. — Formed from *μνίω*, just as Dnn. forms *Μνίω* from *Μνδω*. See **†MIO**: and compare **†Nίγω**, and **σιNιάω**.

**MNOIA**, **Μνία**, servitude; **Μνωῖται**, **Μνόται**, serfs. But Pollux writes that *Μνωῖται* were among the Cretans: 'middle between the free and the slaves'; so perhaps they had so many *Μνωῖ* *μίσνα* paid for them. (2) *R. μάνης*, (*μνήης*), a common name for Slaves.

**Μνός**, **Μνός**, fine soft down. — 'Akin to, or from *Μνίον*': Dnn.

**Μογγός**, with a thick voice, hoarse. — *R. μόγος*: Where the voice issues with much labor: *μογκός*, (as *Μαγκός*, *Δογκός*.) *†μογκός*, *μογγός*. Compare **Μόργος**. ΓΓ, as **φείΓος**, **φθβΓος**.

**Μόγυς** and **Μόλγς**, scarcely, hardly; i.e. with great toil. — For **Μόγος**, **Μόλοισ**.

**Μόγος**, **Μόθος**, **Μόλος**, **Μόχθος**, are usually classed together, and mean labor, toil. — Bp. Blomf. says: 'The primitive of *Μόγος* was, if I mistake not, *†μύω*, *†μώω*, *†μωο*: (See on **Μολεῖν**.) Thus *Μόγος* is much like *†Momentum*, *Momentum*, 'which very often means a force impelling to action, a weight or power by applying which anything becomes easier': Forcell. *Μόγος* then could easily mean any 'toil or labor' by applying which anything is done. '*Μονεο*, to design, attempt,' says Forcellini.

**Μόδιος**, the Lat. *modius*. *R. μέδω*.

**Μόθαξ**, **Μόθων**, said of Helot-boys, brought up as foster-brothers of the young Spartans: and, as thus taking liberties and becoming troublesome and impudent, it so meant: As Vernilus was so used from Verna. — *R. μόθος* = *μόλος*. For from *μόλος* is *molestus*, and from *Πόνος* 'labor' was *Πονηρός*, 'causing trouble, troublesome, depraved,' Dnn.

**Μόθος**, battle, battle-din. — Explained 'labor' by Hesych., like **Μόγος** and **Μόλος**. I.e. the struggle of

the battle-field, and the accompanying noise and tumult.

**Μοῖρα**, a part, portion, lot, destiny. — *R. μέρομαι*, *μέμοιρα*, to divide.

**Μοῖχος**, adulter. — Hemsterhus. et Schultens 'à μέμοιχα pf. τοῦ Μελῶν vel Μίχων [unde 'Ομικήν], mingo, meio.' Nam et Horatius habet 'meiat' ipse coëundi significatione. Et Liddell notat 'Οὐρέω esse, ut Lat. meio, τὴν γονήν emittere.' Hoc quidem et de marito verum: at videatur esse et solum et totum opus adulteri.

(2) Ut *δμ-ηλν* ab *ἡλυθον*, sic *δμ-οιχος* ab *οἰχομαι*: Qui co-it cum alterâ. Nota *M* in *Μανλιστής*, *Μέρμς*, *Μίσχος*, &c. In Shaksp., K. Lear, 'Let copulation thrive', i.e. *μοιχεία*, Act 4. Sc. 6. (3) 'Qui facit τὸ Μῆ Έουκός: Mrt. ?

**Μολγός**, a hide, — bag, as **Βολγός**, **δουλγ**. — Prob. from *†μείλγω*, *ἀμείλγω*, = *μέργω*, *ἀμέργω*, as *Δέρω*, *Δορά*: Ldd. (2) As a 'bag', *R. μολεῖν*: To go with on a journey.

**Μολεῖν**, to come or go. — Bp. Blomf. supposes the obs. *†μύω*, *†μώω*, *†μωο*, to move oneself: Allied to *†μύω* as in *Αντρί-μωτος* like *Αντρί-μωλος*: and allied to Lat. *meo*, *meāre*. Hence then **Μολεῖν**. See on **Μόγος**. (2) *R. βάλλω*, *βολέω*, *βολῶ*, *μολῶ*, as *Βόρηξ* and *Μύρμηξ*, *Βύω* and *Μύω*. See **†Βλόω**, **Βλόσσω**. (3) 'Hebr. *mol*, to go aside:' Wr.

**Μόλιος**, **Μόλιθος**, **Μόλυθος**, lead. Scheide asks: 'An a mole et gravitate?' This well agrees with this mineral, and Dnn. allies *Μόλιος* with *Μόγος*, *Μόλος*, *Μώλος*.

**Μόλις**: in **Μόγυς**.

**Μολοθρός**, a greedy beggar. — Usn. thought = *†μολοθέρως*, *μολών εις βορὰν*, going for food. (2) 'Biem. refers it to *μάλω*, *molis*, fat, lazy: connecting it with *Μολόθριον*, a young pig with its soft tender flesh:' Ldd.

**Μόλος**, **Μώλος**, 'toil, espec. warlike toil, strife. — Akin to **Μόγος**, **Μόθος**': Dnn. (2) *R. μέλει*, *†μέμολε*, it is a care. (3) *R. μολεῖν*: Toil of journeying. (4) As *Βδέω*, *Βδύλος*, so *μώω*, (to be ardent, i.e. for the fight,) *μώλος*. Compare **Μάχη**. (5) Our *moil*.

**Μολοσσός**, a dog of *Μολοσσus* in Epirus.

**Μολοσσός**, 'a foot, consisting of 3 long syllables. From *Μολοσσus*, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache': Dnn.

**Μολπή**, song. — *R. μέλπω*, *μέμολπα*.

**Μόλυθος**: in **Μόλιθος**.

**Μολύνω**, to spot, stain, pollute. — As **Δηθύνω**, **Βαπύνω**. Valck. says: 'I suspect it is prop. to contract dirt from the mud in journeying, from *μολεῖν*.' (2) Or from laboring, from *μώλος*. (3) *R. μέλας*, black. O, as Lat. *pOndus* from *pEndo*.

**Μομφή**, blame. — *R. μέφομαι*.

**Μοναχός**, solitary: a *μονακ*. — *R. μόνος*.

**Μονή**, a mansion. — *R. μένω*, *μέμωνα*. As *παπαιο*, *παπαινω*, *παπαισιν*.

**Μόνιμος**, permanent; — steady. — *R. μένω*.

**Μόνος**, alone. — *R. μένω*, *μέμωνα*, to remain. 'Often said of one left and remaining behind: Matth. 14. 23: 17. 8. Mark 9. 8. Luk. 24. 12:' Scheide. **Μόνος**

μέλει, John 12. 24. 'Here I remain alone:' Gray's Letters.

Μόρα, a division of citizens, or of soldiers, regiment. — R. *μειρομαι*, *μέμορα*, to divide. 'The whole army was DIVIDED into *μόραι* regiments:' Rob. Gr. Ant.

Μόργγνυμ: = *διδόργγνυμ*.

Μόργος, explained by Hesych. 'an enclosure, and a covered part in waggons in which they carry chaff:' whence it is probably from *μόρα*, a division: 'divided off.' Thus: *ψμορικὸς*, *ψμορικὸς*, *μόργος*. Thus *Μοργή* in Pollux is a small part or portion. Hence *Μοργεύς*, to convey straw, &c. in a *Μόργος*. (Very rare.)

Μορία, = *μορία*, folly.

Μορία, 'with or without *ἐλαια*, the sacred olives in the Academy: all olives that grew in the precincts of temples: prob. as parted or propagated *μειρομεναι*, *μειρομηναι*, from the orig. olive-stock in the Acropolis. Hence Zeds *Μόριος*, as the guardian of them: Ldd. — Or, as *Τέμενος* from *Τέμνω*, being cut off and separated from common olives.

Μόριον, a small *μόρος* piece.

Μόριμος, *Μόριμος*, allotted, fatal. — R. *μείρω*, *μέμορα*, whence *Μοίρα*, lot.

Μορμολύττομαι, to scare: and

Μορμωρετός, hideous. — From *Μορμω*.

Μορμύρω, to rush, roar, *μορμυρω*, *τομορμυρω*. 'Written also *Μορμύρω*. In the same relation to *Μύρω*, as *Πορφύρω* to *Φύρω*: formed in imitation of the sound [*μορ* *μωρ*]:' Dnn.

Μορμω, a hag, hob-goblin: — exclam. of fright. — 'R. *μόρμος*, idle fear. Perh. allied to *Μορμύρω*, in allus. to frightful sound; — or to *Μαυρός*, *Μορφνός*, dark, black, gloomy, in allus. to *oppression*:' Dnn. As *Λόγιμος*, *Μόριμος*, suppose *ψμαύριμος*, *ψμαύριμος*. Compare the double adjectives Teter, Tetricus; Unus, Unicus. (2) Allied to *Μέρμερος*, 'causing care and sorrow, trouble, or injury': (Dnn.).

Μορβείς, 'skilfully-wronght: Ernesti from *μέρον*: Mulberry-colored. Others make it Glistening, shining:' Ldd. — Or, according to its just proportions, from *μόρος*. — Or for *μολέει*s from *μόλος* labor: Elaborated. See *μορύσσω*.

Μορβείς, destined: — from

Μόρος, appointed lot, fate, death, *moors*. — R. *μείρωμαι*, *μέμορα*.

ΜΟΡΡΙΑ, ΜΟΡΡΙΝΗ, Lat. *murra*. 'Some make it a natural substance, as agate: others Chinese porcelain, china:' Ldd. 'Prob. from an Eastern dialect. Passow compares Russ. *murawa*, glaring, for earthenware:' Dnn.

Μορτός, mortal. — R. *μόρος*.

Μορύσσω, like *Μολύνω*, to defile: as *γλάφω*, *γράφω*.

Μορφή, outward form, shape, figure. — We speak of 'the different forms of government, of public Worship, &c. so *Μορφή* may be from *μείρω*, *μέμορα*, to divide i. e. distinguish. As *πόριπ*, &c. (2) Transp. from *ψφορμή*, Lat. *forma*; R. *φέρω*, *πφορά*, *φορμή*, bearing on its

surface certain shapes, Lat. *re-ferens*. So *Ἐμ-φερής* is 'like.'

Μόρφος, said of the eagle, but variously explained: 1. 'dusky', from *δύρη*, with M prefix as in *Μέριμος*, &c.: — 2. 'graceful', from *μορφή*, form: — 3. 'deadly, killing', for *μορπο-φόνος*.

ΜΟΞΣΤΥΝ, a wooden house or tower. — 'A Scythian word: *μαξον* Franch. Serenius allies our *mazons*: Todd.

ΜΟΞΧΟΞ, *musik*, *mauschie* Ital., *musoc* Fr., from Arab. *moscha*: Todd.

Μόσχος, 'a tender shoot or sucker, — met. an infant, young maiden, young bullock. R. *δσχος*, *δσχη*, M euphonic:' Dnn. See *Μέρμος*.

Μοτὸς, lint. — 'From *ψάω*, to fill, cram: applied to hollow wounds to fill up the flesh:' Blomf. This *ψάω* is allied to *Μίω* and to *Βίω* to close. So *ψίδω* and *Πάω*, a lid.

Μουσυχών, 'the tenth Attic month, in which was a festival of Diana of *Μουσυχία*, *Mangschia*, one of the heavens of Athens:' Dnn. The word apparently is from *μόν-ονυ*, *μῶνυ*, applied to horses.

Μούσα, *Μοῖσα*, *Μῶσα*, *Μῶα*, 'the *Muse*, the Goddess of Poetry, *Musie*, Song, Dancing, the Drums, &c.: met. *music*, song, eloquence: — a poetess, musician, songstress. — Prob. from obso. *μύω*, *μῶ*, *μύομαι*, to search, and so invent:' Dnn. and Hemst. 'The ancients thus: *Μοῦσαι* ἀπὸ τῆς *Μουσείας*, *ἡγήσεως*:' Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. *musar*, erudition:' Dahler.

Μουσείον, temple of the *Muses*. Above. — Also, a *museum*, 'said to be the place at Athens where *Musaeus* sang and was buried. Later, the Opus *musaeum*, *mosaic*:' Ldd.

Μόχθος, the same as *Μόγος*, and allied to it by all.

Μοχλείω, to move heavy weights; *Μόχλευσις*, a moving by a lever. — From

Μόχλος, a bar, bolt, crow, lever, pole. — As *ΜΟτὸς* is for stopping up a wound, so *ΜΟχλος* is for stopping up a door; and both allied to *Μίω* and *Βίω*, to stop up. (2) But gen. thought the same as *δχλεύς*, M prefixed, as in *Μέριμος*.

Μοφόπιος, Attic: from King *Mopheus*.

Μὴ μῦ, Μὴ μῦ, 'formed to represent a sound uttered with closed lips, expressive of discontent, complaint or mockery. Lat. *mutio*, *musco*:' Dnn. The very pronunciation of the M is by closing the lips.

Μύαξ, a sea-muscle: *μῦς*, *μυός*.

Μύδω, to bite or compress the lips in displeasure. — From *μῦ*.

Μυγμός, a muttering. — R. *μύζω*, *μέμυγμα*.

Μυδάσμαι, = *μυσάσμαι*.

Μυδάω, *madoo*, to be moist, wet; damp, clammy, putrid from wet. — See *Μαδάω*.

Μύδος, *mutus*, dumb. — From *μῦ*, or *μύω*, *μύζω*.

Μύδος, a mass of red hot iron. — R. *μύζω*, *ἐμψον*, (Plutarch uses *μύσας* from *μύζω*) for Budeus says that Gaza explains *μύζω* 'mutire et STRIDERE.' A muttering, hissing sound well agrees. So Dnn.

makes *μῦ* to be a sound of 'mockery', i.e. of *blowing*.  
(2) 'Ready *μυδῶν* to fall off and melt:' Lenn.

*Μυελός*, marrow, pith. — Allied to *Μυχός*, 'the innermost part', (Dnn.) 'R. *μύος*: Inclosed in the innermost part of the flesh and bones:' Damm.

*Μύεω*, to initiate into the *μυστήρια mysteries*: — instruct. — All from *μύω*, i. e. to close against the profane, but by consequence to open to the disciples. 'Eustath. from *μύω*, because the initiated were to shut their mouths, and not discover what they were taught:' Pkh.

*Μύζω*, *mutio*, *musso*, to mutter, grumble: — to drink with closed lips. — R. *μῦ*, *μύζω*, *μύω*. (2) 'Hebr. *masal*, exprimo:' Dahler.

*Μύθος*, 'an announcement in order to guide, direct, advise, warn, enjoin, command, relate: a word, saying, speech, discourse, narrative, tale, fable, proverb, advice. According to the old Gramm. it expresses less the result of the reasoning powers than *λόγος*, and is prop. referable to the will, mind, disposition, being formed by transp. from *Θυμός*: so also Damm:' Dnn. (2) Much better from *μύεω*, *ἐμύθηον*, to instruct, by contraction, as *Πηγεύοντο* for *Πηγύνοντο*, (Matthias G. G. 204. 3.) and see *Μύστης*: A didactic tale, &c. (3) Others from *μύω* to shut the mouth: prop. a dark mysterious tale, which one must speak of with one's-self rather than with others.

*Μύια*, *Μία*, a fly: '*μύια χαλκῇ* blind-man's buff, Ital. *moseca ceca* (*musca ceca*):' Dnn. — 'R. *μύω*, to murmur:' Schrevel. Nearer, from *μῦ*. (2) R. *μυμάνια*, bold, daring, as called also *Κυνό-μυια*. 'Homer praises it for its perseverance and boldness, and blames it for its impudence:' Damm.

*Μυκάομαι*, *muigio*, to low, bellow, bray. — From the sound *moo* of oxen, as *Μηκάομαι* of sheep.

*Μύκης*, a mushroom, 'allied to *Μύκος*, *muscus*, from its shiny moist nature; — any knobbed round body, like a mushroom, as the cap at the end of a sword's scabbard; — the snuff of a lamp-wick; — a fleshy excrescence:' Ldd. 'The pommel of a sword,' says Porus, 'as pommel is from a resemblance to a Pomum.'

*Μύκλος*, *Μύχλος*, = *μάχλος*, lascivious. And an ass, 'as being remarkably lascivious,' Schneid. So *μῦδω* and *μαδάω*.

*Μύκος*, *muscus*, allied to *Μυκτήρ*. See *Μύξα*.

*Μυκτήρ*, the nostril, nose. R. †*Μύσσω*, *μύμυκται*. *Μυκτηρίζω*, to turn up the nose, sneer at: 'Naso suspendere adunco,' Hor. 'Tacito rides naso,' Martial.

*Μυλακρίς*, a mill-stone; — cock-roach found in *mills* and bakehouses. — From

*Μύλη*, *mola*, a mill; neither mill-stone; — barley coarsely bruised in a mill; — hard formation in the womb, false conception, *mola*; — the knee-pan, 'called also patella or *mola*,' Dr. J. Al *μύλαι*, the grinders. — R. *μύλλω*.

*Μύλιδα*, to grind the teeth. — R. *μύλη*.

*Μυλλάω*, 'prop. compressing or writhing the mouth: hence contorted, crooked. R. *μύλλω*:' Dnn.

*Μύλλω*, '*Μοιμύλλω* [as *Μαίμω*] redupl., to squeeze the lips, utter a murmur, mutter in a low voice: — to bruise, grind, and *Μύλη*, a mill. All from [*μῦ*], *μύζω*, *μύω*: Schneid. and Passow:' Dnn. Compare *βύω*, and †*Πύω*, *Πυκνός* and *Πύλη*.

*Μύλλω*, *molo*, ut Lat. *per-molo*, unde *Μυλλός* = τὰ αἰδοῖα γυναικεία: et *Μυλλὰς* = meretrix. V. supra.

*Μύμαρ*, 'Aol. for *μύμαρ*, *μύμος*;' Ldd. Blame, censure. So *φῶρ*, fUx. Homer has 'A-*μύμων*. (2) Hebr. *mut*.

*Μυρδός*, as *Μύδος*, *mutus*, dumb.

*Μύνομαι*, to fend off; *Μύναι*, pleas and excuses. — 'Buttm. well allies *mutio*:' Ldd. See 'Aμύνω.

*Μύξα*, *muscus* from the nose: from *μύσσω*, ξω, to wipe the nose; — the nostrils: — a lamp-nozzle.

*Μύξα*, *ov*, a kind of plum or damson, so called, says Pliny, 'ob *μυκωσιν* lentorem:' alluding to *Μύξα*, *muscus*, above. — So

*Μυζήσας*, 'a smooth sea-fish, as if Slime-fish, Lat. *mulgil*:' Ldd. — Above.

*Μυσοπάρων*, a pirate vessel. — 'R. *μῦς*, *μυδός*, *πάρων*:' Dnn. See *Πάρων*. But *μυο*- rather from *μύω*, to be closed. (2) 'Bayf compounds it of a vessel made at *Μύς* and of another made in *Παρος*:' Steph.

*Μυρίτης*, *Μυρρίτης*, 'a sweet wine, Lat. *potio mur-rhica* or *myrrina*: prob. flavored with *μύρβα* or rather with *μύρον*:' Ldd.

*Μυρίος*, numberless, immense: *Μυρίος*, 10,000: *Μυριάς*, *είδος*, the number of 10,000, whence *myriad*. — Valck. says on Eur. Phoen. 1485: '*Μυρίον αἶμα* is elegant, Plurimum sanguinis fuissebat. For *μυρίον* is used properly of *σφαῖρα*, ἐπὶ τῶν μυρομένην, but was afterwards applied to any magnitude.' Bp. Blomf. also refers it to *Μύρω*. So Abundant from *Unda*. So *Ex-undo*. Undanti cunore, Virgil. So *Ezek.* 43. 2: 'His voice was like a noise of many waters.' Rev. 14. 2. Isa. 17. 13. 'The multitudinuous sea.' Shakspeare.

*Μυρμηκία*, 'concoits of a harp-player, who runs up and down the notes, in and out and all ways, like a nest of ants:' Ldd. — From

*Μύρμηξ*, *Μύρμος*, *Βόρμηξ*, an ant. — Wachter and Mrt. from *μυρίαι*, from their myriads of numbers. Or at once R. *μύρω*, *μύμωμαι*, by metaph., whence *Μύρος*, which see. (2) †*μύρμηξ* seems to have existed, acc. †*φύρμηκα*, Lat. *formica*: then, like *φύρμηγξ*, from *φέρω*, to carry. 'Magni formica laboris Ore trahis quodcumque potest:' Hor. (3) If *Βόρμος* is the orig., then from its exertions in carrying *βορά* for itself. So some bring *Formica* from *ferre micas*. See Horace above.

*Μύρμηξ*, 'a sort of gauntlet with metal studs like warts on it: for *Μυρμηκία* are warts, Lat. *formicationes*,' Ldd.: and these as being like ants' hills, or as stinging like ants. — Above.

*Μύρμηξ*, a sunken rock in the sea. Allied apparently to the word above, but the reason does not appear. Steph. mentions *Μυρμηκίας λίθος*, 'having black emi-

nences like warts.' Μύρμηξ is also a strange animal described by Herod., throwing up sand as an ant: 3. 102.

Μύρον, 'any sweet juice distilling from plants, and used for perfumes: derived from μύρω, to trickle, by the Ancients; or, acc. to Athen., from μύρρα, myrrh-oil:' Ldd. 'Certainly allied to myrrh:' Hemst.

Μύρρα, 'juice of the Arabian myrtle, myrrha, myrrha:' Ldd. 'Myrrh:' Dnn. — R. μύρω, to flow. (2) R. μύρον. (3) 'Hebr. mer, to be bitter:' Wr.

Μύρρινον, 'myrtus seu pili inferioris partis veretri:' Brunck. An quia 'formosæ Veneri gratissima myrtus,' Virg. ? et ergo ut 'myrtea ayla' ap. eund. ? Sic dicitur Μυρτοχέιλα: et Μύρτων est 'Veneri deditus.' — Compara

ΜΥΡΤΟΣ, Μυροίνη, Μυρρίνη, myrtus; myrtle: — 'a fly-flap made of myrtle branch,' Ldd.—The Persian mound.

Μύρω, to flow or shed copiously, weep copiously. — Short for Μορμύρω. (2) Like Πτύρω, Εύρω, Δύρωμαι: and allied to Μάω, (as in Αδρό-ματος,) to move on, to Meo, meäre Lat., Moveo Lat. and Moleiv. 'Eunt more fluentis aquæ:' Ov. So Νέωμαι is to go, Νάω is to flow. (3) 'Hebr. mar, a drop:' Mrt.

Μῦς, g. μύδς, mus, mouse:—muscle-fish:—muscle of the body. — All the senses from μύω, to keep close. 'A mouse, as shutting itself up in hiding-places:' Voss. I.e., in μυχοίς. (In Persian musk.) So a Muscle shuts itself up. A Muscle of the body, says Celsus, in some way resembles a little mouse.

Μυσάρης, a wretch. And

Μυσάττομαι, to abominate. — From

Μύσος, abomination, abominable crime. — R. μύω, μύσω: 'At which we shut our eyes, not daring to look: or our mouths, not daring to speak:' Eustath. 'That stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil:' Isa. 33. 15. Note In-vísus, hated. So Μύσις is a closing of the lips and eyes. — Others from μύζω. (2) 'Hebr. mes, to despise:' Wr. †Μύσσω, (used in compounds,) to make to blow the nose. — 'R. μύω, μύσω, to close the nostrils:' Schnsgid. Allied to μάσσω, μυγῶ, μυNgο.

Μύσταξ, upper lip; moustache: = μάσταξ.

Μυστήριον, a mystery. — R. μύω.

Μύστις, initiated in the mysteries. — R. μνέω.

Μυστίλη, Μιστύλη, 'a hollowed bit of bread for sipping gravy with, making a (Μύστρον) spoon: from μυστίλλω, to cut into bits:' Hemst. So both Μίτυλος and Μύτιλος are mutilated.

Μύστρον, a spoon, as in Μυστίλη. And a measure, = 2 spoonfuls.

Μυτακισμός, fondness for the letter Μῦ.

Μύτιλος, mutilus, mutilated. See Μίτυλος.

Μυτίλος, Μιτύλος, the muscle fish, or limpet. — R. from μῦς, μύδς, the muscle fish. (2) Heindorf says:

'Not from μῦς, but of Latin origin.' Ldd.: 'From Lat. mytilus.' But whence this?

Μύτις, like Μυκτήρ, 'the nose of certain marine animals; what lies under their mouth, and through which the stomach stretches.' So Aristotle, who adds that these have no liver, but instead have the Μύτις and upon it the Θάλος.

Μυττωτός, Μύσματος, 'a savory dish made of cheese, honey, garlic, &c. mashed up:—from μύω, μύζω, μύσσω, because its pungent taste made people wince:' Ldd.

Μυχθίζω, 'to breathe strongly through the nose, with the lips closely pressed together, as in anger, sorrow, or contempt: moan, deride. R. μύζω, (ἐμύχθην):' Dnn.

Μυχός, the innermost part of a house, cave, bay, &c. — R. μύω, μέμικα, to be shut. As Close and Closet.

Μύω, to be shut: — to shut the eyes and the mouth. — R. μῦ, μύδα, &c. See Βύω.

Μυών, muscular part of the body. — R. μῦς, μύδς, muscle.

Μυσέδς, Μυοξέδς, a dormouse. — R. μῦς, μύδς, mus, mouse.

Μυιόψ, 'short-sighted, closing the eyelids to see more clearly:' Dnn.—R. μύω, ὀψ, ὀπός the eye.

Μυιόψ, horse-fly, gad-fly, — a spur, a stimulant. Called by Suid. and Hesych. a μνία, musca: = †μυιόψ. Hence Μυσιόψειν τὸν ἵππον, to spur a horse.

Μωκός, mockery; Μωκός, a mocker. — R. μάω, μῶ, to lay hold of, 'prehendo, re-prehendo', to chide, rate, ἐπι-μάμομαι. (2) Our word mock, Fr. mocquer, Welsh moccio.

Μῶλος, toil, like Μόλος, broil, spec. of war. Allied to Μόλος, but Wr. from Hebr. mooł, to cut off.—Also, a mocker, like Μωκός.—Also, a pier, but this is a sort of barbarous word of late age, agreeing with Lat. moles. See on Μόλιθος.

Μῶλως, 'worn out by Μῶλος toil, feeble, sluggish:' Ldd.

Μῶλωψ, weal of a stripe or blow.—'A mark left in μῶλος battle:' Schleusn. (2) 'R. μάω, σμάω, as Μῶ-δις, Σμῶδις from σμῶχων:' Dnn.

Μῶμος, blame, ridicule. Momus, the god of censure and ridicule.—R. μέμφομαι, μέμομαι, to blame. (2) Allied to Μῶκος. (3) 'Hebr. mum, a spot:' Mrt.

Μῶν, whether. — For Μη ὄν, Μη οὐν, Whether or not? (2) Particip. of μάω: Seeking, enquiring.

Μῶνυξ, for Μῶν-ωνυξ, having solid hoofs, not cloven-footed. Thus our Idolatry for Idolatry.—R. μόνος, ὄνυξ.

Μῶριον, 'a species of mandrake, supposed to have the property of producing madness:' Dnn.—From

Μωρός, prim. tasteless, sapsless, insipid; and allied through μάω, †μασάρης, (as †Χάω, Χάρος,) to Μάττην, in vain, Μάτταιος, 'unprofitable', (Dnn.) Then dull, slow, stupid. (2) R. μη, ὀρώ. ?

## N.

NABAA, Ναύλα, a musical instrument.—The Hebr. *nebel*: Becm. and Mrt.

Νάγμα, a stone-wall: as piled up.—R. νάσω, νέγαγμα.

Ναέτης, an inhabitant.—R. †νᾶω, νᾶω.

Nal, Nη, Ναχι, (as Οὐχι), yes, truly.—Becman says that in 600 places Nal is nothing but 'I pray, I ask you.' I suspect then that Nal is short for 'Οναοι, 'ναί', 'may you prosper (as you grant me)!' (2) 'Hebr. ná, now: Mrt.

Naias, ἄδος, Naias, a water-nymph.—'R. νᾶω to dwell: or νᾶω, to flow: Forcell. 'R. νᾶω, to flow: Dnn. Or νᾶω 'in the sense of float, whence Ναῦς: (Dnn.)

Naias, †Νᾶω, ἐνδόσθη, Naueras, to dwell.—Dnn. says: 'In Od. 9. 222, ὄρε νᾶων ἐγγεα, (some read νᾶων.) The vessels were full of milk. Hence this verb is prim. to fill, then fill with inhabitants, and occupy, inhabit, as Damm and Passow.' Allied to Νάσω. Like Νάσω, Naias might mean 'to heap or pile up a building, build, and so make habitable:—make habitable for, cause to dwell', as it is often thus used with an Accus., and ἐνδόσθη, he settled or dwelt. (2) 'Hebr. navaḥ, to dwell: Mrt.

Νάκη, Νάκος, a goat's skin, sheep's fleece.—'A skin with the wool on: R. νάσω, νέναχα: Something να-στων close and tight: Schrevel. 'Perh. from νᾶω to pile up: Lennep. K, as φυλάσσω, φυλακή. (2) In Norfolk a *nacker* is a collar- or harness-maker.

Νᾶμα, Ναμῶς, a stream, spring, river.—R. Νᾶω, to flow.

NANOΣ, Νάνος, a dwarf, *namus*.—Wr. from Hebr. *neen*, a babe, Becm. from Hebr. *neen*, 'subolescebat.' The old deriv. is at least more to the purpose, from νη, or νῆ, ἀνά: One 'not' grown 'up' to his proper size, as Νηλεὺς, Νήπιος, &c. But?

Ναξία λίθος, a whetstone, from *Naxos* in Crete.

Νᾶος, Νηός, a dwelling of the gods, a temple, or its inmost part.—R. †νᾶω, νᾶω, to dwell. 'The house where God is worshipped: Hesych. Called οἶκος Luke xi. 51. So 'house' 1 Kings 5. 18. 'The house of GOD' is common.—Or νᾶω, †νᾶω, to build, as Hom. νηὸν ἐνασσαυ.

Νάπη, Νάπος, a woody dell.—'R. prob. νᾶω: Dnn. 'R. νᾶω, as in a Νάπη much moisture flows: Greg. So Hederic 'A frequentia fontium et rivorum.' 'A watery place: Hesych. Πη, as πόπιΗ.

ΝΑΡΑΟΣ, spikenard.—'The Hebr. *nerd*: Wr.

ΝΑΡΘΗΣ, the giant-fennel:—the stalks were used as canes, rods, ferules: the dried pith as tinder: a box [made of it] for containing unguents: copy of Homer kept by Alexander in the perfume-box of Darius: Dnn.—'The Etym. M. from νάρης, humid, flowing: Hesych. calls it a reed-plant: Scheide. It may be so.

Νάρκη, numbness, torpor:—the torpēdo fish.—The old deriv. is νῆ, ἀρκᾶ, to be capable of: A state of incapacity. (2) R. νᾶω, νάσω, νᾶω, 'to press down firmly', (Dnn.) νᾶστος, 'closely pressed, compact', like Πηκτός, 'compact, curdled, condensed.' Compare in form Λάρκος and Μάργος.

Νάρκισσος, the *narcissus*, from its *narcotic* properties.—Above.

Νᾶρός, νηρός, flowing, liquid.—R. νᾶω, to flow.

Νασμός: in Νᾶμα.

Νάσω, 'to press down firmly, heap up, pile. Akin to Νέω, Νήω, to heap, and perhaps Νᾶω: Dnn. See in Νᾶω and †Νᾶω. In form, as Πάσσω, Τάσσω.

Νάστος, close-pressed: δ ν., a well-kneaded cake.—R. νάσω.

Ναύκραρος, 'also written Ναύκλαρος, and so the same as Ναύκληρος: the chief of a division of the citizens:—we do not find they had anything to do with the navy, till Solon charged each with furnishing 1 ship and 2 horse-men: so that Böckh's deriv. from ναῦς is less prob. than from νᾶω: Ldd. 'Eustath. explains it having κράρον ἐν νηί, the head in the ship: And well, for the Greeks often compare a republic to a ship, and its governors to pilots: Port.

Ναῦλα: in Νέελα.

Ναῦλον, passage-money in a ναῦς ship.

Ναῦς, ναῦς, a ship.—R. νᾶω, 'fluo, fluito', to float: Floating on the waters. Or R. νᾶω, to swim, as the gen. is νεός. (2) Sanskr. *nav*, Pers. *navh*.

Ναυσία, Ναυρία, sickness on board of ναῦς ship, nausea.

Ναύτης, ναῦτα, a sailor: ναῦς.

Ναυτίλος, a seaman, ναῦτα:—the *nautilus*, a shell-fish, with a membrane serving it for a sail: The sailor.—Above.

ΝΑΦΘΑ, *naphtha*, 'a bituminous substance in a liquid state: Dnn.—'By the Persians still called *Naft*: Dahler. (2) In form as 'Αφθαι, ἄν, the thrush. R. νᾶω, to flow: ?

ΝΑΩ, Νέω, †Νῶ in Νίσσομαι, †Νῶν in Lat. *Nuo*, Νυστάζω, seem to have meant prim. to *Move*, and to be the same as Μᾶω, &c., M and N agreeing as Μῦν, Νῦν; Μῆ, Νῆ-, Νε, &c. Mrt. however adduces 'Hebr. *nah*, moveri: Wr. representing it as 'Hebr. *nwo*, to move.' Hence

1. Νέω, Νέομαι, Νίσσομαι, to go, i.e. to move onwards. Also, to return.

2. Νέω, νῶ, to swim, i.e. to move in the water. 'Hebr. *nah*, moveri: Mrt.

3. Νέω, to bend forwards or down, i.e. move the head thitherward. 'Hebr. *nah*, nuto: Mrt.

4. Νᾶω, to flow, i.e. move on.

5. Νᾶω, to settle a person in a place, i.e. cause him

to remove and go there : and *Naiw*, to dwell. Ormston says : 'To flow or flock to, people, inhabit.' See also a different method in *Naiw*.—[Hebr. *nawah*, to dwell.' Mrt.]

6. *Nēw*, to heap, pile, i.e. *moveo* in unum, much as *ἄρρω*, to draw, is also 'to sweep or brush into a heap, collect', (Dnn.)—[Allied to Germ. *nähen*, to sew, i.e. join together.' Thiersch. See No. 7.]

7. *Nēw*, *neo*, to spin, i.e. 'to roll or wind up thread': Grove. See No. 6. But Ormston reverses 6 and 7.

8. *Ni(w)*, *Ni(w)*, to wash : i.e. to *move* the hands about in water; as Xelp *χεῖρα νίπτει*. I, as in *νίσσομαι*. And *νίφω*.

*Nē*, not. See in *Nῆ*.

*Nēas*, *Nēds*, fallow ground.—R. *νέος*. I.e. renewed.

*Nēaias*, *Nēaias*, a young man, as *Nēos*;—also as *Nēos*, new, fresh.

*Nēatos*, *Nēatos*, last, uttermost.—Prop. the newest, from *νέος*, as Lat. *novissimus*.

*Nēpos*, a fawn : from *νέος*, *νέφος*, (as *no Vus*), *ve-φός* : A young deer. Somewhat as *Juvenia*, *Juvenius*.

*Nēlawa*, *Nēlwa*, the latter or lower part of the belly : *γαστήρ* sometimes added. Like *Nēatos*, *Nēatos*, last.

*Nēikw*, to quarrel, wrangle : *Nēikos*, contention.—Usually derived from *νῆ*, or *ve*, *είκω* : Unyielding conduct : Or Unsuitableness of temper, for 'A-*euch*s is Unsuitable. Or as 'A-*eikeia*, *Aikeia*, unseemly conduct.

(2) *R. νέομαι*, *νέισσομαι*, *νένικω*, 'eo, gradior', i.e. 'co-eo, con-gredior', to meet in a hostile manner.

*Nēiden*, from the bottom.—R. *νέος*, whence *Nēatos* the last.

*Nēior*, *Nēon*, *Nēuon*, recently.—R. *νέος*, fresh. So *Novus*, *Noviper*, *Nuper*.

*Nēouai*, *Nēouai*, *Nēissouai*, *Nēissouai*, to come or go. See *NAΩ* 1.

*Nēkrap*, *nectar*, the drink of the gods :—afterwards, food.—'Usually derived from *ve*, not, and *κτάω*, *κτείνω*; and so = *ἀμφορία* : Ldd. As conferring immortality. (2) *R. νέον κτέω*, a new possession of the Gods. ?

*Nēkus*, *Nēkros*, dead ;—a dead body.—Lenn. well from *ἡνεκς*, *ἡνεκς*, (as 'Eκείνος, *Κείνος*; 'Eνερθε, *Nēpthe*), explained by Steph. : 'porrectus et protentus in longitudinem.' Stretched out, laid flat. Homer: *Κεῖτο ταβέλις*. (2) *R. νέω*, taken as *Nēw*, to bend forward, much as *Cadāver* from *Cado*, *Πέσσμα* from *Πέτω*. *Nēkus*, as *Ψέω*, *Ψέκας*. (3) 'Chald. *necas* is *Macāre*, *neca* *Percutere* : Mrt.

*Nēmeis*, just retribution, vengeance, spite, ill-feeling ;—just remorse.—*Nemesis*, the goddess of Retribution. And *Nēmeōw*, to feel just indignation at.—'R. *νέμω*, to distribute, assign : Dnn.

*Nēmos*, 'a pasture, from *νέμω* :—a wooded pasture, glade, *nemus* : Ldd.

*Nēmw*, to distribute, assign, allot :—midd. divide among themselves, possess, have in use ;—dwell in as a possession :—act. to dispense the affairs of a house or

state, govern, rule :—to feed, put to pasture ; midd. to devour : i.e. assign to animals their proper pastures.—From *νέω*, (See *NAΩ* :) prop. to move, i.e. one from another, or into their proper places, *re-movew*, *a-movew*, *di-movew*, *se-movew*. *Nēmw* (and *Nēmw*), also 'to brandish', i.e. to move up and down. '*Nēmw*, *MO-VEO*, agito : Steph.—In form compare *Γέμω*, *Ερέμω*, *Δέμω*.

*Nēwds*, *Nēwds*, *Nēwds*, foolish, — purblind. — 'R. *ve*, not, *νούς*. [As *τρίπιον* becomes *τρίπιον*.] Or Hebr. *neen*, a child : Mrt. Note our *ninny*, Span. *nino*, a child.

*Nēdylis*, new-born, as *Nēd-yonov*.—R. *νέος* ;—*-ylos* seems in some manner connected with *Γίνομαι*.

*Neolala*, a band of youths, the youth of a nation.—R. *νέος*, young ; *λαός*, people.

*Nēouai*, *Nēouai*, *Nēissouai*, *Nēissouai*, to come or go.—See in *NAΩ* 1.

*Nēos*, *νέφος*, *no Vus*, new, fresh ;—young, young man.—R. *νέω*, *νέομαι*, to come : Just come, fresh come, *vé-γλυς*. So *Ad-vena*, a stranger, from *Ad-venio*. '*New* gods that came newly up.' Deut. 32. 17. 'We Belgians say *een aankomeling*.' Lenn.

*Nēossōs*, a young animal, esp. young bird, from *Nēos*. Also *Νοσός*, *Νοσός*. As *Δίς*, *Δισός*.

*Nēoumōs*, = *νέος*.

*Nēotes*. 'The seals are called the *πέδοτες* of Amphitritē, explained 1. *ve*, *ne*, *πόδες*, *pedes*, the footless ones, fish ; 2. *νέω*, to swim, no the swimming or fin-footed ; 3. *νέοτες* = a brood, as if from *νέος* : Lat. *nepos*, *nepotēs* : Ldd.

*Nēpthe*, for 'Eνερθε : *Nēpteros* for 'Eνέπτερος.

*Nēpwa*, a string, bow-string. And *Nēpwa*, *Nēpwa*, *nervus* : a sinew, tendon, nerve :—string made of sinew ;—fibre.—Lennep says : 'R. *νέω*. Prop. quod facit *vergere*.' Martin : 'R. *νέω* : nam est instrumentum *inclinationis*.' Now Dr. Johnson defines *Sinew* 'the ligament by which the joints are moved.' So that evidently *motion* is implied in *Nēpwa*. And *NAΩ*, *NEΩ*, mean prim. to move. See *NAΩ*.

*Nēw*, *ἵπνω*, *nuto*, to nod,—nod to, beckon ;—bend forward, incline, decline : *Nēwrdw*, to nod, fall asleep.—R. *νέω*, *νέομαι*, to go, i.e. downwards. See in *NAΩ* 3.

(2) 'Hebr. *nah*, *nuto* : Mrt.

*Nēfēlwa*, *nebula*, and *Nēfos*, cloud, mist :—and a fine bird-net, much as Ovid's *Vellera nebulas sequantia*. 'Theophrast. uses *Nēfēlwa* of light fleecy clouds : Ldd.—There was a verb *Nēfōw*, whence 'Eνί-νεφίς : and (as *ἄρρω*), 'prob. from *νέω*, *ῥέω*, to heap, accumulate.' Dnn.—Or even *νέω*, *νέομαι*, to go (over) : That which comes over (supervenit) the sky. (2) The old deriv. was *ve*, *φάος* : No light. (3) 'Chald. *noph*, stillio : Mrt.

*Nēfōl*, the kidneys.—The Etym. M. from *νέφω* = *νίφω*, to wet, 'quod irrigantur *urina*.' 'R. *νέω*, *no*, fluo : Mrt. (2) 'Prob. from *φρένες* by transp., as *ForMa* from *Μορφή* : Dnn.

*Nēw* : For the various senses see in *NAΩ*.

Νεώριον, a dock-yard. — R. νεός gen. of ναῦς : and perh. ὥρα, attention to.

Νεωστί : in Νεῖον.

Νέωτα, for εἰς ν., next year, i.e. the new year coming.

— R. νέος, new; or νέομαι, to come.

Νη-, as Lat. ne-, not, the same as Μη, as Μιν, Νιν.

(2) Some bring νη from ἄνευ, and indeed it sometimes occurs as Νε-. Blomf. rejects Νη-. (3) Sax. ne, not.

Νη Δία, ἢ μὴ τὸν Δία, yes by Jove. — Allied to Ναι. So Δαι and Δή.

Νηγάτεος, new-made. — R. νέος, νέα; ἴγαα, γέγαα, ἴγγαται, γίνομαι. Passow for Νη-γάτος.

Νήδυμος, Homeric epith. of sleep, '1. from νη, δύω, for ἄν-εκ-δυτος, from which one rises not, as ν-ήγρετος : — 2. Usu. derived from ἡδύς, sweet, i.e. ἡδυμος, which often occurs, but not in Homer : a very old mistake then for 'Hδυμος; N introduced to supply the place of the defunct digamma : otherwise ν is contrary to all analogy, [though it may be like νη = ναι, and indeed Ldd. himself says on Νήχυτος : 'Prob. formed on the sup. that νη is intensive : and the same in Νηπεδανός :] — 3. Some even make it Intimus sopor, from νηδύς, the bowels, stomach : Ldd. So Jones : 'Vital sleep.'

Νηδύς, the belly, bowels, womb. — As Νῆσις is the act of heaping, accumulation, so Νῆδυσ the part of the body where the food is accumulated. Δ, as ἐν-ήλυδος, ὕδωρ, ὕδος, μήδος, βραδύς. (2) 'Hebr. nód, uter : Mrt.

Νηέω, Νηνέω, to pile : νέω.

Νηβω, to spin : R. νέω, ἐνήθην.

Νῆτις, q. νήϊδος, not knowing : νη, εἰδέω, εἶδον, ἴδον.

Νήκεστος, Νηλεὺς, Νημερτής, Νήνεμος : all from νη-, with adjunct from ἀκέομαι ἡκεσται, ἔλεος, ἀμαρτάνω, ἐνεμος. So

Νήπιος, Νηπιτίος, an infant. — R. νη-, ἔπω : as Infans, not speaking. Νηπιτίος perh. from νη-, ἀπύω.

Νηπίτης, Νηρείτης, sea-snail or periwinkle. — Grove from νέω, to swim : 'As swimming on the water.' Or νηρός, wet, liquid : A liquid substance. So Dnn. : 'R. νήριτος, same sense as Νηρός.'

Νήριτος, ' = νήριβος, countless : Ldd. I.e. νη-, ἔριβος. But ΘΜ? Better from νη-, ἐρις, or ἐρίζω, ἥριται : So 'Αδήριτος, not to be disputed. Incontestably great. Or νη-, ἐρώ, to speak, like 'Α-σπετος, Unspeakably great.

Νηρός, as Ναρός, flowing, wet : νάω.

Νῆρος, an island. — 'R. νέω, to swim : Dnn. Or to float, as in Ναῦς. 'To νέω (to swim) Dionysius seems to allude in his Perieg. 7. 8 : 'Ἦντε ΝΗΧΟΜΕΝΟΝ κυκλήσκειται ὀνομα ΝΗΧΟΣ. So Insula is In-salo : Pkh. (2) R. νάω, ναίω, to dwell. Dr. Jones calls it 'a place inhabited by men.' Opposed to a desert island.

Νῆσσα, a duck. — 'R. νέω, (ἴνῃσω), to swim : Ldd. Anacr. : 'Ἴδε πῶς νῆσσα καλυμμένη. Or, to float. (2) Lenn. for νῆσσοα, like a ship.

Νῆστις, 'Ανηστις, fasting, starving. — For νή-εστις, from ἔδω, ἔδεται (whence 'Εδεστος, eatable), centr. ἔεσται. In-edia.

Νῆστις, the Intestinum jejunum, from its being always found empty. Above. — And used by Empedocles for the element of air and water : Q. as empty and light, as Horace, 'Per VACUUM æthera.' Homer has : 'May you become water and earth,' i.e. may you die, Il. 7. 99. But Ldd. 'prob. from a Sicilian goddess so called.'

Νήτη, the νεδτή lowest chord in the lyre.

Νήφω, 'am sober, esp. drink no wine : Ldd. — R. νη, ἀφή or perf. ἴφα, ἄπτομαι : Not to touch. See Νῆστις.

Νήχω, as Νέω, ἴνενῃκα, to swim.

ΝΙΤΛΑΡΟΣ, a pipe or flute to regulate rowers. — Q. ?

Νίζω, Νίπτω, to wash : — see Νίπτω, and in ΝΑΩ 8.

Νίκη, victory. — As Φρίσσω, Φρίκη, so ἴΝισσω, Νίκη.

ἴΝισσω is active of 'νίσσομαι, fut. νίσσομαι, to go away, return', (Ldd.) i.e. to make to retire, and so to turn back. 'By the way that he came, by the same shall he return', 2 Kings 19. 33. So Τρέπω is used, Τροπαῖον, &c. (2) The old Gramm. deriv. was νε- or νη-, εἰκω or ἴκω as in 'Ἴκελος : Where the party does not yield. (3) 'Hebr. nekee, to smite : Wr. As well ally it to Νέκο from Νέκυς. But I ?

Νιν, the same as Μιν.

Νίπτω, to wash, and Νίζω. — Allied to νάω, to flow, νέω, to swim, νέφω, νίφω : Lenn. 'R. νείφω or νέφω, to wet : Pkh. and Ewing. 'R. νέω, to swim : Mrt. Or allied at once to Νάω, prim. to move, which see. As in Χείρ χεῖρα νίπτει. See ΝΑΩ.

Νίσσομαι, in Νέομαι.

Νίτρον, nitre, but explained natron or potasse, and, when mixed with oil, used for soap. — 'R. νίζω, [νένι-ται,] νίπτω : Dnn. 'That by which you can νίπτειν : Lenn. (2) 'Hebr. neter, to dissolve or cleanse : Wr.

Νίφα, to snow. — Allied to Νίζω, to wash, and Νίπτω. (2) 'Hebr. noph, stillo : Mrt.

Νιψ, νιφός, snow. — Above.

Νοέω, to observe, perceive, have thought, think, understand, purpose. — R. νόος.

Νόθος, illegitimate, spurious. — R. νέομαι, ἴνδοθην : Adventitious. 'Advena peltex,' Ov. See Νοστέω. (2) R. νή, ἔθω, ἔθοα : Against the established custom. ? (3) R. ὀνορὸς, ἴνορὸς, contemptible : Or a. 1 ὀνόθην.

Νομεύς, a shepherd. R. νέμω, νένομα, to feed cattle. — A dealer out, distributor : R. νέμω, to distribute. — Νομέες, 'the ribs of a ship, which are the basis of the whole,' Ldd. : i.e. directors. Or as equally distributed, as Homer's νῆας εἰσας.

Νομίζω, to observe or practise as a νόμον law or custom. Νομίζω θεούς, to believe in the gods as recognized by the state ; — own, acknowledge, hold to be right, — gen. to think.

Νόμισμα, usage, custom ; — the common current coin of a state, — established weight or measure. — Above.

Νόμος, usage, law. — R. νέμοι : Assigning to each his own : or an assigned, allotted state of things.

Νόμος, a musical note, strain. 'According to a prescribed form, as the Lydian measure, the highest ; the Dorian, the lowest : Dnn. — Above.



*Nómos*, allotment of land, division, district: *νέμω*.  
*Νομός*, a pasture; from *νέμω*, to feed. And *Νομή*,  
 devouring violence.

*Nóos*, *Nóus*, the mind, thought, purpose, &c. — 'As  
*Πάτω*, *Πάδος*, so *Νέω*, *Nóos*. *Néw* is prop. glomero:  
*Nóos* is that which glomerat, which *cogit*, *cogit*,  
*cogitat*: Valck. So Lenn. 'from *νέω*, *necto*, *cogo*, *cogito*.'  
 Thus *Necto*, says Voss, is prop. to join together by  
 spinning. Then to connect, connect ideas.

*Nóσος*, a disease, disorder, &c.—Few words have  
 given etymologists more trouble than this. They say,  
 from *νή*, not, *σός*, sound: but the O? — Or from the  
 Hebr. *nos*, to flee: but this is beside the mark.—I  
 imagine that, as *Νίτρον* and *Λίτρον*, *Νῆξ* and *Λύγη*,  
 (Dnn.), *Νύμφα* and *Lympha*, *Nancisco* and *Λαγχάνω*,  
 so *Nóσος* and *†Λόσος* were the same, and that *†Λόσος*  
 belonged to that numerous class *Λογῖς*, *Λοιμῖς*, *Λοιδοῖς*,  
*Λορῖς*, &c. and meant 'a hurt', &c. Compare on simi-  
 lar principles *Λάσιος* and *Δασύς*.

*Νοσῶς*: in *Νεσῶς*.

*Νοστήω*, to go or come home, return. — *R. νέομαι*,  
*†νένοσται*. So *κορμός*.

*Νόσφι*, *Νόσφιν*, aloof, apart, away, far from:—except.  
 — *R. νόστος*, *νόστοφι*, *νόσφι*: By a going away, by re-  
 tiring from, as *μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντες*, having retired  
 from the battle. So '†*πο-νόστος*' is explained by  
 Steph., 'by which anything goes back, and betakes it-  
 self or sinks away (clanculum) by stealth.' Thus in  
 full, *Νόσφιν ἀπ' ἄλλων* in Homer, and '†*πο-νόσφι*.

*Νοστήζομαι*, to separate from.—Above.

*Nótris*, moisture. — *R. νέμαι*, *νένοται*, to go, i.e.  
 issue forth. As '†*ικμᾶς* from '†*ικω*. (2) Allied to *Néw*,  
 to flow. '†*R. νέω*, *no*, fluo.—Chald. *nedā*, aspersit: 'Mrt.

*Nóros*, *notus*, the S. wind. — *R. νόρις*, moisture.  
 'This wind gen. brought rain in Greece: 'Dnn. '†*Hu-*  
*midus* Anster,' Virg. '†*Udo* Noto,' Hor.

*Νοῦμος*, *nummus*, a coin. *Νόμισμα*. — '†*R. νόμος*: 'Dnn.

*Nu*: the same as *Nuv*.

*Νυκτερίς*, a bat, flying *νυκτός* by night.

*Νύμφη*, a bride, allied to the Latin *Nubo*, *Nubes*,  
*Néφος*, *Νεφέλη*, &c. from her veiling her face:—any  
 married woman,—even a marriageable maiden;—a  
*Nymph*. 'The Muses are called *Nymphs*: hence all  
 raptured persons were called *Νυμφό-ληπτοι*, caught by  
 the Muses: 'Ldd. Also a baby, chrysalis or pupa of  
 moths, young bee or wasp, &c.; opening rosebud:—  
 water, Lat. *lymphā*, 'prob. from the water-*nymphs*: 'Ldd.  
 Αἱ *νύμφαι*, the *nymphs* in the female body.—  
 The word *†Νύμφω* (whence *Νεφέλη*) is established by  
 '†*Επί-νεψις*. Then *†νένοφα*, *†νέφος*, and a verb *†Νύμφω*,  
*Nubo*, as *ΒΥῖδος*, *Υῖνη*, *ῥῑμῶς*, *Ἔολις*.

*Νύμφιος*, a bridegroom.—Above.

*Nūn*, now.—'It seems contr. from *νένον*, [Æol. of]  
*νέον*, which often means *now* in Homer, as in Il. γ. 394: 'Scheide.  
 So Brunck. translates *Néon* in CEd. T. 155.  
 Thus *Εἴττω* for '†*Εἴττω*. (2) *R. νέον*, part. of *νέω*, to  
 go: The time passing. (3) '†*Hebr. ná*, now: 'Mrt. ?

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*Nuv*, then, as in Come on *then*: or now, as *Now* it  
 came to pass,—and seems to Hermann to be the same  
 as *Nūn*:—without its emphasis.

*Nῆξ*, *νυκτός*, night, *nox*. *Νύχιος*, nightly.—Dnn.  
 allies it to *Ἀδύγη*, darkness, N and A being freq. inter-  
 changed as *Νίτρον*, *Λίτρον*. See on *Nóσος*. (2) Al-  
 lied to *Κατά-νυξ*is drowsiness, *Νυστάζω* to droop the  
 head in sleep: The time of thus doing. (3) Allied to  
*Nūbo*, *Νύμφη*, *Υῖνοφος*, *Νέφος*, &c.

*Nuds*, *νυῖς*, a daughter-in-law, bride.—Contr. from  
 '†*Εννυς* or '†*Ενυδς*, which see.

*Νύσσα*, a starting-post, turning-post in a race-course.  
 — *R. νύσσω*: Where the horses are spurred. St. Gregory:  
 'Spur your horses about the *νύσσα*.'

*Νύσσω*, *ξω*, to goad, prick, pierce, spur.—As *Νυστά-*  
*ζω*, to nod drowsily, is prop. to go (downward), so  
*Νύσσω* is to make to go (onwards), make to move on.  
 See the obs. on *ΝΑΩ*. (2) '†*Hebr. nashach*, to bite: 'Mrt. ?

*Νυστάζω*, = *νευστάζω*, *νέω*, *νυτο*, to nod.

*Nύχιος*, by night: *Νύχτα*, by night; so that there  
 was *Nῆξ*, *†νυχός* as well as *νυκτός*.

*Νόγαλα*, *ων*, says Jones, 'a cake or sweet-cake: from  
*νέον γάλα*, = *νεόγαλα*: Made prob. of fresh milk.' So  
 '†*Αφρό-γαλα* was frothed milk or whipped cream.

*Νωθής*. *ΝΩθης*, sluggish, and *ΝΩκαρ*, sloth, seem  
 allied: for, (amid many conjectures) *Νωκαρ* may be  
 from *νη*, *ἄνως*, swift: *ἄνως* being itself from *ἄνω* *ἔσω*  
*ἔκα* to push, as '†*ἄθειν* to push matters on, hurry.' Ldd.  
 And *Νωθής* from *νή*, *ἄνω*. (2) Dnn. says: '†*Νωκαρ*,  
 from *νη*, *σκαίρω*: But O? Yet so Mrt. derives *Νω-*  
*θης*, *νωθός*, 'from *νη*, *δέω*, to run.'

*ΝΩ*, *Nō*, *nos*, we two.—The Hebr. *nú*, as in Emma-  
 -*NU-el*, GOD with us.

*Νωκαρ*: in *Νωθής*.

*Νωλεμέης*, unceasingly, continually.—From *νη*, *εἰλω*  
*ῥολα* to turn, roll: Steadily, firmly: 'firmè,' Steph. on  
 Ap. Rh. 2. 605. (2) *R. νη*, *†ῥόλεω*, *ἐλλύμην*, to de-  
 stroy: Indestructibly, for ever. As *Νώνυμος*. (3) '†*R.*  
*νη*, *λείπω*, [†*λείπειμαι*]: 'Dnn. But Ω and the  
 other M? Compare *ἀρτεμεξ*.

*Νώμια*, for *Νόμια* from *νέω*.

*Νωμάω*, to distribute, allot: *R. νέμω*, *νένομα*. So  
*Στραφάω*, *Τραπᾶω*. And, like *Νέμω*, to direct, guide,  
 manage, ply, sway,—move or revolve in the mind, ob-  
 serve;—move oneself.

*Νάροψ*, *στος*, gleaming.—From *νή*, *ὄρω*, *ὄρω*, to  
 see: 'Too bright to look at: 'Ldd. (2) From *έν*, *ὄρω*,  
*ὄπα*, the eye or face. For *ἐνάροψ*: In which one sees  
 one's face. As '†*Εκεῖνος*, *Κεῖνος*.

*Νῶτος*, -*ον*, the back.—Damm from *νώ*, *νέω*, to heap  
 (burdens). We comm. say, The back is equal to the  
 burden. (2) '†*R. νέω*, [or allied], to incline: 'Mrt.

*Νωχελής*, sluggish.—'Usu. deriv. from *νη*, *ὀκέλλω*  
 = *κέλλω*, to drive: [One whom you cannot drive.]  
 Passow and Döderlein from *νη*, *ἄνως*, swift: 'Ldd.—Or  
*R. νη*, *ὀχέω*: of a horse that won't carry you.

Ξ.

**Ξαίνω**, to scratch, like **Ξέω**, to scrape;—then to card, comb, full, clean;—treat one as a fuller does cloth, beat, strike, scourge. **Ξάσμα**, carded wool, supposes a word  $\dagger$  **ξάω** = **ξέω**. So  $\dagger$  **Βάω**, **Βαίνω**.

**Ξανθός**, gold- or pale-yellow.—As **Ἐκείνος**, **Κείνος**; **Ἐνεργε**, **Νέργε**,—for **Ἐξανθος**, from **Ἐξ-ανθέω**, in the medical sense 'to lose its blossoms, to fade', (Dnn.) and so it agrees with **Flavus**, which some deduce from **Flaccio**, **Flaccivus**:—Of the color of faded autumn leaves. Or from the sense of 'efflorescence' in **Ἐξ-ανθosis**, and 'to break out into eruptions' in **Ἐξ-ανθέω**. (2) As **Ξουθός** is somewhat like **Ξανθός**, both may be thought allied to **Ξέω**, **Ξαίνω**, **ἐξάνθηον**, to rub, polish, i.e. make bright.

**Ξένος**, **Ξείνος**, strange, foreign;—stranger, foreigner, guest. Also the host as stranger to the guest.—For **Ἰένος**, (as **Κτιδέη** for **Ἰκτιδέη**), from **ἰκω**, **ἴκω**, to come. So **Ἐπ-ηλυσ** and **Ad-vena**.

**Ξερός**, = **ξηρός**.

**Ξέστης**, a measure, the Lat. *sextarius*:—transp. from **σέξτης**.

**Ξέω** seems formed from the harsh sound made by the letter  $\xi$  repeatedly pronounced: **ξέξξ**:—a letter called by Cicero 'vastior litera'. **Ξέω** then meant to scrape, plane, carve, polish, smooth.

**Ξηρός**, dry.—R. **ξέω**: As said of timber easy to be scraped. (2) Our *sere*.

**Ξίφος**, a sword.—'Accord. to Et. M. from **ξύω**: [to polish, smooth]:' Ldd. Allied to **Ξέω**. And there was an obsolete **Ξίω**, as there were **Ψέω**, **Ψίω**.

**Ξόανον**, any carved work,—statue,—musical instrument.—R. **ξέω**, **ξεῖα**.

**Ξουθός**, 'of a color between **ξανθός** and fiery-red, brown-yellow, tawny:—but in some places, as **Ξουθὰ λαλῶν**, it is said of sound, as thin, fine, delicate:—prob. from **ξέω**, (**ξεῖα**):' Ldd. In the last sense, smoothed, polished, as in **Ξίφος**. And the *color* perhaps from smoothing and polishing.

**Ξυήλη**, a tool for scraping wood, plane, or rasp:—also a Spartan 'falcion, a kind of **Ξιφίδιον**,' Steph.—And

**Ξύλον**, 'prob. from **ξέω**, **ξύω**: wood cut and ready for use, firewood, timber, piece of wood,—cudgel,—heavy collar of wood,—pole, cross,—bench, table:—measure of length:' Ldd. '**Ξύλον** means *rasum*:' Valck.

**Ξύλοχος**, woody country.—R. **ξύλον**; and **ξύχα**, to have.

**Ξύν**, the same as **σύν**, 'together with.'

**Ξυνός**, common **ξύν** with, in common. So **Ἄντριος**, **Περισσός**.

**Ξυράω**, **Ξύρω**, to shave; **Ξυρόν**, a razor.—R. **ξύω**, to scrape.

**Ξυστίς**, a robe of state, i.e. made fine, finely worked.—R. **ξύω**. A garment, says Homer, which Minerva **ἐξυσ' ἀσκήσασα**.

**Ξυστόν**, the polished shaft of a spear;—a spear, dart;—chisel.—R. **ξύω**. '*Rasilis hasta*:' Sil. '*Rasque hastilia virgæ*:' Virg.

**Ξυστός**, **αγστύς**, a covered gallery for wrestlers and walkers: called from the floor being made particularly smooth and level.—And

**Ξύστρα**, a curry-comb; **Ξυστήρ**, graving-tool; **Ξυστρίς**, scraped or graved fluting of pillars, &c.—From

**ξύω**, like **Ξέω**, to scrape, plane, polish;—scrape off.

Ο.

'Ο, 'H, TO, 'the': and \*ΟΞ, 'H, \*O, 'who, which,' &c.—Primitive words. 'Hebr. *hu*, this, or *hā*:' Mrt. \*O and our *Who* seem allied: \*Ov, *Whom*: &c.

O-, like A-, is 'together' or 'intensely.' And, as A- for 'Αμα, so O- for 'Ομοῦ, together.

\*O δ δ, exclam. in Aristoph.: from the sound, as it would seem.

'Οἶ, as **Οὐδᾶ**, **Οὐαί**, **οἱ!** **αἱ!**—From the sound.

(2) '**Vai**, Hebr.:' Mrt. '**Oi**, **Hoi**, Hebr.:' Schleusen.

(3) Our *woe*.

\*Oα, a sheepskin: from **δῖς**, **οΐς**.

\*Oαρ, g. **δαρος**, a mate, consort, wife.—From O prefix, **ἄρω**, to join. As **Ὀμ-άρτεω**.

\*Oαρίζω, to converse familiarly with: \*Oαρος, converse.—Above.

\*Οεδη, sight: for  $\dagger$  **ὄπη** from  $\dagger$  **ὄπτομαι**, as **ἐπιτομος** into **ἐβδομος**.

\*Οελδς, a spit in the form of a **βέλος**, dart, O prefixed: \*Οεελίσκος, a small spit;—an *obelisk*;—a mark of censure.

\*Οεολδς, a small coin: thought to be = **οεελδς**, as being stamped with a spit. But Dnn.: 'In form like a spit.' Some think that 'copper nails **οεελοι** were used as money:' Ldd.

\*Οερια, \*Οερίκαλα, the young of wild animals.—Many make **οερια** = **εμβρυα**, *embryos* and also things newly born. For  $\dagger$  **βρίω** seems allied to **βρίω** through **βαρύς**. Compare **βρίω**, **βρίω**. (2) 'Perh. allied to \*Οεριμα [and **βριαρά**] from **βρίω**:' Mrt. and Wr. As said of young *fierce* animals, wolves, lions, &c.

**Ὀβριμος**, strong, mighty. — Allied to **Βρίμη**, might, violence: and **Ὀβριμῶ**, Hecaté. (2) 'Hebr. *aber*, strong': Wr.

**Ὀβρύον**, metal purified. — The O is prefix. **Βρύον** and **Βρύων** are the same, just as **Βλύν** and **Βλύων**. The Greeks explain **Βρύον** by **ἀνα-βλύνειν**, ἀνα-πηδᾶν, of things which cast out a foam in bubbling: Salmas. So that **Βρύω** also may mean ἀνα-βλύνω. The P and A are often interchanged.

**Ὀγδοος**, eighth. — R. **ὀκτώ**, **ὀκτοος**, **ὀγδοος**, as **ἐ-λίκται**, **ἐλιδαν**.

**Ὀγκα Πάλλας**, Pallas or Minerva worshipped at **Ογκα**, a village near Thebes.

**Ὀγκομαι**, to bray. From the sound **ONK**. (2) Dr. Jones from **ὀγκος**: 'To swell oneself with sound.'

**Ὀγκος**, uncus, a bend, curve, hook, barb; — angle; — anything swelling out, as a tumor; — a lofty head-dress; — swelling spirit, arrogance, high dignity; — heap, mass, bulk. **Ὀγκωδέστερος** is 'more swelling out or rounded'; — but, as used by **Ælian** of an ass, is explained by **Ldd.** 'of a louder note, from **ὀγκομαι**.' — As **Ὀγμος** is allied to **Ἄγω**, so **Ὀγκος** to **Ἄγκος**, **Ἄγκη**, **Ἄγκυλος**, &c. See the next.

**Ὀγμος**, a furrow, row, line, orbit. — Just what would be meant by **τῆγμος**, ductus, from **ἔγω ἔγωμαι**, duco. So both **Ἀγείρω** and **Ἐγείρω** are found: so 'Ἄκρις and 'Ὀκρις, Ἄμα and Ὀμοῦ. The Schol. **Nicand.** p. 48 identifies 'Ἀγμὺς, ὄγμος'. See above. **Ὀγμον ἔγειν** is in **Theocr.**

**Ὀδάξω**, to bite, sting: o, **δάκνω**, **τῖδάξω**. So **Ὀδακτάξω** to bite: from perf. pass. **τῖδέακται**.

**Ὀδελός**, form of **Ὀθελός**.

**Ὀδι**, Attic for **ὄδε**, **ὅ δέ**.

**Ὀδμή**, a smell, odor. — R. **ὄζω**, **ὤδον**, **ὄδον**. **Ὀδμή** **ὀδῶδε** **Od.** ε. 59. So **Ὀδωδῆ**.

**Ὀδός**, a way, path, road. And **Ὀδός**, **Ὀὐδός**, a threshold. **Ldd.** calls **ἡ ὀδός** and **ὁ ὀδός** 'Kindred words'. And **Damm** calls the latter 'a way into a house or chamber.' They seem to come from **ἔται** and **ἔται**, pf. pass. of **τῆω**, **τῆω**, **ἔγω**, **ἔγω**: By which we send ourselves forward, By which we go. The O, as in **κΟρ-μὸς**, **φΟρτος**, **νΟστος** and **Δ**, as in **βαΔίζω**, **ὑΔωρ**, **στάΔην**, **στάΔιος**, **ἀν-έΔην**, &c. Compare in place **Κέλλω** and **Κέλευθος**. — They may be otherwise compared with **Ἔδος**, a base, foundation. (2) 'Chald. *ada*, to pass': **Mrt.**

**Ὀδούς**, g. **ὀδόντος**, a tooth. — R. **ἔδω**, **ἔδα**: With which we eat. '*Edens, edentis*.' (2) **Danta** Sanskr., *dentis* Lat.

**Ὀδῶ**, to show **ὀδόν** the way.

**Ὀδύνη**, pain, grief. — R. **ἔδω**, **ἔδα**, **ἔδο**. '*Curas educes*,' **Hor.** 'Si quid est (edit) animum: 'Te tantus edat dolor,' **Virg.** So **Homer**: **δυμὸν ἔδοντες**, **δυμὸν κατ-ἔδων**, **ἔδεται κραδίην**. (2) R. o, and **δύη**, anguish. (3) R. **δύνω**. **Ὀξείαι** **ὈΔΥΝΑΙ** **ΔΥΝΟΝ** **μένος**, **Hom.**

**Ὀδύρομαι**, to be afflicted, grieve, deplore. — Allied to **Ὀδύνη**, grief, **Ὀδύν**, **Ὀδύναι**: **Dnn.** See **Δύη** and **Δύρομαι**. (2) For **τῖδυνύρομαι**, as **Ὀλοφύρομαι**.

**τῖδύσσομαι**, fut. **ὀδύσσομαι**, to be grieved at, angry. — Allied to **Ὀδύρομαι** to grieve, **Ὀδύνη**, **Ὀδύν**: **Dnn.**

**Ὀδωδῆ**, odor: in **Ὀδμή**.

**Ὀζαίνα**, an *ozeena*, fetid polypus; — a strong-smelling sea-polypus. — R. **ὄζω**.

**Ὀζος**, bough, branch: — acion: **Ὀσδός**, **Ὀσδος** in **Sappho**. — As **Ὀ-ταλος** from **τλάω**, **τλῶ**, so **Ὀ-ζος** from **ζάω**, **ζῶ**: a living branch, opp. to a dead one.

**Ὀζω**, to have a smell or smack, to yield odor. — As **τῖ᾿Αω**, **᾿Αζω**; **τῖ᾿Εω**, **᾿Εζω**; so **τῖ᾿Οω**, **᾿Οζω**, **τῖ᾿Οίω**, **οἴσω**: Simply, to carry with it (a smell). (2) As **Ἄωτος** to breathe, supposes a form from **ἄω τῖ᾿άω**, hence a form **τῖ᾿άζω**, **ἔζω**. (3) 'Hebr. *hozi*, it made to go out': **Mrt.**

**Ὀθεν**, whence: **Ὀθι**, where: from **ὄς**, as **Ὀδρανόθεν**, **Ὀδρανόθι**.

**Ὀθνεῖος**, alien, foreign. — Many from **ἔθνος**: From another nation. Much as we say a Gentile. O, as **pEndo**, **pOndus**; **Ἐλαιον**, **Oleum**. (2) R. **νόθος**, **νόθειος**, **ὀθνεῖος**. As **φάσγανον** for **σφάγανον**.

**Ὀθομαι**, to have a care or concern for. — **Hemsterh.** takes **Ὀθω** as = **ὠθῶ**, to impel: 'To be moved on account of anything.' So **Damm** explains **Ὀθη**, care, 'Res quæ me movet.' (2) R. **ἔθα**, **ἔθα**: To have an habitual care or concern for, to be constantly thoughtful of.

**Ὀθύνη**, fine linen, linen veils, cloths, sails. — From o, **θύνω**, **τέθονα**: Beaten fine, as **Ἐληλαμένους** from **ἐλάυνω**. 'Mostly, fine linen': **Dnn.** (2) 'Chald. *atuma*, funis, linteum': **Mrt.** 'Hebr. *aten*, to spin': **Wr.**

**Ὀθριξ**, with like hair: o, **θρίξ**.

**Ὀι**, oh! — 'From the sound': **Lenn.** (2) 'Hebr. *hoi*': **Mrt.**

**Ὀι**, to him: dat. of **ὁ** or **ὅ**, like **οἱοι** whence **οἴκω**, **οἴκω**. So

**Ὀι**, whither. — Dat. of **ὅς**: **ὧι**, **ῷ**. So **Quò** is used for **Whither**. So **Εὐ** and **Ἰλλῶ**; and our **Where** for **Whither**.

**Οἶαξ**, **ἄκος**, **Οἶητιον**, the handle of a rudder, the helm. 'R. **οἶω**, fero': **Mrt.** and **Wr.** As the means of bearing on or guiding a ship on its way. The Etym. M. says, **οἶ** **οὐ** **τὸ** **ΠΗΔΑΛΙΟΝ** **ΦΕΡΕΤΑΙ**. **Οἶητες** are the rings through which the reins are passed: 'the reins,' says **Eustath.**, 'which **οἰακίζουσι** pilot the mules.'

**ΟΙΒΟΣ**, meat from the back of an ox's neck, the best part. — Only in **Lucian** 2. 324. — Q. ?

**Οἶγω**, **ἔω**, **Οἶγνυμι**, to open. — R. **τῖ᾿οἶω**, **τῖ᾿οἶκα**, (as **τμήΓΩ**), to carry up, lift the latch, as also **Ἄν-οἶγω**. (2) As **Ὀγμος** is found, and allied to **Ἄγω**, so **Οἶγω**, to **Ἄγω**, to carry up.

**Οἶδω**, **Οἶδω**, to swell or make to swell. — **Scheide** well from **τῖ᾿οἶω**, **οἴσω**, **tollo**, **attollo**: **οἶδος**, **quod attollit se**: 'Which carries itself up. Δ, as in **ὕνειδω**, **ἐρείδω**, **σπεύδω**, **βαδίζω**, **ἔδωρ**.

**Οἶδων**, a fungus-ball. — Above.

**Οἶζυς**, affliction. — From

**Οἶζω**, to cry of **oh!** — wail. . So **᾿Ω**, **᾿Ωζω**.

**Οἶη**, a village. — 'Prob. from **οἶος** (**οἶα**),' **Ldd.** By itself. (2) R. **τῖ᾿οἶω**, like **Οἶκος** which see.

Οἰθίων : in Οἰαξ.

Οἴημα, self-opinion. — R. οἶομαι, οἴημαι.

Οἰκέω, to dwell in an οἶκος; Οἰκεῖος, belonging to one's house or family, private, one's own, as Private property; Οἰκεῖω, to make or claim as my own; Οἰκίζω, to establish a household or colony; &c. — From

Οἶκος, a house. — R. τοῖω, οἶσω, οἶκα : Whither one betakes oneself, a retreat, spec. after the day's labors. 'Domum ex nocte ferebat.' Virg. 'Vespertinus pete tectum.' Hor. 'It is,' says Bp. Horne in a Sermon, 'like a warm and comfortable house, into which a man retreats, where he finds good provision,' &c. And thus Valck. and others from οἶκω, εἶουκα, to retire. Οἶκος is also used for a dining-room.

Οἶκρος, a wailing : — pity, commiseration, as this from Miser. — R. οἶκω, οἶκται.

Οἶμα, impetuosity, attack. — R. τοῖω, τοῖμαι : Which carries one on. So Οἶμας, to pounce upon.

Οἶμαι : in Οἶομαι.

Οἶμη, Οἶμος, a way, road, tract, course. — R. τοῖω, οἶμαι : 'Qua te DUCIT via,' Virg. 'Ἡ ὁδὸς φέρεῖ εἰς ἰόν, Herod. We say, That roads leads to such a place. So Ἀγυα.

Οἶμη, Οἶμος, a song; explained by Ldd. 'the path or course of a tale, the course or strain of song.' Above. Some say, as sung in the οἶμας streets. Dnn. compares Οἶμος.

Οἶκω, to cry Οἶ μοι, οἶ μοι! bewail.

Οἶνη, Wine, οἶνος. Also, the wine, producing the οἶνος, as many derive Μέλισσα from Μέλι.

Οἶνη, the ace on dice. Allied to Οἶα, alone. Lat. una. ΟΙΝΟΣ, wine. — Although the sense of 'impetuosity' in Οἶμα and Οἶστρος, and the expression of Horace, 'Quo me, Bacche, rapis?', might point to τοῖω, to carry away, yet all derive from abroad : Hebr. YYN, Aram. jena, Teuton. wein, Sax. win, Dutch vinn, Lat. vinum, our wine. So the Goth., Welsh, Cimbric.

Οἶομαι, Οἶμαι, Οἶω, to think, from the obsol. οἶω, 'duco', as 'duco' is used and Gr. ἔγω and ἡγέομαι. 'Ἐν γνῶμα τόδ' ἐβόστασεν, E. Prom. 913.

Οἶος, such as. — From οἷ = φ, quo (modo), i.e. tali modo quo, in such way as.

Οἶος εἶμι, Οἶός τε εἶμι, lit. I am such as to do, i.e. I can do.

Οἶος, alone. — From ο, ἵος, one : All-one, whence 'alone.' 'And I am all alone.' (2) R. οἶ, alas! expressive of desolation. Αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν πατέρ' ἀπ-οιμάξῃ φίλον, Eur. Med.

Οἶς, ὄvis, a sheep. — From τοῖω, οἶσω, to bear, carry, i.e. wool. In Latin lani-GER, from gero. So Dr. J. defines Sheep 'the animal that bears wool.' Ovid : 'Molle gerit tergo lucida vellus ovīs.' And, 'Vellera fertis, oves.'

Οἶσπη, Οἶσπῶτη, Οἶσπνη, 'sheep-dung, espec. the dirt which collects about the hinder part of (ovs) a sheep. Prob. from ὄvis, ovs, though said also of a goat.' Ldd.

Οἶστρος, borne. — R. τοῖω, οἶσται.

Οἶστρος, an arrow : i.e. carried forward, when shot from the bow. — Above. So

Οἶστρος, violent impulse, fury, desire. As carrying forward. Above. Also the gad-fly as driving cattle on and making them furious, aestrus.

Οἶστρον, any plaited work, rope. From ΟΙΣΤΟΣ, ΟΙΣΤΑ, an OSIER, Eng. and French. — Mrt. says, 'Οἶστρον, a rope, from οἶω, fero.' Then Οἶστρον would be The rope-tree?

Οἶστρος : in Οἶσπη.

Οἶστρος, lot, doom. — R. τοῖω, οἶται : Borne or endured. 'Totque tulī casus,' Virg. So Fors, Fortuna, from φέρω, πέφορται. (2) R. οἶ, alas!

Οἶστρος, to come together in marriage, &c. — Οἶστρος seems allied to τοῖσχω, Οἶσχομαι, from τοῖω, οἶσω : Eo, co-eo, to come together. φ as in διφάω, δέφω, γράφω, ξίφος, ψήφος. (2) Greg. allies it to Ὀσυνώ. (3) Note our Wife, as Οἶστρον, Wine.

Οἶσχομαι, τοῖσχομαι, Οἶσχνέω, to go, go away, — perish. — Οἶσχομαι as Ἐρχομαι. R. τοῖω, οἶκα : Carry myself on, as Ἀγε, Age, Ἔπ-άγω, Περι-ήγεν, and our Withdraw. X, as νήΧω, στενέΧω, αὐΧέω.

τοῖΩ, οἶσω, and τοῖΩ in ὤμος, &c., to bear, carry. — A Primitive, perhaps through τοῖΩ allied to τοῖΕω, τοῖΙω, to send (on).

Οἶωνός, solitary bird of prey, as Sola cornix, Virg. : from οἶος, alone. As Τῖωνός, Κοινώνός.

Ὀκα, Πόκα. Doric of Ὀρε, Πόρε.

Ὀκέλλω, the same as Κέλλω.

Ὀκλαδίας, a camp-stool, admitting of its sinking with us, or simply as bent. — From

Ὀκλάδω, to crouch down on bended knees, sink, — slacken. — R. κλάω, to break : o as Ὀκέλλω. The knees seem broken under us. Indeed Κλάω is explained to 'bend' in Ἀνα-κλάω, Περι-κλάω.

Ὀκνος, reluctance, slowness, sloth. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, ὄχνος : By which we hold back. Homer : Ἰσχει ὄκνος. K, as δέΚα, δέΚομαι, φυλαΚή. (2) 'Hebr. ogen, to be detained : ' Wr.

Ὀκος, Ὀκκος, οculus, the eye. — Eol. of τοῖΠος, from ὀψ, ὀπός : as ἴππος, E. ἴκκος, equus.

Ὀκρίομαι, am exasperated, as this from Asper. — R. ὀκρίς, as

Ὀκρίσας, pulpit, scaffold. As Ὀκρίς = ὀκρίς, so τοῖὈκρος = ὀκρος, and βὰς, as Ἀναβέας. Going to, or by which we go to, a height. Also, a buskin, high shoe, ΟΚΡΕΑ.

Ὀκρίοις : in Ὀκρίς.

Ὀκρύνεις, = κρύνεις, with o prefix, from κρύνος : Cold, chilling; — making one cold, horrible.

Ὀκρίς, 'like Ἀκρίς, Ἀκρα, a point, prominence, roughness. And Ὀκρίνεις, rugged : Ldd.

Ὀκτώ, octo, eight. — Pkh. says that Mrt. ingeniously derives it from ὄχα δύο, 'eminently two', because 2 x 2 x 2 = 8. Well: though more simply from ἔκται, (as in ἔκτακός, Πλεον-εκτέω,) and τοῖέται, (as O in Ὀχμα, Ὀχθη, Ὀψέ, Ὀπτάω, κροῦδος, φορτος,) from ἔχομαι, to be next to : Next to the number 7.

Οκχος, = ὄχος, as 'Οκχῆ = ὄχῃ.

'Ολα, ὀλαί, 'coarse barley, sprinkled with salt on the head of the victim before the sacrifice. — Usu. considered = δλα, the whole unground barley-corns. But Buttm. from ἔλαω, ἔολα, ἀλέω, ἄλευρον, as bread-corn prepared for use by grinding, applied aft. to barley only.' Ldd. (2) 'Hebr. *olee*, burnt offering.' Wr.

'Ολεός, prosperity, felicity. — 'Prob. akin to ἴδλω, ἀλφάινω, to bring in, yield.' Ldd. And Passow allies it to ὀφέλλω, ἴδλω, ἴδλω. B, as ἄμω, ἀμω. Better from ἔλαω, ἔολα, ἄλφω, as δλα, ἄλφα, sylVa. A rolling together, accumulation. So 'Ἄλῃς, Ἀολλῃς, collected together, Ἐόλητο, &c. Compare δάμωβος, κλαμωβος.

'Ολεθρος, destruction. — R. ἴδλω.

'Ολέκρῶν, = ὠλέκρῶν.

'Ολέρος, = δολερός, impure. As Γαῖα, Αἶα. See 'Ολός 1.

†'Ολέω, 'Ολλύμι, 'Ολλῶ, 'Ολέω, to make to perish, destroy. — R. ἔλω, ἔλα, to take, and (like Αἰρέω,) to take away, destroy. — Or from ἔλλω, εἰλω, ἔολα, to roll, i.e. to roll down, precipitate. 'Multi fortunis *provolēbantur*': Tac. 'Armenta virosque *in-volēns* secum': Virg. 'Volvo, prosterno': Virgil, Semineces *voluit multos*.' Forcell. Τὸ κοῖνον κυλινδρεται, Aristoph. Eccles. We say, He *in-volēd* many in ruin. Steph. explains 'Ἐάλερα 'ἔλλυρα, ἔλλυντα'. See 'Ἐξ-ούλης. (2) From ο, and the obs. ἴλέω, ἴλεω, *levi*, whence *de-leo*, to destroy. So *de-alno* is 'to destroy,' (Ldd.)

'Ολίγος, little, few. — 'Perh. from ο, λίγος, from ἴλιω whence *λίτος*, thin.' Lenn. So *Διστός*, is rubbed smooth: and see *λίθος*, *λίτος*.

'Ολίγων, less. — R. ὀλίγος, as Μίγος, Μείων.

'Ολισθος, penis coriaceus. — Forsan, ut 'Ολμος, cylindrus: ad quam vocem vide Ldd. infra. Et quodd est 'volubilis', 'lubricus', affinis sit voci 'ΟΛΙΣθος, et 'ΟΛΙΣθέω. ΒΟΣ, ut δλβος.

†'Ολισθέω, -άνω, to slip; — slip or glide along. — Like 'Ολισθος and 'Ολμος, from εἰλω, ἔολα, δλα, to roll. — But Ldd. makes both 'Ολισθέω, and 'Ολισθος slipperiness, smoothness, allied to Αἰσός, smooth: ο prefix, as 'Οκέλλω.

'Ολκαία, a tail. — R. ἔλκω, δλκα: 'because it is trailed along.' Ldd.

'Οκάς, a towed ship, ship of burden. — As above.

'Οκάειον, the under part of a ship on which it is drawn along; — a large bowl or basin for washing cups, capable of being drawn along. — Above.

'Οκάς, 'a machine for hauling ships, — shed into which ships are drawn up, — strap or rein, [as drawing on,] — furrow, track, made by trailing along.' Ldd. — Above.

'Ολλῆ, a drinking-bowl. — Perh. allied to 'Ολμος, 'any bowl-shaped body', (Ldd.) Only in Athen. 494, and a rather doubtful word. — Note *Olla* Lat.

'Ολλύμι: in ἴ'Ολέω.

'Ολμος, 'a round smooth stone; — the human trunk,

without head, arms, or legs, — any cylindrical or bowl-shaped body, as a mortar, kneading-trough, the hollow seat on which the Pythia prophesied, a drinking-vessel, the mouth-piece of a flute: — No doubt from εἰλω, to roll.' Ldd. 1. e. ἔολα, ἔλα, or εἰλω, ἔολα, δλα, whence ἴ'Ολμος, 'Ολμος.

'Ολογῶν, 'an unknown animal, named from its note: thought to be a small owl, or the thrush, or the tree-frog.' Ldd. From

'Ολοῦζω, to speak with a loud cry or noise. — 'Formed from the sound': Ldd. As *Uluo*. (2) R. λύζω, ἴλυ-λύζω, δλολύζω. (3) 'Hebr. *helil*, ululāre.' Mrt.

'Ολολος, an effeminate dissolute man. Redupl. from ἴδλω, ἴδλω. Perdītus. As

'Ολός, destroyed, undone; — destructive. — R. ἴδλω, ἴδλω.

'Ολόπτω, to peel or pluck off, bark. — From ο, λέπω, λέλω, to peel.

'Ολός, = δολός. As Γαῖα, Αἶα.

'Ολός, = δλοός.

'Ολος, the whole, all, entire. — Allied to 'Αολλῃς, collected together; 'Αολλῃς, in a compact body: and to 'Αλῃς, collected. From εἰλω, ἔολα, to bring together. So Cunctus is Con-junctus. Compare Ὀλος, a sheaf.

'Ολοσχος, 'a leathern sack or purse. R. δλος, δοχῃ: Dnn. So

'Ολοφυκτός, 'as Φλύκταινα, a pustule, blister. R. δλος, φλύζω: Dnn. See above.

'Ολοφυγδών, as 'Ολοφυκτός, and allied to Φυσάω, to inflate.

'Ολοφύδων, wailing. — Allied to

'Ολοφύρμα, to wail, weep, — weep for others, pity. — R. δλόπτω, δλοφα, to pluck off. The Etym. M. explains it to weep with plucking of the hair. 'Luctus evellens comam': Seneca. 'Ἀμφι-δρυφείας in Herod. Much as *Κόψονται* Revel. i. 7. Lat. plango from *plēssω*, *πλάγω*. (2) Eustath. from δλος, *φύρμαι*. See 'Ολοφυκτός. But note *ολοφυδνός*.

'Ολη, 'Ολης, olearium vas, an oil-flask: — a ewer. — The deriv. of the Gramm. was *ελαίον ὄνος*: As containing the juice of oil. Rather from *ελαίων* only, as πόρη. Curiously the Latin is Oleum. So *Onodus* from *pEndo*. (2) Allied to 'Ολμος, 'Ολλῆ. As πόρη.

'Ολυμπιάς, victory at the *Olympic* games. From 'Ολυμπος, Mount *Olympus* on the frontier of Thessaly, fabled to be the seat of the gods.

'Ολυθος, a fig that seldom ripens, destroyed before the time. — Pkh. from ἔλλυμι: or δλέω, to destroy. So Ewing: 'R. ἔλλυμι, an early fig which is apt to fall; — the first figs which easily fall off by the wind'. 'As a fig-tree *βάλλει τοὺς δόνθους αὐτῆς*, casteth her untimely figs.' Rev. 6. 13.

'Ολύρα, a kind of corn, distinct from wheat and barley, and perh. a kind of spelt: — compared by Ldd. with 'Ἀλευρον, flour of wheat and barley.

'Ομά, 'Ομοῖ, much as 'ΑΜΑ, together. See on 'Ογμος.

• *Ῥοαδός*, noise or din of many voices; — crowd, course; — din of battle. — *Ῥ. δμα*, together. Or from *δμας*, *άδος*.

• *Ῥοαδοί*, fellow-hearers of the philosophers. — *Ῥ. δμα*, *άκούσ ηκούσ*, to hear.

• *Ῥοαλός*, even, level; of equal or like degree; — ordinary, average, i.e. like the great mass. — *Ῥ. δμα*, together; or *δμύς*, common, joint: — i.e. of one common level or surface. As *χαμαλλοός*.

• *Ῥομάς*, *άδος*, the whole. — *Ῥ. δμα*.

• *Ῥοβρός*, *imber imbris*, a heavy shower, storm. — Allied to *Ῥοβρμός*, *Ῥόβρμος*, vehement, and perh. transp. from the latter, with the ejection of I: much as *Ἑκπλαγος*, *Ἑκπαγλος*. (2) For *δβρος* [as *λαΜβάνω*], from *ο*, and the root of *βρύω*: Lenn. I.e. *βαρέω*, *τβρέω*, to press weightily on. (3) An old deriv. was *δμοῦ βέω*, *βέω*: *δμρος*, *δμβρος*, as *μεσημβρία*: Waters flowing in concert. (4) Hebr. *ober*, a cloud: Wr.

• *Ῥομρος*, from *δμύς* or *δμοῦ*, *ῥω* (*ῥον*), like *Ῥομρής* and *Ῥομρήης*, joined together, united, a husband: — also a pledge, surety or security for the maintenance of union (or peace), a hostage: Ldd.

• *Ῥομύλος*, a crowd, throng of soldiers or people. — *Ῥ. δμα*, *ἄλη* a band.

• *Ῥομύλη*, a mist, fog, smoke: *ο*, *τμύλω*, *μύλω*, *μέμυχα*: As mixed, confused. 'Turbid state of the air': Jones. Compare the French *Brouiller* and *Brouillard*. (2) Pott from the root of

• *Ῥομύω*, *-έω*, fut. *ομύω*, as Lat. (*migo*) *miŋgo*, *minci*, to make water. — *Ο* prefix, and the obsol. *μέω*. (See *ΜΑΩ*.) preserved in Lat. *meo*, to pass, as we say *To pass water*, Lat. *meio*. And perh. *μείω* was an old Greek word, for *Μοιχός* seems to Hemsterhuis to come from *Μείχω* or *Μίχω*.

• *Ῥομμα*, the eye. — *Ῥ. ὀπτομαι*, to see, *ῥμμα*, *δμμα*.

• *Ῥομοίος* and *Ῥομός*, like, resembling, equal. — *Ῥ. δμα*, *δμοῦ*.

• *Ῥομόργω*, *Ῥομόργνυμι*, to wipe, wipe off, press out; allied to *Ῥομέργω*, to pluck off, and *Ἀμέλγω*, to squeeze out.

• *Ῥομός*: in *Ῥομοίος*.

• *Ῥομοῦ*: in *Ῥομά*.

• *Ῥομώω*, *Ῥομνύμι*, *Ῥομνύω*, to swear, &c. — From *δμοῦ* or *δμύς*: To unite, bind together: Schneid. That is, so as *Ῥομο-λογεῖν* to make an agreement by a solemn compact. Budæus quotes *Ἐν-ώμοτος ὁμολογία*, a sworn agreement. Compare *Ῥορκος* and *Ἐρκος*. 'Our ancestors', as Edwards renders it, Lat. Ex. p. 92, 'did not regard any bond for ensuring an engagement to be more binding than an oath.' Ezek. 17. 13: 'And hath made a covenant with him, and taken an oath of him.' Psa. 89. 3: 'I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David.' Josh. 9. 15. (2) 'Chald. *omā*, he swore: Mrt.

• *Ῥομπνη*, and perh. *Ῥομπη*, food, esp. corn: *Ῥομπναι*, cakes of meal and honey laid on altars. Ldd. supposes it = *δπη*, (as *λαΜβάνω*), allied to *ορε*, *ορες*, *ορίπνυς*,

*ορίπνυς*, &c. — It is allied also to *Ἐπω*, *Ῥοπα*, to be busy about, and to cook in *Ἀμφ-έπω*: whence *Ῥοπῶν*, to bake.

• *Ῥομπνία*, Ceres. — Above.

• *Ῥομπνίος*, nourishing, — hence abundant, large, huge. — *Ῥ. δμνη*.

• *Ῥομφαλός*, the navel, — centre, — raised boss or knob in the middle of a shield, *umbo*; — knob on the horse's yoke to fasten the reins to. — As *χαμαλλοός*, *όμλλοός*. And, as *Ἄμα*, *Ῥομά*; *Ἀγμός*, *Ῥογμος*; (Schol. Nicand. p. 48.) *Ἄγκος*, *Ῥγκος*, so *Ῥομφαλός* and *Ἄμφαλός* from *άμφι*. (2) For *δφαλός* (as *ρίΜφα*), from *ο*, *φά-λος*, 'a knob, stud, something prominent or projecting,' (Dnn.) (3) 'As the fœtus is nourished through the navel-string, some suppose an affinity to *Ῥομπη*, as Schol. Nicand.: Dnn. Or *Ῥομπη*, whence *Ῥομφαλός*, *Ῥομφαλός*. (4) Hebr. *anbl*: Wr.

• *Ῥομφαί*, *αγός*, an unripe grape; — unripe, harsh, morose. — *Ῥ. ώμός*, raw: Schneid. and Passa: Dnn. Most add properly *φάγω* to eat: Unripe for eating.

• *Ῥομφή*, a voice, esp. a divine voice, oracle, omen; — melody; — fame, report. — For *δφή*, (as *ρίΜφα*), from *έπω*, *τόφα*, to speak. (2) Mrt. from (*τό*) *δν*, *φά*, *φημί*: As foretelling the fact? (3) Hebr. *anba*: Wr.

• *Ῥομός*, equally, alike. — *Ῥ. δμός*.

• *Ῥομός*, equally for that, all the same for that, nevertheless. — Above.

• *Ῥοναγρος*, a wild ass: *ῥνος*, *άγρως*, *άγριος*. — Also, a machine for hurling stones. 'For the wild asses, when hunted, kick up the stones behind them, and send them against their pursuers:' Ammian.

• *Ῥοναρ*, *Ῥονειρος*, *-ραρ*, *-αρ*, a vision in sleep opp. to a waking vision. Dnn. says: 'A dream in opp. to a real appearance, something vain, illusory or transient.' It is well known that Homer says *Ὀὐκ ὄναρ ἀλλ' ὕπαρ*: yet *St. Matthew* was far from understanding *Ῥοναρ* as a false or vain dream: 2. 12. I give in therefore partly to Becman who says: 'The ancients formed *Ῥονειρος* on the strength of a good omen, for they formed it from *δνεῖω ἐρῶν*': i.e. from assisting and advantaging mankind by telling them something. Thus *Ῥοναρ* would be from *Ῥονειαρ*. But better *Ῥοναρ* simply from *τόνάω*, *ώνησα*, *τόνώ*, to benefit. As *δένω*, *δένΑΡ*. *Ῥονειαρ* is indeed both 'a dream' and 'an advantage'. — We might however well adopt here the *euphemistic* or *propitiatory* sense found in *Parcæ*, *Εὐ-ώνυμος*, *Εὐ-μένειδες*, *Αρίστερος*.

• *Ῥονάω*, *Ῥονημι*, *Ῥονίημι*, *Ῥονέω* (whence *Ῥονειαρ*) to benefit, gratify, delight: But *Ῥοναμαι*, to vituperate, blame. Thus also *Ῥονειδός* is both good fame and bad fame, glory and disgrace. These opposite meanings are found also in the Lat. *Honor*, honor, and the old French *Honē*, shame, which are compared by all. — Mrt. deduces *Ῥονομαι* from Arab. *hon*, to despise. And *Ῥονάω* from *ανί*, to profit'. (2) But both senses may flow from *Ο* prefixed to *τόνάω*, *νέω*, to heap up: *τόνάω* producing *Νάσσω*, 'prop. to heap up, akin to *Νέω*, to heap:' (Dnn.)

Then 1. to 'heap favors or delights on one, 2. to heap insults and bad names on one. (3) Dnn. supposes with Buttm. a verb †'Ovaw, thought by Dnn. to mean 'to make mention of, good or bad:' but who can tell us about this †'Ovaw? As to 'Ovowmai above, that may be contr. from †όνωμαι, a verb †όνω for ὀνομαζην being authorised by Buttm.: And †όνω being from ο, νέω, νέωα.

'Ovεαι, profit, advantage, succour. 'Ovείατα, refreshments, victuals. — 'R. ὀνέω, ὀννιμι: Dnn. See †'Ovaw. — A dream: See 'Ovaw.

'Ovεδος, good and bad fame, honor and disgrace: in †'Ovaw. Ei as in ὀνειαρ. Δ as in ὀδος, ὀδωρ.

'Ovερον: in 'Ovaw.

'Ovεώ, to lift up with an 'Ovos windlass.

'Ovθos, dung. — 'Prob. the same as 'Ovιs, the dung of an ὄνος ass: Schneid. (2) For ὄθος, as λαΝθάνω: then, (as 'O-πλος,) from δέω, δῶ, τίθιμι, depono: A deposit.

'Ovθυλεύω, 'to dress with forced meat, — to doctor wine. — Passow from ὀvθos: lit. to stuff with dirt: — comparing Germ. mästen, misten. Compare Πηλός: Ldd. Bedung — vitiate, adulterate — season. See Μίvθα.

'Ovινημι: in †'Ovaw.

'Ovιs: in 'Ovθos.

'Ovowmai, a name. — From ο, νέμω, νένομα, to distribute, attribute, assign: What is assigned to us at our birth, That by which we are distinguished. (2) Dnn. from †vaw, †vowmai, 'to make mention of.' See on †'Ovaw. (2) Nam Sanskr. and Pers. 'Hebr. nam, to say: Wr.

'Ovowmai, to vituperate, blame: in †'Ovaw.

'Ovos, an ass. — Mrt. from †vaw, †vaw, δημι, to be a help to. As Jumentum is Juvamentum. Virgil of the dying ox: 'Quid labor aut benefacta JUVANT? (2) From ο, νέω, vaw, to heap up: On which burdens are piled up. So Lat. ONUS, a burden of things heaped up.

'Ovos, 'Ovίσκos, also a kind of codfish, Lat. asellus, of which Ovid: 'Et tam deformi non dignus nomine asellus.' Applied also, like Latin Porcellus from Porcellus, to a woodlouse, and a kind of wingless locust, drawing itself up when touched into a round ball. — 'Ovov are two stars in the breast of the sign Cancer. The asses. ? — Above.

'Ovos, 'from its being a beast of burden, meant a windlass, crane, pulley; — the upper millstone which turned round. — Also a beaker, wine-cup, prob. from its shape: Ldd. 'A kind of vessel with two long ears': Wr. — Above.

'Ovos, ' = ὀvη, the ace: Dnn.

'Ovτως, as it is, in truth. — R. ὀv, ὀvτς, part. of εἰμι.

'Ovυξ, vυξos, a nail, claw, talon, hoof: — the onyx stone 'which has spots like nails when polished,' Dnn.: 'in color resembling the nail of the finger; Enc.

Br. — 'Ovυξ is from †vύσσω, i.e. O, vύσσω, ξω, to prick, pierce.

'Ovυξ, 'anything like an ὀvυξ claw, the hook of an anchor, an instrument of torture: — the white part at the end of rose-leaves, &c. by which they are attached to the stalk, as it were their nail-mark, Lat. unguis rosarum: — a thickening like a nail on the cornea of the eye; — a part of the liver: Ldd.

'Ovυξίς, to examine ὀvυξι with the nail if a work is well done. The Latins say 'Factus ad unguem.'

'Oξis, a vinegar-cruet. — And

'Oξos, vinegar, Fr. vinaigre, vinum-acre. — From

'Oξύς, vύs, sharp. — R. ο, ξύω, to scrape, scratch.

(2) Allied to 'Αχῃ, a point, as 'Oγμος to 'Αγω.

'Oπάδος, 'Oπηδς, 'Oπᾶων, a companion, attendant. — From

'Oπᾶώ, to follow. R. ἔπομαι, to follow; ὄπα, ὄπᾶώ. Also, to make anything accompany a person, cause him to take it with him, and so present, give.

'Oπeas, Aol. ὀπeas, an awl: 'to bore holes with,' Todd: i.e. to bore ὀπᾶς.

'Oπῆ, an opening, aperture, hole. — R. ὀπτομαι, ὄπα, ὄπα: Through which one can see. (2) Todd compares ope, open, opening.

'Oπῆ, 'Oποι, 'Oπου, 'Oποιός, &c., the same as Πη, Ποι, Που, Ποίος, &c. See ΠΟΞ.

'Oπῆας, cheese of milk curdled with ὀπᾶς juice partic. of the fig.

'Oπίζομαι, to have ὀπῆς a care for.

'Oπίγῃ, to extract ὀπᾶς juice.

'Oπικῆς, Lat. opicus (in Juvenal, &c.) with a play on ὀπῆ: Ldd.

†'Oπιν, in Κάτ-οπιν, 'Ἐξ-οπιν, at the back, behind. — R. ἔπομαι, ὄπα, to follow.

'Oπιον, poppy-juice, opium. — R. ὀπός.

'Oπικτεύω, 'Oπικεύω, to look about, stare about, observe, watch. — See in 'Oπτομαι. (2) R. ὕπτω, ὕπτομαι, redupl. ὕπτοπτεύω, soft ὕπικτεύω.

'Oπῆς, divine vengeance, retribution. R. ἔπομαι, ὄπα, to follow. 'Sequitur ultor Deus,' Hor. Also, reverential regard, respect, awe, as Ob-sequitur and Ob-sequium. (2) R. ὕπτομαι, ὄπα, ὄπα, to look upon (with regard).

'Oπισθε, 'Oπιθε, 'Oπίσω, behind. — Above. 'Oπισθεν ἔπειθε: Xen.

'Oπιστάτος, most behind: = ὀπιστάτος, from ὀπίσω behind.

'Oπλη, a hoof, the peculiar ὀπλον of the horse, &c. Nature, says Anacreon, 'Oπῆας ἔδωκεν ἵπποισι.

'Oπλομαι, to provide myself ὄπλα instruments or means of living.

'Oπλον, a tool, implement, instrument; — of war, armour, weapon, shield; — of a ship, tackle, cordage. — R. ἔπω, ὄπα: By or with which we labor at, instrument for working. Compare 'Oργανov.

'Oπλότερος, younger; prop. more fit to carry ὄπλα arms. So 'Ἐπέρ-οπλος confident in arms, &c.

'Ορός, juice, gum, fig-juice. — 'From the δὴ opening whence it flows.' Mrt. Thus also Steph.: 'Succus castratione, terebratione, vel alio vulnere effluens.' So Dnn. says of Χυλός: 'That which exudes naturally, or from incisions made.' (2) 'R. ἔπω, ἔψω, ὄπα, coquo.' Hederic.

'Οπτῶ, to roast, broil, bake: 'Οπτὸς, roasted, &c.: allied to 'Οψον, broiled meat, fish, and to 'Ἐψω, to boil; 'Εφθός, boiled. — All from ἔπω, ἔψω, ἔπται and ὄπται, ὄψαι, to prepare with fire. O, as in κΟρμὸς, φΟρμὸς.

'Οπτιλος, the eye. — From

†'Οπτομαι, ὄψομαι, 'to see, see to, look to, take care': Ewing. — In comparing this with 'Οπίζομαι (from ὄπις, reverence, concern,) 'to stand in awe of, respect, follow upon, attend,' (Ewing,) and 'Οσιπτεύω, 'to look at, observe with attention or curiosity', we refer 'Οπτομαι (like 'Οπις, &c.) to ἔπομαι, ὄπα, to follow after i.e. with the eye, regard, look to. (2) As †Δάω, Δάπτω, so ὄω, †δω, †δπιτω, and †δύσω, δύσσομαι, (an older form, says Ldd.) to carry (the eye) to, like †Βλέω, Βλέπω, to cast (the eye) on. Virg.: 'Passim oculos per cuncta ferenti.' Sil.: 'Circum-ferre oculos.' Quintil.: 'Mittamus oculos.' (3) R. ἔπω, ἔπται and ὄπται, (as φΟρμὸς, 'Οπτῶ,) to be busy in (with the eye).

'Οπύω, 'Οπύω, to marry, of the man. — 'Allied to 'Ἐπω, ὄπα, necto, connecto, conjungo (matrimonio): Scheide. And to 'Απτω, to join: and to 'Επομαι, to accompany. (2) R. ἔπω, to attend to, as En. 3. 136: 'CONNUBIUS arvisque novis OPERATA juvenus.' (3) Ab ὀπη, forāmen (muliebri)?

'Οπῶρα, the end of summer, fruit-time, full age of puberty. — Some from ὀπός, ὄπα: The time when the fruits of the earth are full of juice, &c. (2) R. ἔπομαι, ὄπα, to follow: The season at the end of summer. (3) R. ο, πόπος, supplies.

'Οράω, 'Ορέω, 'to see, stand seeing, look at,' Dnn. — 'To look at an object as a fixed ὄρος mark or boundary,' says Lennep, i.e. To take a mark with the eye. As from Templum is Con-templor. (2) R. ὄρω, or ὄρω, (as in 'Ορμάω and Hortor,) to raise or lift up i.e. the eye. 'Attollere oculos' is in Ovid and Propertius. So in the Psalms: 'I will lift up mine eyes unto the Heavens.' Compare Βλέπω, to see, from †Βλέω, to cast the eyes on. (3) 'Hebr. raah, to see.' Mrt.

'Ορεϊκλάττον, the Lat. orbiculātum.

'Οργάζω, to batter, beat, soften. — R. ἔργω, ἔοργα, ὄργα: To work well. See 'Εόργη.

'Οργανον, an instrument, tool, machine:—instrument of music, organ. — R. ἔργω, ὄργα: By which we work. 'Οργάς, ὄδος, 'a fertile spot of land, esp. meadow-land, partially wooded; — a rich tract of land sacred to the gods; — adj. teeming, fruitful, of women.' Ldd. — R. ὄργάω, to teem, to be fruitful.

'Οργάω, to feel an ardent tendency to, a desire or passion for; from ὀρέγω, ὀρέγομαι. Hence of trees, to burst with a kind of eagerness, swell and teem with vegetative power, become fruitful. Or stretch out.

'Οργεῖν, one who performed sacrifices, — a priest. — R. ἔργω, ἔοργα, to sacrifice. So Facio is to sacrifice.

'Οργή, impulse, temperament, temper; — violent passion, anger. — R. ὀρέγομαι, to desire. Aristotle defines it ὀρεῖς μετὰ λύπης. (2) R. ὄρω, ἔοργα: That which excites.

'Οργα, the orgies of Bacchus, from the furious transports of the worshippers.—Above. (2) R. ἔργω, ἔοργα, as Lat. facio, to sacrifice.

'Οργίζω, to make angry: ὀργή.

'Οργυια, 'Ορόγυια, the length of the outstretched arm, — measure of length. — R. ὀρέγω, ὄρογα, †δωρογυια.

'Ορέγω, 'Ορέγνυμι, to stretch out in a line; — hence reach out, offer, give; — reach to, desire to obtain, 'Ορέγομαι; — reach to, obtain. — In comparing 'ΟΡθός, straight, and 'ΟΡμος and 'Ορμαθός, a row or series, we easily see how 'Ορέγω is to make straight or put out in a straight line. Comp. ὀρΗΓΩ, τημΗΓΩ, ψΕΓΩ. (2) Germ. reck-en, to stretch. (3) 'Hebr. oreg, to stretch out.' Wr. 'Chald. areg, desidero.' Mrt.

'Ορεῖς, appetite. — R. ὀρέγομαι, ἔομαι, to desire.

'Ορεῖς, a mule for the ὄρος mountain.

'Ορεῖω, to watch, guard. — R. ὀρέω, ὄω, to see to.

'Ορεχθέω, to lie panting, heaving, stretching oneself as in the agonies of death; — of the sea, stretch itself, rolling to the beach. — R. ὀρέγω, ὀρέχθην. Some understood it formerly as = ὀρχθέω.

'Ορθός, 'Ορθός, erect, high, steep; — lifted up, loud, — straight up, upright, — straight on, right. — R. †δρω, ὀρθην: orior.

'Ορθοῦμαι, to succeed: i.e. go right on, or direct, regulate things well. — Above.

'Ορθος, dawn of day. — R. †δρω, ὀρθην: orior, ortus solis.

'Οριγνῶμαι, = ὀρέγομαι.

'Ορίζω, to divide, limit, bound, define, settle, ordain, — decree. — R. ὄρος.

'ΟΡΙΝΔΗΣ, bread made of 'ΟΡύζα, rice. Perhaps they are allied. ?

'Ορίνω, ὀρνύμι, to raise, rouse, from †δρω, orior. As 'Αγω, 'Αγινέω.

'Οριον, = ὄρος.

'Ορκάω, ' = ἐρκάω, ἔρκος, enclosure, fence; — net, trap: Ldd.

'Ορκος, 'Ορκιον, an oath, allied to 'Ἐρκος: for an 'Ορκος is an 'Ἐρκος fence or security to engagements. See the next and the last.

'Ορκοῦρος, ' = ἐκοῦρος: ἔρκος and ὄρκος being orig. synonym. Ldd.

'Ορμαθός, 'Ορμος, a row, chain, string as of beads. — Allied to 'Ερμα, the same, from ἔρω, Sero, to join, Series, pf. ἔρμαι, ὄρμαι. So Εἰρμός is a train.

'Ορμαίνω, 'Ορμάω, to excite, set in motion, rouse; — turn over, ponder in the mind. So 'Ορμή, excitement, impulse, passion, &c. — R. †δρω, ὄρμαι, ὄρω, to rouse, and Lat. hortor.



'Ορμιᾷ, a fishing-line: allied to 'Ορμαθός and 'Ορμος, a string, chain.

'Ορμος: in 'Ορμαθός.—Also, a roadstead, anchorage, haven, place of shelter or refuge, 'from ἔρμαι, pf. of εἶρω, to join, as the other 'Ορμος: as it is nothing but a place where ships are fastened: Ldd. 'Moored by cables:' Dnn. So 'Ορμος is also a cable. O, as φέρω, φέρτος.

'Ορμος is also a dance performed in a ring.—See in 'Ορμαθός.

'Ορvis, ἰθός, 'Ορνεον, a bird; — spec. a cock or hen. — 'Prob. from ἴθρα, ὀρνύμι (orior): Ldd. As rising in the air.

'Ορνύμι, to excite, stir up, rouse: from ἴθρα: orior, ortus, &c. So 'Ορίνω.

'Οροβος, a chick-pea.—Mrt. perh. rightly from ἐρέπτω, to eat, ἔρεβον, ὀροβα.

'Ορδάμνος, 'Οραμνος; ramus, a bough.—R. ὄρω, orior, as rising or springing up, growing. Scheide considers -δαμνος a termination. Much as ῥιγεΔΑΝΟΞ. Comp. 'ΟΡΠΗΞ. (2) Lenn. seems to suppose it a pompous word, 'subdued on the mountains': ὄρος, δαμνάω.

'Οροθίνω, like 'Ορίνω, 'Ορνύμι.

'Ορομαι, to watch: referred by Ldd. to ὀρέω: but perh. is the middle of ἴθρα: To rouse oneself.

'Ορος, eos, a mountain: from ἴθρα, whence orior, to rise.

'Ορος, Ὀδρος, a bound. Ὀδροί, 'marking stones, bearing inscriptions. And stone slabs set up on mortgaged property:' Ldd.—Lenn. allies it to ὄρος, a mountain: and Scheide to ὄρω or ὄρω, as anything RISING high, as a mountain, &c. Aspirate, as in 'Ορμάδα. (2) R. ὄρω. That is, as far as you can see, as ὁ ὀρίζων, the horizon, is the line bounding the view. So Τέλος (from ἵττω, τεῖνω,) is as far as you can stretch out, the furthest extent. Some say, as visible boundary marks. (3) R. οὐρός, a trench or channel, then a bound generally.

'Ορός, 'Ορρός, serum of blood, whey of milk.—Prob. from ο, ῥέω, ῥῶ, as 'Ο-τλος from τλάω, τλῶ: Of a liquid, fluid nature, running matter. (2) 'Separated from the coagulum by an action signified by ὄρω, to raise:' E. Valpy. (3) 'The form Οὐρός is found in Nicander, which may indicate a relation to Οὐδρον, urine:' Ldd.

'Ορος, 'Ορρός, 'the end of the os sacrum on which the Οὐρά tail of beasts and birds is set; — of man, the space between the anus and the Αἰδοία; —gen. the tail, rump. Akin to Οὐρά: Ldd. Or to 'Ορος, a bound.

'Οροῦναι, to rush, hasten; gen. to rise, as orior, ὀρομαι.—R. ἴθρα, ὀρίνω: Ldd.

'Οροφος, reeds used for thatching houses: R. ἐρέφω, ὀροφα. Also a roof.

'Ορπηξ, 'Ορπηξ, a sapling, young shoot or tree: — a goad, lance, made of such.—'Usu. deriv. from ἴθρα, for ὀρπηξ [somewhat as πορπιη,]: —acc. to others from ἄρπη, so that the orig. notion would be a point or spike: Lat. urpeæ, a harrow: Ldd. 'ΟΡΠΗΞ and 'Οροδαμνος both from ἴθρα: Schneid.

'Ορρός: in 'Ορός.

'Ορρώδew from ὄρρος above and δέος fear: from dropping the tail as dogs: i.e. to fear. But Passow 'from the sound, as Lat. horreo, horridus.' 'Αῖρρωδέω also is found. So 'Ορτακός and 'Αστακός. (2) 'Hebr. rod, to tremble: Wr.

'Ορρόλοπος, 'eager for the fray, tempestuous, of Mars.—Said to be derived from ἴθρα, (ὄρω,) and λο-πός, λῶπος: Bristling the mane; but prob. only a poetic form from ὄρω, and so sometimes written 'Ορρόσπολος, and 'Ορροπολεύω, to provoke, assault: Ldd.—'Ορσω: to raise the λοιπός peel or skin with a whip; gen. to afflict, vex, provoke: Dr. Jones.

'Ορταλῖς, 'Ορτάλιχος, the young of any animal; chick.—Ldd. allies it to 'ΟΡPIS, and so to ἴθρα, ὄρται, as springing up in the nest. 'Ορταλίζω, 'to begin to have feathers, to begin to grow and RISE', Nugent.

'OPTA, the gut, — guts or intestines chopped up into mince as sausages.—Q. as connected with 'Opos the end of the os sacrum? For the Gut is 'the long pipe reaching from the stomach to the vent', (Dr. J.).

'OPTZA, ὀρτζα, rice.—Q.?

'Ορμαγαῶδς, loud noise, din, rattling, confused inarticulate sounds.—R. ὀρούμαι in Steph., fremo, as 'ἄνω. The Γ is inserted for sound, as it is merely a poetic word. (2) R. ὀρούω, to rush.

'Ορυξ, a pickaxe or sharp tool for digging. And an antelope, from its sharp-pointed horns. R. ὀρύσσω, ξω. And so probably 'Ορυξ, a great fish, acc. ὀρυγα, Lat. orca, orc or ork.

'Ορύσσω, ξω, to dig, dig up.—From ἔρω, ἴθρα, to draw (up). (2) Ldd. allies it to 'Αρύσσω, to break (the sod). As 'Ακρίς and 'Οκρίς, &c.

'Ορφανός, left orphan, bereft: — ὀρφός.

'Ορφνη, darkness.—R. ἐρέφω, ὀροφα, (ὄρφα,) to cover. (2) 'Hebr. oreb, night: Wr.

'Ορρός, bereft, orphan.—'Akin to 'Ορφνη, darkness, 'Ορφνός, black: Dnn. That is, from ἐρέφω, ὀροφα, to cover. From the gloominess of desolation. See partic. in 'Αχλύς. (2) 'Αν-ερείπομαι was to snatch up and carry off: ἐρέπτω was to feed on. These appear allied: suppose ἐρέπω or ἐρέπτω to snatch away, perf. ἔρεφα, ὀροφα: then ὀρφός, ὀρφανός. (3) Scheide allies it to 'ΑΡΠΙζώ, 'ΑΡΠΙνία, 'ΑΡΠη. So 'Ακρος and 'Οκρίς, 'Αγω and 'Ογμος, 'Αγκος and 'Ογκος, &c.

'Ορχαμος, 'first of an ὄρχος row, file-leader: Ldd. —Or ἀρχή, ἱάρχαμος, as 'Αγω, 'Ογμός: 'Ακρος, 'Οκρίς.

'Ορχός, 'Ορχίς, a kind of olive from its ὄρχις shape.

'Ορχέομαι, to dance: 'Ορχέω, to make to leap. 'Ορχηστρα, part of a theatre on which the chorus danced, orchestra.—R. ὄρχος: A row of dancers. (2) The sense of leaping agrees better with the usual deriv. from ἴθρα, ἴθρα, orior.—Or even ἰόρέγω, ἴδρεχα, to stretch out (hands and feet).

'Ορχίς, testiculus: —an orchis, from the form of its root, comm. called foot-stones. 'It has a remarkable resemblance to the scrotum of animals:' Enc. Br.—

'Some Etym. from *ὀρέγω*.' Dnn., i.e. *ὀρέγομαι*, to desire: perf. act. *ὄρεχα*. So *Ὀργάνω*, 'tumeo cupidine, special. venerē.' (Dnn.).

'*Ὀρχος*, '*Ὀρχατος*, 'a row of trees, place planted with such rows, *orchard*, Milton's *orchard*, garden.' Ldd.—Allied to '*Ὀρθός*, straight; '*Ὀρμος*, '*Ὀρμαθός*, a row. (2) 'Hebr. *orek*, to arrange.' Wr.

'*Ὀρω*, *ὄρω*, to stir up, excite, rouse.—Allied to *ἄρω*, '*ἄλω*, to raise, '*ἔρω*, '*ἔρω*, to draw. (2) 'Chald. *aar*, to excite.' Mrt. 'Hebr. *or*, to raise.' Wr.

'Os, who, which. See in 'O.

'Os, his: short from '*Ἑός*.—R. *ē*, acc., as '*Ἐμέ*, '*Ἐμός*.

'*Ὀσίος*, hallowed and sanctioned by the laws of God or nature, of God or man:—pious to the gods, devout, and so thought to be from *o*, and *σιός* Lacon. for *θεός*: = *ἰδομόσιος*, god-like, godly. See *Σίβυλλα*. *Σ* and *Θ*, as our love*Σ*, love*TH*. '*ἱερὰ καὶ θία* is the property of gods and men, sacred and profane. (2) R. '*ἔω*, '*ἔσαι*, whence '*ἔδω*, to let be, let alone and free for religious purposes. (See '*ἱερός*.) '*ἔσιος*, '*Ὀσίος*, as '*ἔρμα*, '*Ὀρμος*; &c.—Wr. from *ἄζω*, to stand in awe of. As '*ἄκρος*, '*Ὀκρίς*. (3) 'Syr. *chasi*, sanctus.' Mrt. '*Ὀσίω*, to make holy, hallow, purify, consecrate.—Above.

'*Ὄσμη*, smell, odor, *ὀδμή*.—R. *ὄω*, *ὄσμα*, to smell.

'*Ὄσας*, '*Ὄσας*, how great, how much or many.—R. *ds*, redupl. into *ds-os*, like Lat. *quis-quis*, quot-quot, &c., and means 'who-soever, what-soever, &c. As '*Ὄσαι νύκτες* *τε καὶ ἡμέραι εἰσί*, Whatsoever nights and days there are, i.e. how many soever.

'*Ὄσπριον*, pulse, vegetables.—As from *τλάνω* is '*Ὀ*-*τλος*, so from *σπείρω* *ἐσπαρον* to sow is '*Ὀ*-*σπάρων*, '*Ὀ*-*σπριον*: Any common sowing or seed.

'*Ὄσσα*, a warning or prophetic voice, from *δοσσομαι*, to forebode:—any voice, report, rumour,—sound.

'*Ὄσσε*, the two eyes, for *ὀσσεε*, as *Μέλεε*, *Μέλε*,—from '*ὀσσομαι*, 'an older form of '*ὀππομαι*, *ὀψομαι*, as *Πέσσω* of *Πέπτω*: To see, look on;—see in spirit, in my mind's eye, presage, forebode.' Ldd. See '*ὀππομαι*.

'*Ὄστειον*, a bone.—R. '*ἴσται*, '*ἴσσημι*.' Dnn., i.e. '*ἴσται*, '*ἴσται*, to stand firm, with *O* prefix. 'So the Arabians called a bone from its compact and hard nature.' Scheide. Compare '*ἄστυ*, '*ἄσσεος*.

'*Ὄστις*, whosoever, whatsoever:—i.e. *ds* and *tis*: Any one who it may be.

'*Ὄσπληγξ*, '*Ἄσπληγξ*, a curled flame, flash, spark:—a curled lock of hair, bunch of grapes, tuft of flowers.—For '*Ὄσπληγξ*, (as *Σ* in *βόσπρυχος*, *δασπληγξ*, *ὀσπληγξ*), from *o*, *τέλλω*, '*τέλλω*, *τλήγξ*, i.e. *ἀνα-τέλλω*, to spring up. Thus '*Ὄσπληγξ* and '*Ἄσπληγξ*. (2) Lenn. from *σταλέζω*, as we say *To drop* in curls. For *ὀσπληγξ* is found, but a 'suspecta vox'. (3) Greg. from *αῖω*, *αἰσται*, *αἰσतालός*, burnt, warped. As *caUda*, *cōda*: *caUdex*, *cōdex*.

'*Ὄστρακον*, hard shell of snails, muscles, tortoises, eggs;—allied to '*ὀστρεον*, bone, and '*ὀστρεον*, *oyster*. Also tile or potsherd, earthen vessel, voting-tablet, &c.

'*Ὄστρεον*, an *oyster*:—purple from it.—From '*ὀστέον*, or allied to it. (2) R. *o*, *σπερδν*, firm.

'*Ὄστριμον*, a stable.—Schneider from '*ὀστρον*, '*ὀστρεον*. But?—Very rare and out of the way.

'*ὀστρία*, '*ὀστρυς*, 'a tree with very hard wood, like the horn-beam.' Ldd.—Allied to '*ὀστέον*, '*ὀστρεον*, '*ὀστρακον*.

'*ὀσφραϊνομαι*, '*ὀσφρέομαι*, to smell, scent: '*ὀσφραϊνω*, to make to smell.—All say, allied to '*ὄζω*, '*ὄζμη*. Perh. '*ὀσφρέω* = '*ἰδομο-φρέω*, '*ἰδοφρέω*, to convey an odor. Or even for *ὀ-φρέομαι*, (as in *ὀσφύς*), simply from *φρέω*, to carry (an odor) with it.

'*ὀσφύς*, *g. ὀσφύς*, as *ἔσχον*, for *ὀφύς*, *ὀφύς*, from *o*, *φύω*, to produce: *O*, as in '*ὀτλος*. The loin, as Ingenuen from '*Ingenu*, Ingenui. Dnn. says: 'of the fruit *τῆς ὀσφύς αὐτοῦ* of his loins,' Acts 2. 30. 'He was yet *ἐν τῇ ὀσφύ* in the loins of his father,' Heb. 7. 10. See *δσπληγξ*.

'*ὀσχη*, '*ὀσχος*, a sucker, shoot, branch. As *ἔσχον*, from *ἔχω*, *ὄχα*: Adhering to the trunk. Also the scrotum, corpori adhaerens. Dnn. says: 'A branch of vine with grapes; espec. the scrotum'.

'*ὄτε*, *τότε*, 'when,' 'then.'—For *ὄτε*, *τῷ-τε*: Quo tempore, eo tempore, *χρόνῳ*. 'What time as . . .', Ps. 81. 7.

'*ὄτι*, '*Or*', Lat. *uti*, *ut*, that.—'Orig. the neut. of *δοτις*: i.e. *διὰ τοῦτο δ τι*, *δι' δ τι*, hence often written [*δ τι or*] *δ τι*.' Dnn.

'*ὄτι*, why;—because.—I.e. *δι' δ τι*, Propterea quod, Propter quod.

'*ὄτλος*, labor, suffering: *o*, '*τλάνω*, *τλῶ*, to endure: Much enduring.

'*ὀταός*, '*ὀττοός*, loud wild noise, din of battle, rattling of chariots, sound of the flute.—'From the sound,' say Ldd., Dnn., and Lenn. (2) Or K was dropt. For *Κότταος*, the *cottabus*, or Sicilian game, Passow mentions another form '*ὀτταός* 'allied to '*ὀττοός*.'

'*ὀτοτοῖ*, '*ὀττοτοῖ*, *τοτοῖ*, exclam. of pain and grief,—from the sound, as '*ὀτοτός*. (Dnn.)

'*ὀτοτύζω*, to wail, cry *ὀτοτοῖ*.

'*ὀτράλεος*, '*ὀτρηρός*, quick, nimble, ready.—Allied through *τράνω*, '*τρένω*, to

'*ὀτρώω*, to push on, as *trudo*, stir up, excite. '*Trudo*, push, urge, move forward: Ridd.—'Perh. from *τρώω*: Lenn. With *o* prefix. As *trudo* is used above. *Trūō* is 'to molest, vex,' Dnn: also 'to bore a hole, perforate': and '*ὀτρώω* is 'to spur, goad', (Ldd.) Compare the Latin *Fodio*, *Fodio*.

'*ὀττεύομαι*, = *δοσσομαι*, *δττομαι*.

'*ὀττις*, sight: Above.

*ὄν*, *ὄν*, *ὄν*, *ὄν*, (as *Nal Nauχl*.) not, no.—*ὄν* is prob. from *ὄν γ'*, *ὄν γ'*, as from *νύν γε*, *νύν γ'* is *nunC*, from *δ-γε*, *δ γ'*, is *hoC*. So *ἐδ γε*. And *ὄν* seems nothing but the imperat. of *ἴδω*, *ἴδω*, *ὄσω*, i.e. *ἴδε*, take it away, like '*Ἀπαγε*, *Απαγε*. '*Ἀπο-πέμποι* *ὄν*, Eur. Hec. 72. Compare '*Ἀρνέομαι*. (2) From *οὐκ*, a natural sound of aversion.

Ὅς, where: gen. of ὅς, 'which,' Lat. quā, where. Prop. ὅς (τόπου). The gen. resembles the Lat. gen. in Domi, Militia, Humi.

Οὐά, *vah*, an exclam. of astonishment and horror. — I suppose from the natural sound: *Whah!* — 'Hebr. *auveh!*' Wr.

Οὐαί: in 'Ὀά.

Ὀσας, Ὀδς, Ὀας, Ὀς, ὀσας, ὀδς, the ear. 'Ἀμφ-  
-ῶης, having two ears or handles. — Many from ὤω, ἄτω, to hear. From ὤω, says Damm, is ἴσος, ὄας, ὀδς. The Laconic is Ἀδς. (2) From the obsol. ἴδω, ἴδω, to carry: Into which sounds are carried. Plautus: 'Neque id immitto in aures meas: Ne aures immittas tuas.' So 'Nescit vox missa reverti,' i.e. missa in aures.

ΟΥΤΙΑ, Ὀυγκία, Ὀγκία, *uncia*, an ounce. 'From the Latin,' says Steph. That is, *uncia*, *uncia*. 'A Sicilian word,' says Pollux. Arab. *uāia*, Turton. 'Irish *unsa*', Lluyd. Says Scaliger: 'As from ἐνός is Ὀυγκία, *uncia*, so from νέος is Νοῦγκιος, *nuncius*.' But how is this?

Ὀδς, ἴδδς, the ground, earth, pavement, floor. — Dnn. compares 'Ἔδς, 'a seat, basis, foundation.' The ἴδδς is a 'Ἔδς. So 'Ἐδαφος is the ground or pavement. R. ξζω, ξδω, δδα. So 'Ὀδς, Οὐδός.

Ὀδδς, a way, ὀδδς.

Ὀδδς, a threshold, ὀδδς.

Ὀδδρ, gen. ὀδδατος; the udder, breast: — fertility. — For ὀδδρ, (as ὀδρ, σῆρος), ὀδδατος, from ο, δάω, τέταται, to 'snuckle: like 'Ο-κέλλω. — AP as ἔδδρ. Compare Ὀνδῶ. (2) Germ. *uider*, our *udder*. Sanskr. *uḍar*.

Ὀνκ: in Ὀν.

Ὀδλα, the gums. — As being ὀδλα soft.

Ὀδλαί: in 'Ολαί.

Ὀδλαμὸς, a crowd, troop, band. — R. ὀδλος, in a mass. In form, as 'Ὀρχαμος.

Ὀλλή, a wound healed, scar: from ὀδλος, whole or sound.

Ὀδλος, for 'Ὀλος, whole, as 'Ὀρος, Ὀρος.

Ὀδλος, ὀδλος, pernicious. — R. ἴδλέω, ἴδλῶ, to destroy: as 'Ὀλοός.

Ὀδλος, curled, — rolled, round, in a mass, thick. — R. εἴλω, ἐλῶ, δλα, to roll.

Ὀδλος, woolly, downy, soft. From the senses above. (2) Allied to our *wool*.

Ὀδλος, a sheaf of corn, as rolled or bound round by an 'Ἐλλεβανδς band. — Above.

Ὀδλος, a song in honor of Ceres who was hence called Ὀδλῶ and Ἰουδλῶ, 'the goddess of sheaves,' Ldd. — Above.

Ὀδλος, 'of full force, able, substantial; — said of sound, continuous, incessant: Ldd. — From the sense of WHOLE: δλος.

Ὀδλω, I am ὀδλος whole or sound.

Ὀν, therefore. — R. ἔδν, ὀν, it being so. 'Quee cūm ita sint.'

Ὀνεκα, = ὀν ἐνεκα.

Ὀνπργος, a hymn to

Ὀπης, 'Ὀπης, Ὀπης, Diana: — also a companion of hers. — R. ἔπω, δπα: As attending to women in child-

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birth. (2) From her *retributive* character, as the same with Nemesis. See 'Ὀπης.

Ὀδρᾶ, a tail. — Lenn. from ὀδρος, ὀρος, a limit, end. (2) Schneid. allies it to 'Ὀρος, Ὀρρος.

Ὀδρανδς, Heaven. — R. ὀδρος, a boundary. (2) R. ὀρῶ, to see: As far as we see: or the visible Heavens.

(3) R. ἴδρῶ: Raised up, as Heaven is Heaved. (4) Chald. *ora*, light: Mr.

Ὀδριαχος, the ὀδρᾶ hindmost part, butt-end.

Ὀδρον, *urina*, *urine*. Ὀδρέω, to make water. Ὀδρή-  
θρα, *urethra*. — Either from ὀδρς, whey: or ὀδρς, ὀρρος: Dnn. Both seem improbable. (2) Ὀδρέω may be for 'Ὀρέω, (as 'Ὀρος, Ὀδρος), from ο, ῥέω, to (make to) flow. See Ὀνδῶ.

Ὀδρος, Ὀδρον, the same as 'Ὀρος, bound.

Ὀδρος, a watcher, guard. — R. ὀρῶ, to see, see to. (2) R. ὀρω: An impeller, leader, director.

Ὀδρος, a fair wind: from ἴδρῶ, as exciting, impelling the sails and ship. So Ὀδρῖζω, to waft on one's way: Ὀδρος, said of a good or prosperous voyage. (2) Viger from ὀδρᾶ, the tail, in a ship the *poop*, as Fr. le vent en poupe. Virgil: Surgens à puppi ventus.

Ὀδρος, a mountain, ὀρος. And a wild-bull, *urus*, perh. from its mountain life.

Ὀδρς, a trench or channel for hauling up ships ashore, and launching them again. — R. ἐρύομαι, ἴδρνα, to launch ships. (2) R. ὀρω: By which a ship is impelled into the water.

Ὀδς: in Ὀδς.

Ὀδσία, that by which we are, essence, matter: — that which is or belongs to us, property. — R. ὀν, ὀδσα, being. So Παρ-ουσία.

Ὀνδῶ, -ημι, -άζω, to hit, wound. — For ἴδδῶ, from ο, ἴδῶ, ἴτω, τενῶ, ἵενδο, to aim a dart, as 'Ὀρέγω is to aim a blow at. The T disappears in 'Ὀντεῖλῶ, a wound. O, as 'Ο-κέλλω.

Ὀντιδανδς, being ὀν τι nothing, powerless, worthless. As 'Ἐλλεβανδς, 'Ργεβανδς.

Ὀντος, Ἀβηη, Τοῦτο, this: = ὁ αὐτὸς, ἡ αὐτῇ, τὸ αὐτό: 'The same.'

Ὀντω, Ὀντως, in this manner. — Old dat. sing. and plur. of Ὀντος.

Ὀνχ: for Ὀνκ before Aspirate.

'Ὀφέλλω, to increase, multiply, augment, — augment the resources of, help, serve: and 'Ὀφέλος, advantage, help, service, kind office. 'Ὀφελέω, to assist. — Thiersch mentions 'φελεῖν' as connected with 'ἐλέω to roll.'

Hence δ-φέλλω, ὀφέλλω. Ldd. makes Εἰλλω to 'crowd thickly together: hence to increase, &c. — This more right than viewing ἴδφ-έλλω an independent verb ἴδφ-έλλω, ἴδφ-έλλα, as 'Ἀπειλέω, 'Ἠπειλουν, &c.

(2) Hemsterh. fancifully speaks of a verb ἴδφειν 'whence ὀφέλλω, ὀφέλλω.' Allied to ἄπτω, to join, ἄφα, ἄφῶ, &c. O, as 'Ἄγω and 'Ὀγμος. We find in Isaiah, 'Woe unto them that join house to house.'

Here is the idea of 'adding to, increasing.' (3) 'Germ. *voll*, full: with O: Thiersch.

'Οφέλλω, 'Οφέλω, 'Οφείλω, 'Οφλισκάνω, I owe: I ought. Also, I wish that, i.e. how *ought* it to be so!—Perhaps, as above, to increase, multiply (expenses), and so get into debt. — Or thus: Ewing says: 'Χράσμαι, I have for my *use*, I borrow, receive for *use*.' And so Χρέος is a debt, Χρῆζω, to lend. No wonder then, if to 'Οφέλω, *utility*, is allied 'Οφέλω, 'Οφέλλω, to borrow, owe. Or to 'Οφέλω, kind service.

'Οφέλλω, to sweep, i.e. 'increase, heap up together,' Ldd. — Above.

'Οφέλτρον, a broom. — Above.

'Οφθαλμός, an eye. — R. ἴδπτομαι, ὄφθην: By which we see.

'Οφίασις, a bald place on the head, of serpentine form. — From

'Οφίς, a serpent, snake. — As Δράκων from δέркоμαι, so 'Οφίς from ἴδπτομαι, ἴδφα act.: from its power of sight. Pkh. says: 'A serpent's eye was a Proverb among the Greeks and Romans.' (2) Todd compares our *eff, eft, evee*. 'Hebr. *epha*, a viper: 'Dahler.

'Οφίς, a serpent-like bracelet; — a creeping plant, 'serpens.' — Above.

'Οφλισκάνω: in 'Οφέλω.

'Οφρα, with a view to, to the end that; up to the point that, until, while. — Mrt. from ὄς. O much as in 'Ότε, for 'Ό (χρόνῳ). Then ΦΡΑ? For φορὰ neut. pl. adv. Thus 'Οφρα is, to *what* point bearing: ἴδφα, to that point bearing. As Quo-*versum*, Quorsum. (2) R. ἴδπτομαι, pf. act. ὄφα, whence 'Οφίς: With a VIEW to.

'Οφρύς, ὄος, the eyebrow,—brow of a hill. — Sanskr. *dhru*, Pers. *adru*, our *δρυο*.' Ldd. (2) R. ὄπα, ὄπα, the eye, and ἴβρω, ὄρωμαι, ἐρύωμαι to guard: The eye-guarder. I.e. ὄπ-*ρύος*.

'Οχα, and 'Εξ-οχα, eminently, by far. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, ἐξ-έχω, to hold oneself out from or among.

'Οχανον, handle of a shield. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, to hold.

'Οχέα, = ὄχη, a cave.

'Οχετός, a conduit, canal, water-pipe: from ὄχέω: as carrying water forward. So 'Οχετ-ηγός is conducting water by a canal: from ἄγω which ὄχέω means.

'Οχέως, anything for holding or fastening, band, strap, clasp, bolt. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, as Homer has 'ὄχης εἶχον the gates.'

'Οχέω, de equo equam ascendente. Vide 'Οχέω. 'To cause to be covered:' Ewing.

'Οχέω, as 'Εχω, (ὄχα pf. m.) to hold, support, bear, endure, — carry, — let another ride on one.

'Οχη, support, sustenance: from ἔχω, to hold, sustain. — Also a cave, like 'Οχέω: which may be called from simply holding, containing. Others compare Χείρ.

'Οχέω, 'prop. to be heavy-laden, btt only used met. to be heavy or big with anger or grief, vexed in spirit, heavy at heart. Prob. from ἄχθος: and is to 'Αχθῶμαι as 'Ογμος to 'Αγω, &c.' Ldd. (2) 'From ὄχθη: The mind rising and swelling with passion: 'Steph.

'Οχθη, ὄχθος, the bank of a river or of a dyke, any rising ground. — R. ἔχω, ἐχθην or ὄχθην, = ἐξ-έχω, to stand out, project: or as κατ-έχω, to keep off, close in.

'Οχλεῖς, a lever, bar, bolt. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, or ὄχέω, ὄχῳ, to support, lift up (loads). So 'Οχέως is a bolt.

'Οχλεῖω, 'Οχλίω, to move with an ὄχλεῖς lever, move a great weight.

'Οχλος, a throng, crowd, multitude: — tumult. 'Eol. ὄλχος, Cret. πόλχος, *volsus*, *vulvus*, Germ. *vollk*, our *folk*: Ldd. — R. ἔχωμαι, ὄχα, to hold together: as *συν-εχῆς*, closely crowded.

'Οχμα, as 'Εχμα, a hold, band, and

'Οχμάζω, as 'Εχμάζω, to bear, support; — bind fast, gripe. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα.

'Οχος, anything which ἔχει holds, as a harbor; or which ὄχει carries, as a ship, a carriage.

'Οχυρός, as 'Εχυρός, firm, strong, secure. — R. ἔχω, ὄχα, to hold.

'Οψ, g. ὄπς, a voice. — R. ἔπω, ὄπα, to speak.

'Οψ, g. ὄρς, the eye. — R. ἴδπτομαι, ὄπα, ἴδπα, to see.

'Οψέ, late, at length, late in the day, &c. — R. ἔπωμα, to follow, ἔπεια or ὄπεια, as O in 'Όπον: So as not to keep up, but to follow behind. 'Akin to 'Οπίσω: Dnn.

'ΟΨΙΑΝΟΞ λίθος, 'a black stone, perh. a kind of agate, *obsidian*, Pliny's *Lapis Obsidianus* or *Obsianus*.' Ldd. Found in Æthiopia, says Pliny, by one *Obsidianus*?

'Οψίς, sight. — R. ἴδπτομαι, ὄψομαι.

'Όπον, 'boiled meat, opp. to bread, from ἔπω, (ὄψα) to boil: — then anything eaten with bread, as a relish, — seasoning, — dainties, — fish, the chief dainty of the Athenians, — the fish-market: 'Ldd.

'Οψόνιον, *obsonium*, provisions, esp. supplies for an army, pay in the shape of provisions. — Above.

## Π.

† Παγέω, † Πήγω, Πήγνυμι, to fasten, fix, make fast, firm or stiff: Lat. (*pago*), *paNgō*, (*pagtus*), *pactus*, *com-pactus*, *compact*: to pack close: so Teuton. *pack*. — From the obs. † πάω, † πέπακα, πᾶζω, † πῶω, πῆζω, to press close, † πῶω, πῶκνός, &c. Compare Πάσσαλος, Παχύς. See † ΠΑΩ.

Πάγη, Παγίς, that fixes or holds fast, a noose, trap, net. — Above. So Πηκτή is a net or cage for birds, from πέπηκται. Dnn. says of Πηκτή, 'Composed of pieces put together,' i.e. fast, tight. See on Πάκτων.

Πάγος, *compact* or solid ice, hard frost; — salt, —

thick scum, — membrane. — R.  $\dagger$ παγέω: so Πάχυν, also from its compactness.

Πάγος, a mountain peak, — a hill — 'A firm-set rock: R.  $\dagger$ πῆγνυμι: Ldd.

Πάγουρος, 'a kind of crab, from  $\dagger$ παγῶ, as having a solid coat; or  $\dagger$ παγῶ, οὐρά, hard-tail, shell-tail: Ldd. Some call it *pungar*.

Πάγχν, i.e. πᾶνχν, (as πάγκαλον is πᾶν-καλον,) from πᾶν: altogether, entirely.

$\dagger$ Πάθεω,  $\dagger$ Πήθω,  $\dagger$ Πέσθω,  $\dagger$ Πένθω,  $\dagger$ Πείθω, Πάσχω, to experience such and such feelings, feel towards another, am affected by anything good or bad, am treated well or ill, suffer ill. Πάθος, feeling, suffering. — 'From  $\dagger$ πέσθω,' says Matthiae, 'is  $\pi\epsilon\pi\sigma\theta\alpha\tau\epsilon$  for  $\pi\epsilon\pi\sigma\theta\alpha\tau\epsilon$ , but others for  $\pi\epsilon\pi\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , or indeed from  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ . 'From  $\pi\omega\sigma$ ': — indeed we recognize among these verbs not only  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ , but  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\alpha\theta\eta\eta$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\sigma\alpha\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ ,  $\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$ . Thus of Ταλαί-πυρος says Hemsterh.: 'Πῶρος is contr. from Πάρος from  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$  whence  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ ,  $\pi\tau\eta\theta\omega$ .' These seem to proceed from  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ ,  $\pi\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , to *taste*, to have *tastes* or feelings towards, to feel towards or on account of, as Dr. Johnson explains *To taste* 'to feel, have perception of.' So 'Εἴπερ ἐγεύσασθε if you have *tasted* that the Lord is gracious' (N. T.), 'experti estis,' says Schleusner, who states it to be a common expression, as Γεύεσθαι πόνων, μόχθων: to *taste* of suffering.

Παθῶς, a *pathic*, i.e. 'passive' from '*patior*.' — Qui *patitur*, non agit. — Above.

Παῖν, Παιήων, Παῖων, *Ρωαν*, the physician of the gods: — a physician, gen. deliverer, savior; — a *ρωαν*, choral song to Apollo the healer; — triumphant song. — 'The Schol. Aristoph. from  $\pi\alpha\iota\omega$  [rather  $\pi\alpha\omega$ ,]  $\delta\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\omega$ : good, if such could be proved to be a true sense. Bos assents, and there is some reason for it, for among the ancient Greeks  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$  or  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$  [as  $\mu\alpha\omega$ ,  $\mu\alpha\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ ,] existed, whence *pasco*, *pavi*, i.e. *curo*, and so, sano. — Much better this than the Gramm. deriv. from the words of Apollo's mother Latona calling out to him to destroy the serpent Python, 'Ιε  $\pi\alpha\iota\omega$ , βάλλε  $\pi\alpha\iota\omega$ :  $\pi\alpha\iota\omega$  meaning to strike. — Better than this is the deriv. from  $\pi\alpha\iota\omega$ , to make to cease i.e. diseases, &c.: 'Hemsterh. So Lenn. from ' $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ , *curo*.' Allied to  $\dagger$ Βῶω, *Bόσκω*, and Ποιμήν. See Παῖς.

Παῖγμα, a play, sport. — R.  $\pi\alpha\iota\zeta\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

Παιδεία, the education παιδῶς of a child.

Παῖζω, to play as a  $\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$  child. Zech. S. 5. We say, Child's-play.

Παιπαλα, places rugged and steep. — R.  $\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ , redupl.  $\pi\alpha\iota\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$  (as  $\mu\alpha\omega$ ,  $\mu\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\omega$ ),  $\pi\alpha\iota\pi\alpha\lambda\omega$ , to shake: Shaking, jolting. So

Παιπαλόεις, craggy, rugged. — Above.

Παιπάλη, redupl. of  $\pi\alpha\lambda\eta$ .

Παῖς, g.  $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$ , a boy, girl. — 'R.  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ , *curo*.' Lenn. 'R.  $\pi\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , nutritio.' Mrt. See in Παῖν.

Παιφάσσω, to look wildly, stare about, am mad; — run wildly about, rush, quiver.' So Ldd., who reduplicates it from  $\phi\omega\sigma$ ,  $\dagger$ φάσσω,  $\pi\alpha\iota\phi\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ , — allied to  $\phi\omega\sigma$

the eye. — Grove says, from  $\pi\alpha\iota\omega$ ,  $\phi\omega\sigma$ : To strike with the eye, dart a glance or look quickly.

Παῖω, to strike, beat. — 'R.  $\pi\alpha\omega$ , say well Dnn., Mrt., Lenn. See the obsolete  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ , to press firm: allied to  $\dagger$ Παγέω, Πήγω, and to  $\mu\alpha\omega$ ,  $\mu\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ , to squeeze, knead. Some compare  $\dagger$ βῶω,  $\beta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$ , to make to go on.

Παῖω, some consider to mean, to eat, taste, like  $\pi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ . Παῖων: in Παῖν. — ΠΑΙΩΝ meant also, the foot called a *Ρωαν*, — — — — —, or — — — — —. But whence, Q. ?

Πακτώ, to make fast or close. — R.  $\pi\alpha\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\pi\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\dagger$ πέπακται,  $\pi\eta\gamma\omega$ , Lat. *com-pactus*.

Πακτών, a boat which admitted of being taken to pieces. — 'As made of sticks and pieces of wood fastened and compacted together.' Salmas. — Above.

Παλλάη, 'a ball, cake: a cluster of dried figs pressed together.' Ewing. — Prob. allied to Πάλλα, a ball. So Παλλάσιον.

Πάλαι, formerly, of old, long ago. — Allied to Πάλιν, back.

Παλαιών, to abrogate as *παλαιον* old, Lat. *antiquo*.

Παλαιστή, the same as Παλάμη, palm of the hand; — a palm, four fingers' breadth.

Παλάμη, D.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha$ , *palma*, the *palm* of the hand: — art, contrivance. — R.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\pi\alpha\lambda\omega$ . By which weapons are brandished and hurled. (2) Jones and Wr. from  $\pi\alpha\lambda\eta$ : 'The instrument of wrestling.'

Παλαμαῖος, whose  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$  hands are defiled with another's blood; — also the avenger of such.

Παλάσιον, =  $\pi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\iota\omega$ , dimin. of  $\pi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$ .

Παλῶσσι, to draw  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\varsigma$  lots.

Παλῶσσω, to scatter, besprinkle, moisten; — stain, defile. — Prop. to throw  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\eta$  fine dust over anything. (2) Ldd. from  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ : To sprinkle by shaking or swinging about.

Παλεύω, to decoy, or catch by decoy-birds: — gen. to ensnare. — Some say, prop. to decoy by sprinkling  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\eta$  flour to catch birds. — But Ldd. allies it to Παλαῖω, Πάλαισμα 'a bout in wrestling, — a struggle, — a trick or artifice.'

Πάλη, finest meal or flour, as well  $\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu\epsilon\eta\eta$  shaken or sifted. — R.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\pi\alpha\lambda\omega$ .

Πάλη, wrestling, 'from  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ , to swing round.' Ldd. So Παλαῖω, to wrestle; Παλαίστρα, *palæstra*, wrestling school.

Παλα, the feast after the wedding-day. — R.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\omega$ : A repetition, Lat. *repotium*.

Πάλιν, Πάλι, back, back again, again, on the contrary. — Valck. from  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\pi\alpha\lambda\omega$ , to shake backwards and forwards. Hoogev. makes it an accus.: 'retrogrado motu.'

Παλιῶσις, a pursuit in turn. — R.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota$ ,  $\iota\omega\varsigma\iota\varsigma$  =  $\iota\omega\chi\delta\varsigma$  and thought =  $\delta\iota\omega\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ .

Πάλλα, a ball for playing with. — 'R.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ .' Dnn. and Wr.

Παλλάδιον, image of *Pallas* or Minerva.

Παλλάκη, a concubine, as also

Πάλλαξ, *akos*, a youth; — a maiden; mostly a concubine. — R. πάλλω, as prop. one who can brandish a spear: like Ὀπλότερος. 'From the vigor enjoyed in youth:' Riemer. — R. πάλῃ: Mrt. (2) 'Hebr. *pillegesch*, pellex:' Dahler.

Παλλάς, Minerva. — R. πάλλω, as being warlike and brandishing the spear. — But Hemsterh. supposes it properly to mean a maiden unmarried, (see Πάλλαξ,) which was the characteristic of Minerva.

Πάλλω, to shake, toss, brandish, wield, whirl; — midd. to quiver, leap, bound. — Allied to Βάλλω, to throw, i.e. backwards and forwards. So Πρίτω, to throw; Πρίττω, to fling to and fro. Allied also to Παίω, to beat.

Πάλμη, a shield. — R. πάλλω, πέπαλμαι.

Παλμός, palpitation: Above.

ΠΑΛΜΤΞ, a *Lydian* word for king. — Very rare.

Πάλος, the lot shaken and thrown from a helmet; one's lot. — R. πάλλω, παλῶ.

Παλτόν, a brandished spear. — R. πάλλω, πέπαλται.

Πάλοω, to sprinkle, smear: = παλάσσω.

Πᾶμα, property. — R. πάομαι.

Πάμπαν, altogether. — Πᾶν πᾶν, as Προπρὸ, Lat. *quisque*, French 'bon bon', our 'so so.'

Παμπήδην, entirely. — R. πᾶν, πάομαι, ἤδηδην, as Βόδην, Στάδην. I.e. the whole property, as

Παμησία: Above.

Παμφαίω, to shine brightly. — Redupl. from φαίω, i.e. παφαίω, παμφαίω, as λαμβάνω: To appear clearly and visibly. (2) R. παν-φαίω: πᾶν, entirely.

Παμφαλάω, to look around, esp. in fear. — R. πᾶν, φάη the eyes.

Παμφανών, = παμφαίνων.

Πανδελέτειος, 'devouring the sentiments of *Pondeletus*, noted for his litigious and slanderous writings:' Brunck.

ΠΑΝΔΟΥΠΑ, a musical instrument with three strings, *pandure* and *bandura* which is found in the Catalogue of Charles I.'s collections. 'The *pandore* and the theorbos strike:' Drayton. — Q. ?

Πανεΐα, festival of *Pan*: — also *panic* fears, a *panic*, from *PAN*, as Polyænus tells us. So τὸ Πανικόν.

ΠΑΝΕΜΟΞ, ΠΑΝΗΜΟΞ, as λαμβάνω: one of the Corinthian and Macedonian months. Some make it July. If so, perh. from πᾶν, ἡμαρ: When it's all day, and no night.

Πάνθηρ, a *panther*. — Perh. πᾶν, θήρ: altogether ferocious: Dnn.

Πάννυχος, all night. — R. πᾶν, νύξ ἡνυχός = νυκτός. Πᾶνς, *panis*, bread. — R. ἥπῶ, *pasco*, *pani*. See in Παιδν.

Πᾶνδς, for Φανός.

Παντοῖος, of πάντων all kinds. So Ἄλλοιός.

Πᾶν, entirely. — R. πᾶν.

Πᾶξ, hush! still! — enough! So Παξ! in Plautus and Terence. 'Πάξω in Hesych. is Πάω. From the Lacon. πᾶξαι for παῦσαι comes Πᾶξ, be quiet, hush:' Dnn.

ἥπῶμαι, to taste, to eat: — to possess: in ἥπῶ.

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Παπαῖ, exclam. of surprise, as Lat. *Papæ* in Terence. Also of delight, even of dissatisfaction, and sorrow. — Bp. Blomf. makes it the plur. of πάπας: Ye fathers, ye gods! Dnn. allies it to Πάτοι. Compare Βαβαί.

Παπαῖς, 'a stronger expr. than Παπαῖ, of distress or vexation, impatience, delight:' Dnn.

Παπᾶς, to call any one πάπας *papa*.

Πάππας, *papa*, father, mostly voc. πάππα, as Ἄππα, Ἀπφά, Ἄττα, Τέττα. Formed to imitate the first sounds of children: Dnn. 'Chald. *abba*:' Mrt., as in Rom. viii. 15.

Πάππος, 'a grand-father: metaph. the down on the cheek, — the down on the seeds of thistles, &c.:' Dnn. — Above.

Παπταίνω, to look round about carefully or timidly. — For παν-ορταίνω from ὄρτασμαι. Πάντη παπταίνοντι, Hom. 'Passim oculos per cuncta ferenti:' Virg. (2) R. πτῶς, πτήσσω, ἥπταίνω, παπταίνω.

Παπταλῶ, = παπταίνω.

ΠΑΠΤΡΟΞ, the *Egyptian papyrus*, of which *paper* was made.

ΠΑΡΑ, Πάρ, Παρα, by the side of, alongside of, as in *par-allel* straight lines: — from the side of, from beside, aside. In things put side by side or compared, some are like; others unlike and contrary to each other. Hence Παρά is 'contrary to,' as in *para-dox*, contrary to expectation. So Παρά is either on this side, or beyond it. — Bonar allies it to *par, paris*. The Fr. *parer* un cap, to double a cape, is to leave it on one side: to *parry* a blow, is to turn it aside: Danb.

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΟΞ, a garden, park. *Paradise*. — Pers. *pardes*: Mrt.

Παράκοπος, 'struck falsely, prop. of money, counterfeit, from κόπτω. Metaph. mad: Ldd. 'Prop. of a harper, beating out of time:' Bp. Blomf. So Παραπαλῶ is to go mad.

ΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΓΓΗΞ, a *Persian* land-measure.

Παράσηρος, white παρά along the side. This word seems now generally read Παρά-σημος from σήμα.

Παράσιτος, a *parasite*, flatterer, eating σίτον food παρά beside another, at other persons' tables.

Παράκωδς, wet. — Voss, and Ldd. for ἀρδακός from ἔρδω to water. Say ἐπ-αρδακός. Dnn. παρ-αρδακός. (2) R. πείρω, πέπαρται, to pierce, run through: Penetrated with water, or permeated. Δ as ἀνα-φανδόν: And so Πάρδος, πάρδαλις, a *panā*, *leopard*. — I think from πείρω, πέπαρται, to pierce, as being pierced with spots, as to Distinguish (from Stinguo) is from στίζω, ἔστιγον, 'to puncture, mark, spot,' (Dnn.). I.e. πεπαρμένος. So Pkh. from Hebr. PRD, to divide, 'from its distinct marks.' See above.

Παρεΐα, Παρηΐς, Παρηΐον, the cheek. — R. παρά, by the side of: As being by either side of the face.

ΠΑΡΕΙΑΞ, -ώας, a reddish-brown snake. — 'Supposed to be called from having inflated παρειάς cheeks: or from its raising its cheek and face, creeping with its hinder part alone:' Forcell. ?

Παρήορος, either 'hanging beside,' from *ἀείρω, ἥρα*, as *Μετέωρος*; or 'joined beside,' from *εἶρω, ἥρα, ἥρα*, to join: Said of a horse drawing by the side of the regular pair, 'lying along, sprawling, hence helpless: and beside oneself, mad:' Ldd.

Παρθένος, a maiden, virgin. — R. *παρ-δέω, παρα-δεῖναι*, to lay up, set apart: alluding to their retired life in the East, and among the ancient Greeks: Pkh. (2) 'As she *παρ-δεῖ* runs still by her mother's side:' Mrt. (3) *Scheide à πείρω, ἐπαρθην*: Penetrabilis, quippe quæ sit *ἀραία*.

Πάρριος, of Parian marble.

Πάρμη, 'the Latin *Parma*:' Dnn.

Πάροιθε, = *παρος*.

Παροιμία, 'a proverb, saw, common saying; from *παρ-ομιος*, at the road-side:' Ldd. — R. *οἶμη*.

Παροιμιακός, a *paramiac*, a line completing a system of *Anapaests*, as well fitted for a proverbial saying. — Above.

Πάρος, before. — 'Akin to *Παρά*:' Dnn.

Πάροχος, one who furnished necessities on the public account to travellers. — R. *παρ-έχω, παρ-οχα*, hold out, give.

Παρήρσις, for *Παν-ρησία*, liberty of speaking everything; — freedom. — R. *πάν, βέω, ῥήσω*, to speak. So *πανΝουδίη, παΣουδίη*.

Παρών, a pinnae, light ship. — 'The Schol. Aristoph. from the isle of *Paros*:' Steph.

Παρώας, Παρώας: in *Παρεῖας*.

Πᾶς, Πᾶσα, Πᾶν, all, every. — As *Ἄνω* is derived by Pott from *α, πᾶγος, ἱπᾶγος, πῆγγιμι*, 'close and joined together,' (as *Παχὺς*), that is *†πᾶγος* or *Πᾶς*. So *Cunctus* is *Con-junctus*. Compare *Ὀλος*. (2) 'Hebr. *pasch*, a multitude:' Mrt.

Πασπᾶλη, = *παιπᾶλη*. Dnn. from *πᾶς, πᾶλη*. Better, *πᾶλη, †πασπᾶλη*, then *Ξ* as in *δαΞπλῆς, βόΞτρυ-χος*.

Πάσσαλος, Πάσσαξ, a peg to fix anything on, from *†πάσσω, †πῆσσω, πῆξω*, to fix: — a pin or bolt to fix by: — 'from the likeness of the form of a peg, a gag; the fall of a mouse-trap; a wooden peg or pin for boring; a sucker or cutting for planting:' Ldd. Compare *†Παγέω, †Πήγω, Παχύς*.

Πάσσος οἶνος, the Lat. *passum*, raisin wine. *Pando, panyum, passum*, to stretch out, dry.

Πᾶσσω, to sprinkle, strew, powder; — sprinkle with embroidery. — Short for *Πᾶλσσω*. (2) Ewing says, 'Also Doric for *Πῆσσω*, to fix in.' The sense of 'embroider' seems to agree with this: then to add on in any way. A as *Πᾶσσαλος*.

Πᾶσσω. Παχύς, πᾶσσω, as *βαθύς, βάσσω*.

Παστᾶς, a porch in front of the house; — a hall next to the porch; — chamber, nuptial chamber. — As having the walls wrought with embroidery, *παστός*, from *πᾶσσω*. (2) *Passow* makes it = *παρα-στάς*, ad-stans, adjoining.

Παστός, bridal chamber; — chapel or shrine of a god. — Above.

ΠΑΣΧΑ, the Hebrew passover. — 'Hebr. *pasach*, to pass over:' Mrt.

Πάσχω: in *†Παθῶ*.

Πάταγος, a clatter: *πατάσσω*.

Πατᾶνη, *patina*, a hollow dish, platter. — R. *πετάω*, to lay open: Mrt. Transp. *†πατέω*, as in Lat. *pateo, patulus*. Thus *μισοτῆλη* and *μυστοῖλη, μιστῆλος* and *μΥτῆλος*.

Πατᾶσσω, 'to strike, beat, hit, *pat*, palpitate, throb:' Grove. To *patter*, Ewing adds. *Beat, batter*, Fr. *battre*, and their northern affinities, are mentioned. Mrt. from *πατέω*: at least allied to it. And all from *†πᾶω, †πέπαται, †παγέω, †πῆγω, †πῶω, πιδέω, πιέω*, to press tight. (2) R. *†βᾶω, †βέβαται, βιβάω*: To make to go on.

Πατέομαι, to taste, feed on, eat, *Πάομαι*.

Πατέω, to tread, tread on, walk: *Πάτος, a path*. — R. *†πᾶω, πιδέω, πιέω*, to press close: — or even *†βᾶω*; to go. See *Πατάσσω*.

Πατήρ, *pater*, a father. — 'Prop. a nourisher, from *†πᾶω, †πέπαται, pascō, pavi*, [see in *Παίδν*,] to feed, nourish': Lenn. Allied to *†βᾶω, βόσκω, Ποιμήν*, &c. Thus Eurip. in Ion: *τὸν βόσκειοντα*, for father. (2) Our word *futher*. 'The northern languages give *fader, vader, fuler*. Persian *pader*:' Todd. *Pitara* Sanskr.

Πάτνη, = *φάτνη*.

Πάτος, a path. — R. *πατέω*.

Πάτρα, Πατριά, Πατρίς, &c. fatherland, lineage, &c. as *Patrida*. — R. *πατήρ*.

Πάτρων, the Lat. *patrōnus*.

Πάτρως, paternal uncle, *patruus*. — R. *πατήρ, πατρός*.

Παῦλα, a resting-point. — And

Παῦρος, small in number or size. — R. *παύω*: Having stops or intervals, 'few and far between.' (2) See in *Φλαῦρος*.

Παύω, to make to cease, to stop. — *Παύω* and *Πᾶζω* (in Hesych.) are allied to *†Παγέω, Πήγω, Πάσσαλος, Πατέω, Παχύς*, &c. and mean to keep fast or tight, hold back, 'premo, reprimo,' repress. So *Premo* for *Re-primo*. 'Vestigia pressit', Virg. 'Dolorem rex pressit', Curt. — In form as *Λαύω, Ψαύω*. (2) 'Hebr. *peah*, a corner, end:' Mrt. ?

Παφλάω, to bubble, froth: — storm, bluster. — R. *φλάω*: Dnn.

Πάγχη, congealed dew, congealed blood. — R. *παχύς, †παχίνη*: Compact.

Παχύς, thick, coarse, fat: i. e. closely *packed, compact*, from *†πᾶγω, †πέπαχα, †πέπακται, πακτός, πῆγγιμι*.

†Πᾶω: 'Πέπαμαι, to acquire, possess. Compare *Πατέομαι*: though *Passow* considers them as different. Hemst. and Valck. assign both of them to *†πᾶω*, to feed, fodder, pasture; then *πάομαι*, to feed, graze, and keep cattle for one's own use: from this, to possess, the earliest sort of property being cattle: — to enjoy possession, to eat: — In aid of this deriv. compare Lat. *pascō*, [*pavi*,]:'

Dnn. The sense of *feeding* may be seen in Βάω, 'to stuff up, to fill quite full', (Dnn.). And with this sense of †πάω, to feed, and to taste, must be compared †βάω, βόσκω, βοτάνω, and Πάα, Πόλα, Ποιμήν. — In the sense of *eating* †Πάω should be compared rather with Μάσσω through Μάω, and Μασάομαι, to chew. And it is thus allied to the verbs which follow.

(2) 'Hebr. *peh*, the mouth:' Mrt.

†ΠΑΩ, †ΠΕΩ, †ΠΙΩ, †ΠΙΩ, †ΠΟΩ, †ΠΤΩ, (as Ψάω, Ψέω, Ψύω, Ψόω, Ψύω), to press close, or press firm: allied to †Μάω, Μάσσω, to Βιάω, Βύω, Μύω, Πιάω, Πιέω, &c. Hence are †Πάγω, Πήγνυμι, Παχύνω, Πατέω, Παύω, Πέζα, Πέδον, Πίνω, Πόντος, Ποῦς, Πυκνός, Πόμα (lid), Πύλη, &c. — Compare too †Πώω, to press upon.

Πέω, *Æol.* for Μερά. Π and Μ, as our Polly, Molly; Peggy, Meggy. Δ and Τ, as Δαίδα, Τεδα.

Πεδανός, low on the πέδον ground, low as Humi, Humilis. Πεδάρσιος, = *mer-ārsios*. — See Πέδα.

Πέδω, to bind πέδαις with fetters. See the next. Πέδιλον, a sandal, and Πέθη, a fetter, — from the old †πές, †πεδός, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, allied to ποῦς, ποδός. So Fetter is Feeter.

Πέδον, Πεδίον, the ground, land, plain. — As trodden by the *pes*, *pedis*, †πές, whence Πέζα, the foot, and Πεζικός, 'on foot or by LAND.' Ldd. See Πέδιλον.

Πέζα, the foot, *pes*. — a fringe or border; — like Πέδον, used of a country, region; — and a net, where it is allied perh. to Πέθη or Πέδω. — See Πέδιλον.

Πεζός, on foot. — Above.

Πείω: the same as Πίω.

Πείθω, to induce, persuade, make to give credit to or believe. Πείθωμαι, to give credit to, believe, trust, obey.

— 'From the old †πίω, †πέω': Lenn. Whence Πιάω, Πιέω, to press closely. See †Πάω. So γηθέω, γήθω. See Πείστω. (2) Allied to †Βέω, Βελομαι: To make to go. (3) 'Hebr. *pittah*, to persuade:' Mrt.

Πέλω: the same as Πέω.

Πείνα, hunger. — 'R. *πένω*:' Dnn. And Πένης, poor.

Πείρα, attempt, trial, experiment, Lat. *perior*, *ex-perior*. — 'R. *πέρω*, to pass, traverse, perform a journey:' Dnn. So *Pirates* are Πειρώται. Allied to Περδω, to hazard, risk' (Dnn.). So we have *εμ-περιώω*.

Πείρα, a point, edge. — R. *πέρω*, to pierce.

Πείρα, Πέρας, the furthest point, end. 'I.e. as far as you can pass:' Hemst. From *πέρω*, to pass. So Πείραρ is 'that which finishes, and hence a goldsmith's tools are Πείρατα finishers of art. Πείρατα γαίης, the ends of the earth: *πέρατα*, ends of ropes, knotted ropes:' Ldd.

Πείρις, 'a wicker-basket which held the load of a cart, the body tied on the carriage:' Ldd.: 'a case in which things are conveyed in a chariot:' Dnn. — R. *πέρω*, to journey: A travelling-case. (2) Some from *πέρας*: as placed at the extremity of the carriage.

Πείρω, to pierce, pass through: — cut my way, pass through, journey. — From †πέω, †πέω, πιάω, to press

firmly, as said of nails, studs, &c. As †φθέω, φθείρω; Ψάω, Ψάίρω, so Πείρω. (2) Allied to †Βέω, Βελομαι, to make to go or pass i.e. through. (3) R. *πέρα*, or *πέρας*. (4) Allied to Lat. *PER*, through.

Πείω, persuasion. — R. *πέω*, to.

Πείσμα, a rope, cable, fig-stalk. — Valck. thinks that Πείθω meant orig. to bind, (See in Πίθος,) and then to oblige, compel, urge, persuade: and that from *πέπεισμαι* Πείσμα meant a rope to bind with. Ldd. considers it metaphorical: 'That which holds in obedience.' Thus *πέισμα* is also 'persuasion.'

Πείσσωμαι, fut. of *πάσχω*, through *παθῶ*, †πέθω. See †Παθῶ.

Πέκω, Πείκω, to card wool, — comb; — to shear, and Πεκτέω, Πεκτώ, *pecto*, whence *Pecten*, a comb. — Πείκω and Πείρω seem allied; i.e. *πέκω* is to pass through, with a comb, scraper, &c. Compare too Πιέω.

Πέλαγος, the sea, open sea, *pelagus*. — As Τέναγος, Γλάγος. From *πελός*, dark, livid. Thus we find μέλαν ὄδωρ, μέλας πόντος. (2) Hebr. *palach*, dissolve. As Horace: 'Quā medius liquor *Socernit* Europen ab Afro.'

Πελάζω, Πελάδω, Πελάω, to make to come πέλας near.

Πέλανος, a half-liquid mixture of oil, or honey, or clotted blood, — mixture to the gods of meal, honey and oil. Lennep allies this as a cake to Lat. *planius*, *plains*, flat, level, and the Etymol. M. from *πλατύς*: but the E? Yet compare *Πελεθρον*. But better from *πελός*, black, dark, as *πέλανος* is used with the epithets *έρυθρός*, *αἱματηρός*. In form like *οὐρ* ANOΞ. Ldd. accounts for Πέλανος being used by Nicander for an Ὀσελλός, for that 'perhaps the Πέλανος came to be made up into round cakes when offered.'

Πελαργάω, to admonish. — 'Prob. from the caution of Πελαργολί storks, which set a watch, like rooks, to warn the rest of coming danger:' Ldd.

Πελαργός, the stork. — All say from *πελός*, *ἀργός*; from its having black and white feathers: The black-white. — 'Sometimes for Πελασγός (*Pelasgion*, of the *Pelasgic* race): prob. from the notion that the Πελασγοί meant a roving tribe, and so were the same with Πελαργοί, storks being birds of passage:' Ldd.

Πέλας, near. — 'The Etym. M. explains Πέλω by *προσ-εγγίζω*, to come near: hence then let Πέλας be:' Greg. 'Akin to Πέλομαι, Πέλω:' Dnn. Seen better in Πολέομαι, to go about in, dwell in, as Lat. *versor*, conversor *inter*, *apud*, i.e. among, by, near.

Πελάτης, a neighbor: R. *πέλας*. And one who comes near for protection, a client, &c.

Πέλεθος, Σπέλεθος, 'human excrement. R. *πηλός*:' Dnn. Like Μέγεθος. Compare *κεδνός*, *ἐδνα*, *πλεθρον*.

Πελέθρον, used by the Poets for Πλέθρον, and supposed to be an extended form. But see Πλέθρον.

Πέλεια, wood-pigeon, ring-dove, from its dusky color, 'black color,' Ldd., 'blueish color,' Dnn. R. *πελός*. 'Said also of the prophetic priestesses, prob. from the prophetic pigeons of Dodona:' Ldd.



Πελεκάν, the wood-pecker, and a water-bird of the pelican kind. Jones calls it 'the ΑΞΕ-bird, with a bill capable of scooping trees.' R. *πέλεκυς*.

Πελεκίνος, 'a water-bird of the pelican kind': Ldd.: 'the pelican or some species of bittern': Dnn. Also 'a plant, axe-fitch, axe-wort': Grove. See above. And 'a species of joiners' work, from the form: Lat. *securicula*, (runt *securis*), swallow's-tail': Steph. — R. *πέλεκυς*.

Πέλεκυς, a hatchet, axe; Πελεκέω, to hew with it: — derived by some from Hebr. *pīleg* or *palach*, to divide. — But Dnn. makes it 'akin to Πελεμίω, Πολέω, Πάλλω.' Thus Virgil: '*Quatens Tarpeia secūrit*.' Πέλεκυς in form somewhat as *όλεκω*. There is also Πέλυξ, an axe. See Πέλω.

Πελεμίω, like Πάλλω, Παλώ, to shake, swing, quake. E as in *πΕλη*; *κατα-πΕλη*; *ΤΕλαμών*; *ΒΑλλω*, *ΒΕλος*; *ΚΕλυφος*; *ΒΞΕλλα*. See Πέλω.

Πελιδνός, Πελιδός, — πελός.

Πέλλα, a skin, hide. — As *Μορρά*, *Forma*, so *λεπίς* (a skin) became *φελίς* and *πέλλα* and Lat. *pellis*, much as *λοτός* became *φολίς*. See *Φελλός* 1.

Πέλλα, Πελλάς, Πελλίς, Πελίχη, Πέλις, Πέλιξ, a bowl, basin, cup. Allied to Πέλλα above. So 'Ασκός is 'a wine-skin, and a bottle made of goat's-skin': Dnn. Who observes of Πέλλα that it is 'the skin considered as a vessel containing the intestines: Lat. *pellis*.' (2) Our *pail*, Span. *paila*.

Πελασστή, a leathern bandage worn by runners next the foot and ankle. — R. *πέλλα*, a skin.

Πέμα, στος, the sole of the foot: — any extremity. — 'R. *τέμα*, the end: Ernesti.' Dnn. Thus Πίσσυρες for *Τέσσαρες*, σπιδόν for σπιδόν, λίτρα into λίτρα, λίτρα. (2) For *πέμα*, from *πέδον*, the ground, as *Solum* and *Solea*, the sole. Δ, as in *Δαστός* and *Δάσιος*; *Δάκρυμα*, *Lacryma*; *οδυσεύς*, *Ulysses*, &c. (3) An old deriv. was from *πελόν*: the sole being *dingy* from its treading on the ground. (4) As *Ταρσός* is both the palm of the hand and the sole of the foot, Παλάμα, the palm of the hand, might be the sole of the foot, contr. into Πάμα, Πέμα; E, as *πΕλη*, *πΕλεμίω*, *grEassus*. But the genders vary. ?

Πελός, Πελλάς, Πέλιος, Πέλειος, Πελιδνός, black, dark, ash-colored, livid. — As *λύκος*, *lupus*, the same as *κέλος*, *Κελανός*, *Κήλεος*. (2) A dialectic variety of *Μέλας*, black; as *Μετὰ*, *Πέδα*; *δΜΜατα*, *δΠΠατα*; our *Molly*, *Polly*, *Meggy*, *Peggy*. (3) R. *Πελεΐς*, a dove, from its color: but the converse is generally supported.

Πέλντι, 'a small light shield; — a shaft, pole. R. *πέλλω*, [*πέπαλται*]. Dnn. For Πάλντι, as *grAdior*, *grEassus*. So *κατα-πΕλη*. See in *πΕλεμίω*. Πέλατας *πάλλουσι*, *Euṛip*.

Πέλω, Πέλομαι, *φΠλόμαι*, to move or be in motion: Πόλος, the poles on which the world turns. Also, as Lat. *Versor* from *Verto*: thus, Age and death *ἐπ' ἀνθρώποις πΕλονται*, *versantur* inter homines, attend upon or simply are among men: and so Πέλω, Πέλομαι are often 'to be.' — Allied to Πάλλω, Πελεμίω, to shake to and

fro, change position, as *Verto*, *Verso*, *Versor*, *Conversor*, *Gr. στρωφάομαι*. See *Πολέω*, *Πολέω*, &c.

Πέλωρ, a monster, prodigy. — Dnn. says, 'Akin to, or from *πέλω*, *venio*, *ventito*.' The idea is a hobgoblin or monstrous being HAUNTING a person. '*Foul spirits haunt my resting place*.' Fairfax. In form as *†Έλω*, 'Έλωρ. — Mrt. says: 'R. *πέλω*, *verto*, as our *Wunder* (Wonder) from *Wenden* (to Wind).' (2) *Pele*, Hebr., is, mirabile.

Πελωρίς, the giant-muscle. — Above.

Πέμμα, dressed food, esp. pastry, cakes. — R. *πέπτω*, *πέπεμαι*.

Πεμπάω, to reckon on the *πέμπε* five fingers, count by fives; — count.

Πέμπε, five. — R. *πέντε*, *πέντε*, *πέμπε*. As *Τέσσαρες* and *Πίσσυρες*.

Πέμπελος, very old. — Dnn. for *†πέπελος* (as *τύμπανον*) from *πέπτω*, *πέπω*, to ripen: Fully ripe. (2) Some say: Ready to be conveyed (by Orcus): *πέμπε*.

Πέμπτος, fifth. — R. *πέμπε*.

Πέμπτη, a street in a camp for market, as Lat. 'quintana.' — Above.

Πέμπω, to send, send forward, convey, accompany as in a procession called (from *πέπομα*) *πομπή*, *πομπή*, a splendid show. — As *τύμπανον* and *πέμπελος*: — for *†πέμπε*, and this from the obs. *†πέω*, (as *δρέπω*, *βλέπω*), allied to *†βέω*, *βέλομαι*, *βιδάω*, to make to go on. Compare *λάμπω*, *στέμνω*, *μΕΜφομαι*. (2) Or from *†πέω*, *†πέω*, *βία*, *βιδάω*. See *Πέδον*, *Πέζα*, &c.

Πέμψε, Πέμψις, Πομπός, Πομπόλη, a vapor, ray, pustule, bubble; — departed soul, a mere breath. — R. *πέμπε*, *πέμπεμα*, 'like *Ανα-πέμπε*, to send up,' Ldd. Or 'Εκ-πέμπε: What bodies send up or out. Something emitted. (2) Dnn. compares *Βομβός*, *Βομβυλίς*.

Πενέστης, a laborer, servant. — R. *πένομαι*. (2) Ldd. from *Penestia* on the borders of Macedonia: A Thessalian serf.

Πέντς, poor — R. *πένομαι*.

Πενθερός, a father-in-law: brother-in-law. — As *Κηδεστής* from *κῆδος*, so *Πενθερός* from *πένθος*: Taking *πένθος* as *Πάθος*, from *πάσχω* 'to have a feeling for.' (2) Ldd. 'from *Sanser*, *bandhu*, relation, *bandh* to join, our *bond*, *bind*.'

Πένθος, suffering, misfortune, grief, sorrow. — Πάθος, Πένθος, as *Βάθος*, *Βένθος*.

Πένομαι, and perhaps Πένω, to work for one's daily food, toil; — am poor and needy; — work at, get ready. — *Πένω* is mentioned by Ldd., and *Περι-πένω*, to be busy about. Now, as *†φάω*, *†φένω*, *†Γάω* or *†Γένω*, *Γένω*, so might be *†Πένω*, *†Πένωμαι*, then *Πένομαι*, as *Στέγω* and *Τέγω*, *Τέγω*; *Σφιν* and *Φιν*; *Κάπετος* for *Σκάπετος*, Ldd.

Πέντε, five. — Nature, says Goguet, has provided us with an *arithmetical* instrument, our fingers. These were used to assist in mensuration. May we not then derive with Mrt. *πέντε* from *πάντες*, as equal to ALL the

fingers on either hand?': Pkh. Thus Ξ is lost in Lat. quator, i.e. from *ἄλ. κέτορε* for *κέτορε*Ξ. E, as grAdior, grEassus; *πᾶλλω*, *πᾶλη*. (2) R. *παῖα*, *πέ-παινται*: as they *stopped* at the fifth finger in counting.

Πέος, penis.—Compapa [antiq. †πῆς, *pes*, et] *ποῖς* & †πῆς? Lenn. Ut affine sit τῷ †πῆς, πῆς ut πῆς, &c. Nota com-*pressio* Ter. Hec. 5. 3. 30. Mirum est quod Euripides similiter usurpet ἀποκρίν τὸν πρὸ-χοντα ΠΟΔΑ, Med. 677. Sic et Ἀποδοῖ.

Πεπαῖνω, to make mellow or ripe.—R. πέττω, πεπῶ, whence Πέπων, ripe.

Πεκαρεῖν, to show, manifest: an uncertain word, adopted by Boeckh in Pind. P. 2. 57. If genuine, from *πεῖρω*, as *πεκαρμένος*, pierced, i.e. opened, laid bare.—Boeckh allies *pāreo*, *appāreo*.

Πέπειρος, mellow, soft.—Allied to *πεπαῖνω*.

ΠΕΠΕΡΙ, *pepper*.—The *Persians* to this day say *biber*:? New Steph.

Πένλος, a cloak, robe;—sheet, veil, hanging.—'For *†πένλος*, from *πέλω*, verso: [or *πώλω*, *†πέπολος*, *πέ-πλος*,] i.e. in-volucrum [from in-volve]: Lenn. The Et. M. says: *περί-πολός τις ὤν, ὃ περί τὸν φοροῦντα περι-πελούμενος καὶ εἰλούμενος*, rolled round the wearer.

Πέννυμαι, 'to have breath or soul, [Compare *Ἄνεμος*, *Anima* and *Animus*; and *Spiro* and *Spirit*,] met. am wise, prudent. From *πνέω*, *ἀμπνέω*, &c. *Πεννυμένος* in later Prose, *ζῶν καὶ πεννυμένος*, to live and breathe: Ldd.

Πέττω, Πέττω, Πέσσω, to boil, cook, digest, soften:—cherish, cherish in the mind, brood over;—nurse, heal;—digest an affront.—Dnn. has 'Εφ-έτω, to follow, to attend to, pursue an occupation.' And again, 'Επέτω, to follow, Ion. for 'Εφ-έτω.' Now this 'Επέτω or 'πέτω is our Πέττω, for Dnn. says again, 'Πέπειρος, from *†πέτω*, *πέττω*.' In Πέττω understand *πυρί*: 'to be busily engaged over the fire,' to cook, boil, &c. Or to boil, as said of the fire II. σ. 348, *πῦρ ἔμφ-ΕΠΕ*.

Πεπωμένη, ἡ, what is fated, *πεπερωμένη*. (2) Schneid. from *πῶρω*. ?

Πέπων, as Πέπειρος, ripe, mellow, soft, tender, gentle:—'in a good sense, as a term of endearment;—in a bad sense, soft, weak.—'ὦ πέπωνες, Hom., Ye weaklings: Ldd.

Πέπων, a pompion, pumpkin.—As soft: Above.

Περ, entirely, altogether, thoroughly, thoroughly. Πάντα ἅ-περ λέγει, All things soever which he says. He went to Cyrus ᾧ-περ ἦν, just exactly as he was. Tydides faced the enemy *αὐτὸς περ ἑὼν*, being quite alone, altogether alone as he was, though entirely alone. 'Ολίγον περ, ever so little, though very little.—'R. *πέρω*: Dnn. I.e. *περὶ*, περῶ. And so Hoogeveen, who explains it 'penetrando', 'penitibus'. (2) 'R. *περί*-, valde: Herm.

Πέρα, Πέραν, quite through or over, across, beyond. And

Περαῖνω, to bring or carry *πέρα* through or across, complete, finish;—extend, reach.—Allied to

Πέρας, the end: in Πέραρ.

Πέρω, to pass through or across, pass beyond or sur- pass;—penetrate, pierce, reach.—R. *πεῖρω*, περῶ.

Πέρω, †Πέρω, Περράσκω, Πέρρημι, to sell, to pass or carry goods over the sea for sale, as Πέρω above is to pass.

Περγαμήνη, *parchment*, as made at *Pergamos* in Asia.

Πέργαμον, 'a citadel, that of Troy.—Akin to Πύργος. From it Βέργη in Thrace, and Πέργη in Pamphylia. The Germ. Philol. note the affinity of the old Teutonic *Purg*, and the more modern *Bergh*, whence *Burgh*, *Borough*: Dnn. So *Edin-burgh*, *St. Peter's-burg*.

Πέρω, -ομαι, to break wind.—R. *πεῖρω*, περῶ, to pass (out). So μέλας, ἔρδω, ἔλδομαι.

Πέρω, Πορθέω, to ravage, destroy.—Buttm. allies it to Πρήθω, †Πήρθω, to burn. (2) 'The Etym. M. from *περί-θῆω*, [περθῶ, περθῶ,] from plunderers and besiegers running round a city.—I prefer it from *περῶ*, περῶ, transeo, pervado: Greg. Or *πεῖρω*, τέπερθη, to pierce through, i. e., penetrate with flame or sword.

Περῖ, round, round about;—about, concerning, in regard to.—Bonar well for *πέρατι*.-αι. In the boundary or limit all round, as the 'Ὀρίζων horizon or bounding line goes all round us and about us. 'In the utmost limits: Lenn. And see Πέρα.

Περῖ, over, beyond, more than others, as Πέρα. So

Περῖ-, very: allied to Πέρω, Περῶ, to pass: Sur- passingly. Above.

Περῖ-, negligently. For he who throws his eyes or mind on all things *περῖ* about him has an unsteady, un- fixed attention.

Περίσπῆς, 'a kind of woman's shoe [partic. of maid- servants].—R. *περῖ*, *spāps*, a canoe: Dnn. From its shape, as it seems.

Περίξ, the same as Περῖ.

Περιστός, which is *περῖ* over and above.

Περιστέρα, a dove, pigeon.—'For *Περισσοτέρα*: as very abundant or producing abundantly: Bos. 'So quick their increase, that in 4 years 14,760 pigeons may come from a single pair: Enc. Br.

Περίσσιος, 'prob. Ion. for *Περῖ-ούσιος* from *περί-ὤν*, (*περί-ούσα*): immense, vast: Ldd. Περῖ, beyond, sur- passingly: -ούσιος as in *Παρ-ούσια*.

Πέρκη, 'a river fish so called from its dusky color, the *perch*, *perca*: Ldd. The Encycl. Brit. speaks of its 'BLACK bands as very conspicuous,' and this was probably the exact cause of the name: from

Πέρκος, Περκνός, dark-colored, dark, dusky: Περ- κάω, to turn black as fruit, and met. of young men 'whose beard begins to darken their faces: Ldd. So Περκνός, a black hawk or eagle.—Mrt. from *περί-κάω*, to burn round: rather *περί-καῖς*, (*περκῆς*), quite burnt. (2) 'Marked with black spots or streaks', Steph. says; from *πεῖρω*, πέπερκα, to pierce;—and so spot, like *Ξρίζω*. See Πάρδος. (3) Compare Fr. *percer*, our *pierce*. Πέρνα, a ham: in Περώνη.

Πέρνημι : in Περνάω 2.

Περώνη, a clasp, buckle, as piercing through, from πείρω, *perō*, to pierce, as Figo, Figibula, Fibula : — a pin for twisting ropes, — linchpin, — the small bone of the arm or leg, (Πέρνα above being therefore allied by Ldd. to Περώνη,) : a sea-fish, 'because like a pin in shape.' Ldd.

Πέρπερος, talking absurdly, vain-glorious. — Redupl. of Περλ whence Περισσός, or of Πέρπα, over and above. Περλ περλ, for animation, as in Fr. bon-bon. (2) Mrt. from περι-φέρωμαι, to be hurried away, be led astray. (3) Πέρπερος is no doubt allied to Lat. *perperam*, rashly, wrongly. Schleusn. derives the Greek word from the Latin. But whence then that?

ΠΕΡΡΑ, a barbarous word for the sun in Lycophron. ΠΕΡΣΕΑ, the peach tree, *Persian* apple. — And an Egyptian tree, 'fructu noxio in *Perside*,' says Pliny.

Περσικὸς, *Persian* : 'hence αἱ Περσικαί, thin shoes or slippers : Περσικὸς ὄρνις, the common cock [others say, the peacock.] : τὸ Περσικόν, the peach, mālum *Persicum* : αἱ Περσικαί, *Persian* nuts, walnuts.' Ldd.

Πέρσυι, in the past year. — Ldd. and Dnn. from πέρας, an end. The year last ended. Grove : 'Perhaps from περᾶω, to pass.'

†Πεσέω, †Πετέω, †Πτέω, †Πτέρω, †Πιτέτω, Πίπτω, †Πτεώ, †Πτῶω, to fall. — From the sense of hovering over in Πέρομαι, ἵπταμαι, we may trace its affinity to Πτέρω, to fall : the action of birds in expanding the wings in descending from flight is imitated by persons falling, who spread the hands to break the fall : Dnn. (2) Allied seem Lat. *ex-peto*, *im-peto*, to fall or light upon. Virgil's 'Submissi petimus terram' may be added. And so πτέρω may be allied to †βητῶ, (as ἀμφισβητῶ,) in *Plantus decto, dīto*, to go towards, and spec. here in a downward sense.

Πέσημα, a fall. — Above.

Πέσκος, a hide, skin, prop. a fleece, = πέκος. As ἔσχω.

Πεσός, Περτός, 'an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts ; — the board on which it was played : οἱ πεσσοί, the place, and the game : πεσσός, any oval body : — in Strabo, a cubic mass of building to hold the piers of arches.' Ldd. — Πεσός is brought by Eustath. and Hesych. from πεσεῖν, to fall. The latter explains Πεσσοῖς not only by stones for draughts, but by βολοῖς, κύβοις, and Eustath. says that the ancients by πεσσοὺς meant τὰ βόλγια κυδιστῶν. So we find Πεσσοὺς βόλος, and Πεσσο-ριπτεῖω. And Ldd. says that Πίπτω is said of the dice, 'to fall in a certain position.'

Πεσσός, a pessary ; 'called from the shape of the [above] Πεσσός.' Dnn.

Πέσωω : in Πέτω.

Πέταλον, a leaf ; prop. expanded, from

Πέταλος, expanded, growing up, said of calves, young girls, &c. And Πεταλῖς is a full-grown sow. From

Πέταμαι, Πεδόμαι, Ποτόμαι, Πτόμαι, †Πτάμαι, †Πττόμαι, ἵπταμαι, to fly : prop. to expand (the wings). R. *πετάω*, to expand.

Πέτασος, a broad-brimmed hat ; — broad umbellated leaf. — R. *πετάω*, to expand.

Πέταυρον, Πτέρυπον, a pole, perch for fowls to roost on : from †πέδαυρος, Æol. for μετέωρος, raised. See Πέδα. Also, a stage for rope-dancers, or, as others, a machine from which they darted their bodies. (2) R. *πετάω*, to stretch out.

Πέταχρον, a broad flat cup. — R. *πετάω*, πεπέτακα, like Pateo, Patera.

Πετώω, Πεδύννυμι, to stretch out, lay open, expand. — As Πελ-τασις, so †Πεπ-τάω, Πεδώω. Tās Harm. and Matthiae acknowledge. (2) Compare Πείθω to press or urge on, Πείθω to press out or elicit, †Πείθω or Πεδώω to press out at length, 'premo, ex-primo.' (3) R. †πτεώ, πίπτω ; prim. to make to fall down on the ground, to make to fall flat, (as in Josh. 6. 5,) to cast down at length. So Cadaver is a body fallen and stretched on the ground. (4) 'Chald. *petach*, to open.' Mrt.

Πέρομαι : in Πέταμαι.

Πέρα, a rock ; Πέρπος, a piece of rock, stone, rock. — As Πέσημα is a falling body, and Πτάμα and Cadāver are a fallen dead body, so Πέρπος, a falling or fallen piece of rock, from †πτεώ, †πτετέω, πίπτω. (2) Scheide from πέταω : as a cliff spreading wide, stretching out on high ; — Virgil : 'Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur In cœlum scopuli.' — Or R. πέρομαι, as seeming to hover over the abyss. (3) 'Hebr. *BTR*, to divide, separate, or be craggy.' Pkh.

†Πτέρω : in †Πτεώ.

Πεύδομαι, Πυνθάνομαι, to ask, enquire ; — learn by enquiry. — Ernesti and Pott derive Πυνθάνομαι from πύνδαξ, *fundus* : to search to the bottom, fathom, as Lat. *per-contor*. But N is clearly foreign to the root, as appears by Πεύθω. Rather then from the obs. †πέω, †πύω, allied to Πείθω, †Πίω, Πιάζω, premo, i.e. ex-primo, to press out, get out by asking. See on Πεδώω. 'Cùm a me *premeretur*,' says Cicero of a boy interrogated by him. (2) Mrt. from πύθος.

Πευκάλμιος, 'lengthened form of Πυκνός.' Ldd. Compare Λευγαλέος.

Πευκεάνδης, ἔγχε-πευκής, Περι-πευκής, 'not bitter, but keen, piercing.' Ldd. For Butt. thinks the rad. notion of Πεύκη is not that of bitterness, but of sharp-pointedness, from its pointed shape or its spines : as in our *prick*, *peak*. Yet Πεύκη and Πικρός, (through Πέκω, Πείκω,) are prob. allied, just as πῆδω and πιδύω are the same. See especially on Πικρός.

Πεύκη, a torch or tablet made of Πεύκη of fir. See above.

Πευσός, learnt by enquiry : πεύδομαι.

Πέφνω : = †φένω, †φεφένω.

†Πέω, obsol. = πιάζω : See †Πάω.

Πη, fem. of †πος, any, some, allied to obs. †τρος, gen. του, dat. τῷ. See ΠΟΞ.

Πῆ, which way; ποῖ = πῶ, whither? — Allied to the above. As Qud?

Πήγανον, rue. — 'Prob. from πήγω, πήγνυμι: From its thick fleshy leaves.' Ldd.

Πῆγη, a fountain. — Nearly all from πηδᾶς, and some add γῆ; Springing from the earth: but, as παρ-ΔΑΚΗ, so †παρΔΑΚΗ, contr. †πηγῆ, πηγῆ. Γ as πλάκα, πλάGa. Compare Πίδαξ. (2) 'Hebr. PG, to pour out': Pkh.

Πήγμα, a platform joined together; — congealed mass; &c. — From

Πήγνυμι: in Παγέω.

Πηγός, from πήγνυμι: firm, solid; hence strong, powerful, huge. Some add 'white,' which was 'prob. from the fact that Πάγος, Παγερός, Πηγερός, Πηγυλός, hoar-frost was white': Ldd.

Πηγυλός: in Πηγός.

Πηδάλιον, a rudder. — Dnn. from πηδόν, a 'rudder': both derived, it seems, from ΠΗΔΟΣ some tree of which, says Etym. M., they were made.

Πηδᾶς, to leap, bound; — i.e. to strike the πέδον ground; — or throw up my †πέδας = πόδας, pedes feet: See Πέδιλον. Horace: 'Ter pede terram,' &c. Ποσσιν ἐπήδα, Hom.: jumped with his feet. Πήδημα πηδῆρας ποδοῦ, Eurip. 'In country footings', Shakspeare for dancing.

Πηδόν, the blade of an oar: — oar. The Lat. 'in-surgere remis' might be translated πηδῶν ἐπὶ πηδοῖς. Indeed Ldd. thinks Πηδόν may be from πηδᾶς. — Or the same R. as the sense 'a rudder': See in Πηδάλιον.

Πηκτῆ, like παγίς, a trap-cage for birds: R. †πήγω, πέπηκται. Also, congealed, curdled milk, cheese: from the same: Com-pacta.

Πηκρίς, a shepherd's pipe, joined of several reeds: As above. Com-pacta. It was also a harp, introduced from Lydia: perh. as joined of several strings.

Πηλαγίς, -ίδος, a kind of tunny. 'A species of this fish is at this day called *Palymede* by the fishermen at Marseilles' Dnn. and Ldd. — All say, as born and living in Πηλός, mud.

Πήληξ, a helmet. — R. πάλω, ἐπηλα, to vibrate, from the nodding of the plume, as Κορυδαῖξ. (2) Dnn. compares it with Πέλις, Πέλιξ, and adds: 'It is found written Πίληξ, and may be referred to Πίλος, a cap.' So Πῆδω = πιδῶν.

Πηλικός, how great: i.e. ἡλικός with πός, or πῆ. So Πηνίκα.

Πηλός, potter's earth, clay, mud. 'Also thick or red wine, from its muddy appearance': Schrevel. — Mrt. from πελός, dark-coloured. (2) R. πάλη, fine flour: From the color of clay.

Πῆμα, suffering, misery. — R. †πήθω, πέπημαι, πάσχω, to suffer. Πῆμαθ' & πάθος, Eurip.

Πηνέλοψ, a kind of duck. — R. πῆνεα, a web: Web-footed. So

Πήνη, Πήνος, thread, woof; plur. the web. — R. πένομαι, to labor at.

Πηνίκα, at what time: i.e. ἡνίκα with πός or πῆ. As Πηλικός.

Πῆος, Πάος, a kinsman, esp. by marriage. — 'R. πά-ομαι: Acquired by marriage. The Greeks said γαμ-έρων πεπᾶσθαι.' Valck.

Πῆρα, a knapsack, pouch for victuals. — 'R. πείρομαι, to feed: †πείρα, πῆρα.' Valck.

Πηρός, disabled in a limb, maimed; — blind, — stupid. — Allied by Schneid. to ΠΗμα, injury. Thus: †πήθος, †πηθερός, πηρός. (2) 'Hebr. poor, to break': Wr.

Πῆχυς, the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist, and, as a measure, to the point of the little finger. — Thought by Ldd. and Passow allied to ΠΑΧΥς, thick. Compare the senses of Πυγμή and Πυκνός. — Mrt. and Ewing from †πήγω. And so Pkh. who says: 'R. †πήγω, to fix: Which in reclining is fixed on some support, as Cubitus from Cumbo.' 'Et cubito remanete PRESSO.' Hor.

Πῆχυς, 'the centre-piece which joined the two horns of an ancient bow, the handle; — plur. the horns or sides of the lyre, opposite to the bridge; — in the balance, the beam; — a cubit-rule; — an angle.' Ldd. — Above.

Πιάζω, Πιέζω, to press, press hard, squeeze; — lay hold of; — oppress, repress. Πιάζω seems much the same as Βιάζω, 'to press hard', (Ldd.). See the obs. on Βία and the second †Πιάω.

Πιάνω, to make fat. Πίπαρ, fat, tallow. Πίον, Πίεμα, fem., fat, plump. Πιμελή, fat. — All allied, through the obs. †πίω, to Πιάζω, Πιέζω, to press close. See Πίσσα.

Πίδαξ, a spring, fountain: R. πιδῶν, 'as our Spring is used in both senses': Ldd.

Πιδῶς, to sprout, — to make to gush forth. — Compare with Πηδᾶς and Πηδῶς, to spring. I like that in πλινθος, πλισσομαι, Lat. rltus from πλῆτος, formica from βύρμηκα.

Πιέζω: in Πιάζω.

Πιθανός, persuasive. — R. πείθω.

Πίθηξ, Πίθηκος, an ape. — 'Doubtless,' says Ldd. 'from πείθω, πιθανός, as Μυῶν, (an ape). i.e. from the middle πείθομαι, to comply with, follow, therefore to imitate, as we say To ape the manners of another. See Πίστυος.

Πίθος, a cask, tub. — Valck. from πείθω, which, he says, orig. meant 'to bind': i.e. from †πείω, πείω, to press close. See Πείσιμα. And Πίσσα. (2) Ewing from †πίω, πίνω, to drink: 'A large vessel of liquor.'

Πικέριον, butter. — Prob. allied to Πίπαρ, fat, and Πιμελή. We say, As fat as butter. (Rare.)

Πικρός, sharp, pungent, bitter. — It seems allied to Πείρω, to pierce, Πιέζω, to press, Πίεω, to pluck, twitch, &c. Lenn. from the obs. †πίω, [πέπικα,] ἴγο, pungo'. (2) Allied to French *piquer*, our *piquant*. (3) 'R. πείκη, or Chald. *pekar*, scindo': Mrt.

Πιλνός, Πίλνημι, the same as Πέλδω, as †ΰκεδῶν, ΰκιδνημι; Κερῶν, Κίρνημι.

Πίλος, wool or hair wrought into felt; a felt-hat, *pileus*; — felt-cloth for carpets, mats, tents; — felt-cuirass.

—'R. πιέζω, for Πιέλος: 'Greg. Or the obs. *πίω*, whence Πιέζω: as *Ψίω*, *Ψιλό*.

Πιλόω, to felt Πίλος wool, press close.

Πιμελή, fatness: in Πιάνω.

Πιμπλάνω, Πιμπλέω, Πιμπλήμι, redupl. of *πλέω*, *πλεο*, *im-pleo*, to fill. See Πιλέος. So

Πιμπράω, Πιμπρημι, = *πρήθω*. — Above.

Πίναξ, a board, plank, tablet, table. — Valck. and Hemsterh. suppose an obs. word ΠΙΝΟΞ, *pinus*: As made of *pine*. 'Pinea claustra,' Virg. So 'a table of *PINE*,' Longfellow's Standish, l. 16. — Or perhaps *πίτυς*, *pinus*, *πιτύνας*, *πιτυνάς*, contr. *πίναξ*.

Πίνα, a shell-fish of the muscle kind. 'The silky filaments by which it adheres to rocks were used for ornaments.' Dnn. Hence from obs. *πίω*, *πιέζω*, to squeeze, as Βλένω, Γέννα.

Πίνω, 'a liquor made from barley, beer. R. *πίνω*:' Dnn. (2) Root as Πίνω.

Πίνος, 'filth, dirt, partic. of grease; prop. the oil on the body of the gymnasts: — met., an antique diction, vigorous and simple, like that of the ancients, possessing a rude but masculine beauty. Allied to Πίνω [and Πίωρ]:' Dnn.

Πινύσσω, to make wise: *πινυτός*, wise. — Allied through *πίβινύσσω*, to Πέννυμαι to be wise. So I in *maïna* from *Μῆα*, sibi from *σφί*, U in *EscUlapius* from *Αἰσκήπιος*.

Πίνω and *πίω* and *πίω*, to drink. — Allied to Πιέζω, to press close: 'Bibe *pressis* labris,' Lenn. Compare Πόμα a lid. (2) 'Hebr. *pi*, the mouth:' Mrt. and Greg.

Πιόσκω, to give to drink. — R. *πίω*, *πίσσω*, *πίνω*.

Πίπος, a young *piping* bird. And Πιτώ, a kind of wood-pecker. — 'Perh. from the sound:' Lenn. and Greg. So

Πιπίζω, *pipio*, to *pipe* or chirp as a Πίπος.

Πιπράσκω, to sell: = *περῶν*, *πέρω*, *πέρωσκω*, *πιπράσκω*.

Πίπτω: in *πίπτέω*.

Πίον, Πίος, *pisum*, a pea. — Mrt. and Greg. well from *πίσσω*, 'most prob. orig. *πίσσω*,' (Dnn.) as *πτόλις*.

Πίος, moist ground, meadow. — R. *πιόσκω*, a. l. *ἐπίω* to give to drink, here to drink, as in Πίστρα. As imbibing moisture. 'Sat *prata bibent*,' Virg.

Πίσσα, Πίττα, pitch, — turpentine; — fir. — From *πίω*, *πίσω*, *πιέζω*, to press close, answering to Lat. *spissus*. (2) 'From *πίος*, fat: or *πίτυς*, a pine: or *πῆσσω*, *πῆγγνυμι*, to coagulate:' Greg.

Πίστις, trust, belief. — R. *πέπεισται*, *πειθόμεαι*.

Πιστός, trusty. Above.

Πίστρα, trough for watering cattle. — R. *πίω*, *πέπεισται*, *πίνω*, to drink: allied to *πιπιζέω*.

Πισσυγγός, a shoe-maker. 'R. *πίσσα*, pitch? Perh. he should read *Πισσυγγός* with Dind.:' Ldd.

Πισυνός, trusting in. — R. *πειθόμεαι*, as ΠΙΣΤΙΣ.

Πίυντες, Æol. of Τέσσαρες.

Πίτνω, from *πίτνω*, *πτεσέω*, to fall, as Πίτνημι, to stretch out, from *περῶν*. The same as Πίττω.

Πίτυλος, beating of the water by oars: — blows given in boxing, — any violent or continued noise or motion. — Ldd. thinks Πίτυλος called from the imitation of the plash of oars: (2) Transp. for Τύπιλος from *τύπος*, a blow, impression. As Φόσσανον, Σφόσσανον. (3) Dr. Major from *πίττω*. Or *πίτνω*, *πίτυλος*, *πίτυλος*.

Πιτύρα, husks, bran, refuse; — dandriff. — Soft for Πιτύρα from *πίτνω*, to fall, or Πιτύρα from *πίττω*. 'When the head is rubbed, there *ἀπο-πίπτει* fall out thin *πιτύρα* bran, whence the disease *πιτυρίασις*, scaly eruption;' Hippocr. (2) Allied to Lat. *pituita*, spit. What is spit out in winnowing: *πύω*, *πύρα*, *πύρα*, as I is added in *πινύσσω*, *mlna*. (3) R. *πίσσω*, orig. *πίσσω*, *πίττω*, as Dnn. thinks. — Comp. *ἐγκύττω*.

Πιτύρις ἐλαία, 'small olive of the color of *πιτύρα*:' Ldd.

Πίτυς, the pine-tree. — R. *πίος*, [and *πιμελή*,] fat, with which it abounds: 'Greg.

Πιφαύσκω, to make manifest, show, declare. — *φάω*, *φάσκω*, (as *βάω*, *βάσκω*.) *πιφαύσκω*, as *διδάσκω*: Either as *Φημι*, *φάσκω*, *for*, *fari*, to speak; or as *φαίνω*, *φανῶ*, to show.

Πίω: in Πιάνω.

Πιλαγγόνιον, a kind of ointment. — R. *πλάσσω*, to smear. So

Πιλαγγόν, wax-doll. — Ldd. and Dnn. from *πλάσσω*, to form, which should rather make Πιλαδόν: but, as in Πιάδω, we may suppose a fut. *πλάττω*. So in Πιλαγγόνιον. — Or as smeared over: Above.

Πιάγος, oblique, transverse, perverse. — R. *πλάζω*, *πλάγω*: Wandering out of the straight way. (2) Schneid. from *πλάγος* or *πλάγος*, a side: Side-ways. But this out-of-the-way word seems to have the same origin.

Πιαδαρός, and Βιαδαρός, moist, flaccid, flabby: Πιάδος, moisture. — Prob. all allied to *φλέω* and to *βλύω*, *φλύω*, to gush, teem, overflow: and *φλάζω* whence Πιαφλάζω to froth, foam. See Πιάνω. (2) With ΒΑΑδαρός compare ΒΑΑΞ.

Πιαδδών, 'to talk nonsense: perh. from *πλατύν*, *flat*, like *Des platitudes* in French: or an imitative word, as Lat. *blatero*, Scottish *blether*:' Ldd.

Πιάδω, Πιανάω, 'to cause to wander, drive forth, to wander, drive about:' Ewing. — R. *πάλλω*, *παλῶ*, *πάλω*: To move to and fro. Allied to Πέλω, Πελεμίζω, Πολέω; and, if there was *πίπολδω*, (as there was *ἔμ-πολδω*;) then again *πάλω*. (2) R. *κέλλω*, *πέλλω*, the Lat. *pello*, (as *λύκος*, *λύπος*; *κοῖος*, *ποῖος*;) to drive about.

Πιαδών, a platter, dish or mould in which bread or cakes were baked. — R. *πλάσσω*, *τέπιδάθην*, to mould. (2) R. *πλατύν*, *flat*: *πιατύν*.

Πιάδω, the same as Πιλάω, *πιάδω*, to come *πέλας* near.

Παλαίσιον, an oblong figure or body, — a square. — Thought allied to ΠΑΛΑΤΙΣ, *flat*. Grove says, for

Πλάσιον, from πλάσσω, πλάσω, to mould: 'A mould to form bricks, the shape of a brick.'

Πακερὸς, broad as a Πιάξ, ακὸς, board.

Πακοῦς, a flat cake, like Πιάξ, πακός. Acc. παλακοῦντα: Lat. *placenta*.

Πανῶν: in Πιάξω.

Πάνος, a deceiver, i.e. leading astray: Above. Or vagabond, liar.

Πιάξ, g. πακός, a flat body, *planē*, board, table; — leaf; — plate, — flat space, plain, acc. πλάκα, Lat. *plāga*; — flat cake. — R. πατὺς, †πλάτα, (as Πόρταξ, Δόναξ,) πλάξ. (2) 'R. πλάσσω.' Dnn.

Πλάσσω, to smear, cover over, plaster, for Παλάσσω, to besprinkle, stain. Also, to cast figures i.e. with plaster, give form to, mould. (2) R. πηλός, mud: †πηλάσσω, as 'Ανδσσω.

Πλάστιγξ, perh. for Πιάστιγξ, 'from πατὺς, flat, broad: A dish, scale of a balance, draught-board.' Grove. Also, a splint for keeping broken bones in their place: — a yoke for horses, called from a pair of scales or balance; — 'the scale on which the wine was thrown in the cottabus; — from the likeness the shell of an oyster.' Ldd. The scale struck in the cottabus by the wine thrown, was perhaps, like the other sense of

Πλάστιγξ, Πιάστιγξ, a whip, allied to Πλήσσω, to strike.

Παταγή, 'any noise caused by the collision of two flat bodies: from πατὺς.' Ldd. (2) R. πάτη: as prop. the dashing of water by cars. See Πατιγίζω.

Παταγών, a clapper, rattle. And

Παταγώνιον, 'petal of the poppy and the anemone: for lovers took omens from it by striking it with the right hand, and its burst with a loud crack was a good omen.' Ldd. — R. παταγή.

Παταμών, a flat stone; flat beach; flat reef of rocks. And

Πάτανος, *platanus*, the plane tree. From its broad leaves. R. πατὺς.

Πατεῖα, a broad street, *platea*; flat of the hand. — Fem. of πατὺς. 'The broad places thereof', Jerem. 5. 1.

Πατειδίζω, to speak broad or with a brogue. — Above.

Πάτη, the flat blade of an oar; any flat body. — R. πατὺς.

Πάτις, Πελάτις, a wife; — concubine. — From πελάω, †πλάω, sc. τῷ ἀνδρὶ. Thus, 'I produce a son, παθεῖο' Ἀχιλλέως παίδι,' Eurip. So Ἐμ-πελάτειρα.

Πατιγίζω, 'to beat the water with the πατὺν broad end of an oar, — make a splash, sputter, swagger.' Ldd.

Πατὺς, flat, level, wide, broad; — 'salt, brackish, prob. because orig. used of the wide sea.' Ldd. — R. λάω, to move or roam about; — hence, be at large, expatiate free: Spacious, extensive, ample. 'Spatiosus in latitudine:' Valck. (2) Our flat, plat, plate. 'Flat', Icel. *Flad*, Dan. *Plat*, Fr. 'Todd.

Πλέθρον, Πέλεθρον (poët.) 100 feet; race-course of this length: — 10,000 square feet, as a measure. —

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'R. prob. πλῆθω.' Passow. A plenary number. E, as κεδνός. (2) Πέλεθρον from πέλω, πέπολα, to drive round with the plough, as τρι-πολον Il. 6. 542: στρέψαντες 544-6.

Πλεῖν, 'for Πλέων, more, as Δεῖν for Δέον.' Ldd.

Πεῖστος, most, greatest. — R. πλείων.

Πλείων: in Πλέων.

Πλέων, a year: i.e. 'a full time or period, from πλέος, πλείος.' Ldd. 'Si tener *PLENO* cadit hœdus ANNO,' Hor. 'Centum totos regnabitur annos', Virg. 'Two full years', Jer. 28. 11. And 2 Sam. 14. 28: 27. 7.

Πλέκος, wicker-work; Πλεκτήν, coil, wreath; Πλεκτή, cord, fishing-basket: &c. — From

Πλέκω, *plico*, *plecto*, to knit, plait, weave, fold. — R. πολέω, †πλέω, (whence Δι-πλάος,) to turn round, then πλέκω as Ὀλέω, Ὀλέκω. (Thus Blomf. on Matth. Gr. Gr.) 'Plicat cogitque in orbes,' Seneca. 'Quæ plicamus, invertimus et flectimus.' Greg.

Πλέος, *plenus*, full. †Πλέω, im-pleo, re-pleo, Πλήθω, to fill. — Allied to Πολύς, πολέος, much. (2) Allied to φλέω, φλώω, to overflow.

Πλεύμων, *pulmo*, the lungs. — For Πνεύμων, as Νίτρον, Λίτρον. R. πνέω, to breathe.

Πλευρά, a side; — a wife, i.e. one's rib. — R. πολέω, †πλέω, to turn round, (whence the πόλοι *poles*): As the ribs turn (vertuntur, versantur,) round the body, encircle or gird it. So Ἀμφι-πολέω, 'to stand round, to surround' (Dnn.). (2) R. πολὺς, πολέος, many. There are as many as 24 ribs. (3) R. πολυ-εὐρύς.

Πλέω, to fill: in Πλέος.

Πλέω, πλεύω, to sail. — Dnn. allies it to Πλώω, and to φλέω, φλύω, *fluo*, *fluito*, to float. So Πλωίζω is to swim or float, and Πλώω a swimmer. (2) Contr. from Πωλέω, to traffick, Ἐμ-πωλέω: To go on the sea for traffick. See the end of the obs. on Πλούτος. (3) 'R. πολέω, to turn or drive hither and thither.' Lenn. 'The ships are turned about with a very small helm.' N. T. So Thiersch compares Πολεῖω, Πλέω.

Πλέων, Πλείων, more in number, more, greater. — R. πολὺς, πολέος, many, much: †πολείων, πλείων. Or πλός, πλείων: more full.

Πληγή, a stroke: πλήσσω, πέπληγα.

Πλήθω, to fill. Πλήθος, great number or size. — In Πλέος.

Πληκτίζομαι, to fight, i.e. strike blows, from πλήσσω, πέπληκται, Lat. *plecto*, to beat.

Πληκτρον, an instrument to strike with, a quill, *plectrum*; — cock's spur; — punting-pole. — Above.

Πλημή: the same as Πλήσμη.

Πλημμελέω, to commit a fault, err. — As Ἐκ-μελής is 'out of tune,' absonus, so Πλημμελής is πλὴν (i.e. πλεῖν, πλέων,) beyond or beside the μέλος tune; and the verb is to make an error in singing, and so to transgress generally. So

Πλημμυρίς, a flowing beyond. R. πλὴν, μύρω, as Πλημμελέω. Hence, a flood, flood-tide. (2) R. πλῆθω,

πέπλησμαι, to fill full. Some would read Πλημυρίσ. See Πλήσμη.

Πλήμη, the nave of a wheel, the hole in which the axle turns.—All derive from πλῆθω, for πεπλημένη: The nave as filled up by the axle. (2) Yet it may be for πεπολημένη, turned round in, allied to the πόλος, poles.

Πλήν, except,—the same as Πλεῦν, Πλέον, more. Thus, 'There is no other πλὴν ἐγὼ,' more than I, but I, except me. 'Tell me what you wish πλὴν ἐνός, except this one thing.' So Πλήν is but, save, unless, except if, except when, &c.

Πλήρης, plenus, full.—R. πλέος.

Πλησιος, near.—R. πείλας, †πλάς, †πλήσω, to come near.

Πλήσμη, Πλήμη, the flood-tide.—R. πλῆθω, πέπλημαι, to fill.

Πλησμονή, as Πληθόρη, plethora, re-pletion.—Above.

Πλήσσω, to strike, to beat, to stamp.—As Percutio, to strike, from Quatio, so πάλλω, παλώ, †παλέω, †πλέω. Or πέλω. (2) Dnn. allies it to Πλάσσω. (3) R. κέλλω, †πέλλω, (as Κόιος, Ποίος; λόκος, lupus,) pello, to drive. (4) Allied to †βλέω, †βλήσω, 'to strike, beat,' (Dnn.) So Βλαβάρος and Παλαβάρος. (5) 'Hebr. palleta, to terrify:' Mrt.?

Πλίνθος, a brick, tile;—plinth, ingot of metal;—plinth of a column.—Allied to Πλάθω, a mould. As βάθος, ΒΕΝθος; πῶθος, ΠΕΝθος, so †πλεΝθος seems to have been formed, then πλίνθος, as I in the next word πλίσσω and πλίο. So Έν, In. See Αικισφίς.

Πλίσσω, ξω, πέπλιχα, 'like PLICO, to fold; mid. to cross one's legs in walking, and hence to stride, step out. Akin to Πλέωω: Ldd., †πλίχω, Plico. 'To go at a round pace,' adds Dnn., i.e. to trot, amble, which agrees with Virgil's 'Insultare solo, et gressus GLOMERARE superbos,' i.e. says Forcell., 'celeri passu et CONVOLUTO gradu incedere.' Πλιχθεὶς agrees with Πλεχθεὶς, com-plexatus.—Πολέω, Πλάσσω, as Είλέω, Έλάσσω.

Πλιχάς, the inside of the thighs, which is chafed by walking.—R. πλίσσω, πέπλιχα.

Πλίσον, a ship; Πλόος, sailing.—R. πλέω, πέπλοα.

Πλόκαμος, Πλόκος, a lock or curl of hair;—twisted rope.—And

Πλόκανον, anything twined;—a wicker sieve or fan.—And

Πλοκή, a weaving.—R. πλέω, πέπλοκα.

Πλόος: in Πλοῖον.

Πλούσιος, wealthy.—R. πλούτος above, as Ἀφροδίτη, Ἀφροδίσσιος. (2) R. πολυ-ουσία: Schrevel.

Πλούτος, wealth.—Valck. for πολυ-eros. R. πολὺς, ἔτος: A copious year, Annōna. Or the produce of many years. (2) Lenn. from πλέω, πέπλοα, πλῆθω, to fill.—Jones from πλέω, to sail: Voyage-money.

Πλούτων, Pluto, 'the god of the nether world: orig. epith. of Hades, because corn, the πλούτος wealth of

early times, was sent from beneath as the gift of Hades: hence Pluto was confounded with Plutus: Ldd.

Πλύνω, to wash, rinse.—Dnn. says: 'Prop. to wet or soak in water.' Then for Παλύνω, 'to wet,' (Dnn.)—However he adds: 'From πλύνω, another form of πλώω, πλεύω, to flow, to swim.' Allied to Φλώω, Φλέω. Compare Lat. pluo, pluvia.

Πλύνω, to abuse, revile. As Fr. laver la tête à quelqu'un. To Asperse from Ad-spargo is much the same.—Above.

Πλῶς, a swimmer: in Πλέω.

Πνεῦμα, breath, spirit, wind.—R. πνέω.

Πνεύμων: in Πλεύμων.

Πνέω, to breathe, blow. Germ. pfnegen.—Prop. 'to be faint or exhausted from exertion', a sense given by Dnn. to Πονέω: as from Κόπος, labor, is Κοπιάω, 'to be exhausted from fatigue, to cease.' Then to puff, blow. Conversely to Breathe is 'to take breath, to rest:' Dr. J. And Ποικνύω from Πνέω is 'prop. to pant for breath, put oneself out of breath by exertion,' (Dnn.).

Πνίγω, ξω, to stifle, suffocate.—Schleusn. from πνιά, †ήγω ἄγνυμι, to break the breath: †πνιόγω. (2) Better thus: As Σινιάω, to sift, from Σείω, so from the obs. †πίω, whence πνέω, to press close, might be †πνίω, †πνίω, πνίγω, as τέμνω, †τεμέω, †τμέω, τμήΓΩ. Observe too τέλω, τερώ, †τερίω, †τρίω, τρίλω. (3) As Πνέξ has gen. πικνός, evincing its relation to adj. πικνός, close: so πικνός might produce †πικνίω, †πνίω or πνίγω: To pack close, compress, as Πικνώνω. (4) 'Hebr. pne, the face:' Mrt.?

Πνοή, breath: πνέω.

Πνύξ, g. πικνός and πικνός, the Pnyx where the assemblies of the people were held.—R. πικνός, crowded, packed.

Πόα, Πόλα, herb, grass:—allied to ΒΟτάνη, ΒΟσκα, and Pasco. See on †Πάω. And see Ποιμήν. (2) R. †πόω, whence πόσις, to drink: as imbibing moisture. 'Sat prata bibderunt.'

Ποδάρις, 'of what country or race?'—Valck. from πός, δάπος, as meaning Δάπεδον, Έδαφος, Τόπος. (2) 'Passow from ποι, ἀπό, Δ euphon. Where from, like French d'où.' Dnn. Δ, as in proDest, proDit. Or for δέ, as in Τῆδε. But observe ἄλλο-ΔΑΠΟΞ.

Ποδεών, any extremity, as Πούς, ποδός: 'plur., the ragged ends in the skin of animals, where the feet and tail have been; sing., the neck or mouth of a wine-skin, formed by one of these ends, the others being sewn up;—neck of the bladder:' Ldd. And = πείος, which see.

Πόθεν, whence? As ὅθεν.—R. πός.

Πόθος, Πόθη, ardent longing for, deep regret for the loss of.—Allied to Πάσχω, to have feeling for, or Πάθος, suffering, Πένθος, ΠένΟνθα, ΠένΟσχα, ΠένΟσθε. Compare Βόθος, πορχαίς, Βορχάις in Sappho; δαμώ, dOmo.

Ποῖ, whither, as Οἶ.—R. πός.

Ποιέω, Ποίεω, to do or make: to make verses: Ποίημα, ποῆμα, a poem: Ποιητής, ποῆτα, a poet. Spenser: 'Her

peerless skill in MAKING wall.' Dryden: 'A poet is a MAKER.'—Pkh. from ποῖος: 'To endure a thing with a certain quality. As, Make His paths straight.' (2) Ποῖω short for Ποιῶν: To labor at. (3) R. ἔπω, to be employed about, στα whence Ὀπυς, Ὀπτορ: then δποῖος, (as Λοῖος), and ποῖος, as Δύρομαι for 'Ὀδύρομαι', (Ldd.).—Or, as Σπεῖν and Περι-σπεῖν are acknowledged by Ldd., then ἴσπεω, ἴσπεος, as Πέω, Ἐρῶα: ἴσπεω, ποῖος, as Κάπετος for Σκάπετος' (Ldd.). So Σπέγω, Τέγος, Tego.

Ποικίλος, many-colored, spotted; of varying turns of mind, changeful, artful;—of varying art, elaborate. The Ποικίλη, Ποικίλη, a portico at Athens adorned with paintings. Ποικίλω, to execute skilfully in variegated embroidery.—As Σρίω, to prick, is 'to mark with stripes, to variegate', (Dnn.) so Ποικίλος from πείκω, πείκομαι, is striped by lines drawn as in combing or carding. (2) Ποικίλος 'artificially wrought', and Ποικίλλω 'to execute with art and skill', from ποῖω, πεποίηκα, ἴπεποικα: Wrought, e-laborated, τετυγμένους. (3) Allied to Πόκα, Πικνός, 'clever, skilful': (Dnn.)?

Ποιμῆν, a shepherd, as Βοτήρ: Ποίμνη, a flock.—See Πῶα.

Ποῦν, 'a compensation, satisfaction, punishment, pena. Orig. the compensation was a ram given to the relations to be sacrificed. From φόνος, ἴφένω: Dnn. So φονῖος is bloody.

Ποῖος, of what kind? As Ὀλος. R. πός, ποῖ, πῶ. And Ποῖος, of some kind: R. πος.

Ποικνῖω, am busy, serve.—R. πένω, ἴπνῶ, (whence Πέννιαι,) redupl. ποικνῖω as Παιτάλλω: To breathe hard, pant, run about, a sense given by Ldd. to ΠΟΙ-πνῖω and to ΠΟΙφύσσω. Thiersch brings the ΠΟ from πολύ. (2) R. πονέω.

Ποιφύσσω, to PUFF, blow.—From φυσάω. See Ποινῖω. (2) From the sound, as PUFF.

Ποκα for Ποτε, as Όκα for Ότε.

Πόκος, a fiasco.—R. πέκω, πέκομαι.

Πόλεμος, fight, war.—As Bellum is Duellum from Duo, so Πόλεμος from Πολός, πολέος, many. In form as ἄρΕΜΟΣ, ἄνΕΜΟΣ. (2) In defence of one's πόλις, πόλεως, city. (3) 'For Πολ-όλεμος, from πολός, δλέω:—Or with Damm from παλάμη, the hand': Pkh.: much as Pugna from Pugnus. So O in Ἄολ. πορδαλις. (4) R. ἴβολέω, βδάλλω, to throw darts. (5) Allied to Πελεμίζω, to brandish (darts or spears).

Πολέω, Πολεύω, to turn round,—turn the soil, plough;—go round or about, range over, frequent, as Lat. Versor, and Gr. Στροφάρομαι.—Dnn. allies Πολέω, Πόλος, Πέλω, Πέλομαι. See in Πέλω.

Πολός, hoary, white.—R. πολέω, to turn, here to turn in color. We say, 'Too much care will turn a young man grey.' (2) Ewing from παλαιός. ?

Πόλις, a city: i.e. where men πολοῦσι, παλοῦνται, versantur, con-versantur, dwell or have their conversation together. (2) R. πολός, many, in opp. to the scattered and scanty inhabitants of villages.

Πολίτης, a citizen.—Above.

Πολίχνη, a little Πόλις.

ἴΠολλός: in Πόλός.

Πολλοστός, very little.—As Πεντηκοστός, the 50th, is one out of 50; so Πολλοστός is one only out of many. Above.

Πόλος, a pivot, hinge, on which anything turns: a pole of the earth;—orbit of a star;—earth turned by a plough, &c.—R. πολέω.

ΠΟΑΤΟΣ, porridge, pottage, *pols* or *pule pulis*, *poulitice*; (*pultimentum*), *pultimentum*.—Q. if transp. from Πλωτός, (Πωλτός,) floating: assaid of pot-herbs, &c. floating in water. Thus Porridge is from Portum, a leek.

Πολύθεστος, much-desired.—R. πολὺ, θέσασθαι, pass. ἴτέθεσται, to pray for.

Πολύ-πος, the *polypos*, fish with many feet.

Πολός, much, many.—As Vastus from *fastu*, i.e. large as a city:—as In-gens from Gens:—as Oppidō, much, from Oppidum, ('Quod vel oppidō satis,' says Festus,)—and as we say Nation large, so Πολός from Πόλις. (2) 'Many', from Πολέω, Πολέομαι as Στροφάρομαι, versor, con-versor. See Πόλις.

Πόλφος, porridge, πόλτος: *pulpa*. Πόλτος perhaps became ἴΠόλτος, (as σΤάδιον, Ἄολ. σΠάδιον, sPatium; λίΤρα, Ἄ. λίΤρα, liBra,) then Πόλφος.

Πομπή, a conveyance, procession; show, *pompa*, *romp*.—R. πέμπω.

Πομφός, Πομφόλυξ: = πέμφιξ.

Πονηρός, laborious;—laboring under disease of body, ill,—and of mind, bad, depraved, as Wretch compared with Wretched.—From

Πόνος, toil, trouble.—R. πένομαι, πέπονα, to toil.

Πόντος, the sea, *pontus*.—As Τάρφος transp. from τρέφω, and Δράκων from δέκω, so Πόντος from πνέω: Blown upon by the winds, Perflatus ventis.

Πόπανον, a baked cake.—R. πέπτω, πέποσα.

Πόπαξ, 'an excl. of surprise and anger. Akin to Πόποι': Ldd. and prob., says Dnn., to Πίπαξ.

Πόποι, 'an excl. of wonder, anger, distress: ὦ πόποι, = ὦ θεοί, πόποι among the Dryopes meaning this [perh. allied to Πάπας, father:]: an excl. of complaint, as Παπαί': Dnn. (2) 'Rather, from the sound, an echo to the sense, as Παπαί': E. Valpy.

Ποπώ, the cry of the Έπώψ, Έποπος, *hooros*. Έποπώ ποπώ ποπώ ποπώ ποπώ, Aristoph.

Ποπνίζω, 'to whistle or chirp with the lips compressed: hence 1. to call to, coax, encourage: 2. applaud, flatter; 3. smack, kiss loud; 4. make an inarticulate sound on hearing thunder, &c. 5. play ill on the flute.' Ldd.—It seems an imitative word. Thus Dr. J. says of our word POP: 'A small smart quick sound. It is formed from the sound.'

Πορδαλις: = πάρδαλις.

Πορδή, crepitus ventris.—R. πέρδω.

Πορθέω, = πέρθω, πείπορθα.

Πορθμός, ferry, strait, &c. as Πόρος: Πορθμείω, to carry or ferry over.



Πορίζω, to convey, pass, bring, furnish, supply, get ready. Like Πορεύω in Πόρος.

ΠΟΡΙΣ, Πόρις, Πόρις, a heifer, calf, bullock, stag. — Etym. M. from its ἔστιν εἰς πείρας καὶ νομὴν ἔρχεσθαι. ? (2) R. πόροι, resources, revenue. ?

Πόρκης, a ring or hoop round which the iron head of a spear was fastened to the shaft. — R. πείρω, πέτορκα, to pierce (with nails), as Περώνη from πείρω is a clasp. Compare ΠΟΡΠΗ.

Πόρκος, a hog, *porcus*: whence our *pork*. (Very rare.) R. πείρω, πέτορκα: from its perforating the ground with its snout. Formed like Πόρκης. (2) From the Πόρκης in its nose.

Πόρκος, a fishing-net. — I.e. pierced and perforated, as Πόρκης.

Πόρνη, a harlot. — R. περνάω, to sell: As selling herself. So some connect Whore with Hire. Ldd. says: 'Because the Greek prostitutes were usu. bought slaves.'

Πόρος, a passage, way through: from πείρω, πέπορα, to pass. Also, a *poro*, passage of perspiration; — means or place of passing, a ferry, strait, frith; — way or means of doing anything; — ways and means, revenue: &c. So Πορεύω, to make to pass, ferry.

Πόρπαξ, the handle of a shield, prob. a ring inside the shield which could be taken out at pleasure; — part of the head-gear of a horse: Ldd. — From

Πόρπη, 'that part of a clasp in which the Περώνη was fastened, hence gen. a clasp, buckle, brooch. — No doubt from πείρω, to pierce: Ldd. Πέπορα, πόρπη, as τολύπη, τρύπα, and perhaps ἀγύπη.

Πόρρω, forwards, further on, far off: Lat. *porro*, furthermore. — R. πρὸς, πρόσω, πρόσω, πόρρω.

Πορραίνω, Πορραίνω, like Πορίζω, ἰσώ, to supply, furnish, get ready; furnish supplies to, attend to, wait upon, pay our regards to.

Πόρις: in Πόρις.

Πορφύρα, the *purpura*, purple dye of the shell-fish ΠΟΡΦΥΡΑ: — a purple dress: — also a maiden, in that out-of-the-way writer Lycophron, perhaps so dressed? And Πορφύρις, a red water-fowl, and a red vest. — See Πορφυρῶ.

Πορφυρῶ, to have a purple or dark color, as when the sea is agitated and dark from a storm: — then to be disquieted in one's mind and in doubt. — Comm. deduced from the above: yet the converse may be true, as Πορφυρῶ sounds as much Greek as Μορμύρῶ, and may be redupl. from φύρω, 'to put into confusion, embroil, perturb' (Dnn.).

Πάρος, = πορίζω, paro.

ΠΟΣ, ΚΟΣ, ΤΟΣ, some, any: also, who? what? Moreover we find Ποῦ and Ὅπου, Πῇ and Ὅπῃ, &c. — Q. ?

ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΩΝ, Neptune. — 'Herod. seems to think it an African word, and Bochart attempts so to explain it.' Scheide.

Πόσθη, præputium; — et idem quod πέος. — 'Prob. ἀπὸσθη.' Dnn. Ut ποτὶ pro ποτὶ. (2) Ab obs. ἴπῳ, incedo: Mrt. (3) Ποδ-, allied to *foot*, *foot* Icel, *voet*

ἴπῳσθη, unde Πῶμα, *operculum*, affine τῷ Μότος, βῶμα, Πύλη, &c.

Πόσθια, tuberculum in palpebris: 'forsitan quòd τῷ ἄκρο-πόσθῳ non absimile est, quod et ipsum ab hordei grano non multum differt.' Steph. Vide supr.

Πόσθων, cui est magna Πόσθη: unde est verbum comicum pro puerulo.

Πόσις, drink, *potus*. — R. πίνω, ἴπῳ, ἴπῳσσω, to drink.

Πόσις, maritus. — R. ἴπῳ, πόσις, *potus*, ποτίζω, ut πιπῶσκω, bibere facio sc. γῶμα τῆς γυναικὸς, ut Ἀρσην Mas ab ἔρῳ irrigo, Σπείρειν γῶμα, Ἀρώ ut Soph., τὴν τεκούσαν ἭΡΩΞΕΝ, et Ἀροτὴρ parens.

Πόσος, how great? like Ὅσος. As Οἶος, Ποῖος.

Ποστῆς, on what day? — R. πόστος: as Πεμ-πταῖος, on the fifth day.

Πόστος, what number? how many or how few? — Πόσος, Πόστος, (as Μέστος), Πόστος.

Ποταίνω, newly told of, new, fresh. — unheard of. — R. ποτὶ, *alvus*, a tale, story. Ποτὶ, 'towards,' is here 'near to,' 'near in time,' 'just or only now.' So πρὸς in Πρὸς-φατος.

Ποταμός, a river. — R. ποτὸς, drinkable, in opp. to sea-water. Æschyl.: εὐ-ποτον ῥέος. And, ἔρδει πε-διον εὐ-μενέι ποτῷ. 'Potis rivis,' Virg.

Ποτάομαι, to fly, πέταμαι.

Ποταπός, 'same sense and R. as Ποδαπός.' Dnn.

Πότῃ, when: R. πός, πῶτε (χρόνῳ), as Ὅτε is ὅτε.

Πότερος, which of the two? — R. ἴπῳ, which, and ἕτερος, one of two: Which one of two?

Πότηρ, Ποτήριον, a drinking-cup; Πότης, a drinker; Ποτὸν, drink, *potus*. — R. ἴπῳ, πῶσσω, πόσις, πίνω.

Ποτὶ, soft for Ποτὶ.

Πότιμος, drinkable, fresh, therefore sweet and pleasant. See Ποτήρ.

Πότος, what falls to one's lot, or befalls us; — lot, destiny. — R. ἴπῳ, ἴπῳσσω, πῶσσω, to fall: ἴπῳστος, πῶστος. As Casus from Cado.

Πότνια, Πότνια, honorable, revered, lady, mistress, powerful over, as Πότνια θηρῶν, like Hor. 'potens Cypr.' — As Πότμος, from ἴπῳ, πέσσω, to fall: Before whom one falls down.

Ποτνία above is applied to many goddesses: but Πότνια is partic. said of Ceres and Proserpine, and Ποτνιαδες of the Furies and the Bacchanals.

Ποτνιαόμαι, to cry to the Πότνια, invoke, implore. Much as Veneror from Venus, Veneria.

Ποῦ, where? που, anywhere, anyhow. — Like Οὔ. — R. Πός.

Πός, g. ποδός, *pes pedis*, a foot; — the lower part, as of a mountain: — Πόδες are the two bottom corners of the sail; and the ropes fastened to them, the sheets: Ldd. — From obs. ἴπῳ, ἴπῳ, πῶσσω, to press firm or close. See ἴπῳ in ΠΙΑΩ, and Πῶμα, a lid. So from ἴπῳ were ἴπῳ, πῶδός, *Pes, pedis*, Πέδιλον, Πέζα, Πέδον, &c.: — dos, as Θέμις, Θέμιδος. (2) Chald. *pesah*, incedo: Mrt. (3) Ποδ-, allied to *foot*, *foot* Icel, *voet*

Dutch, &c., called by Serenius 'a very ancient word, seen in all the Scytho-Scand-dialects.' *Pada*, Sanskr.

†Πάω, to press hard: in †ΠΑΩ.

†Πάω, to drink: in Πίνω.

Πράγμα, *atos*, a thing done or doing, deed, act, transaction, occupation, business, trade. — R. Πράσσω, πέπραγμα.

Πραγματεύομαι, am engaged in, busy with, traffic, &c.: *πραγματικός, pragmatic*, conversant in business. — Above.

Πράγος, as Πράγμα, a thing, affair, public affairs, weal. — R. πράσσω, πέπραγα.

Πραιτώριον, the Lat. *praetorium*.

Πρόκτωρ, an exactor of debts and fines. — R. πρόσ-σομαι, πέπρακται, to do one out of, extort.

Πρῶμιος, *Pramnian* (wine), from Mount *Pramné* in Icaria.

Πρᾶν, for Πρώαν, Πρώην. Formerly; — lately, i.e. a little before. Allied to Πρῶ and Πρίν.

Πρῶος, *Prados*, mild, soft, meek. — For Πέραος, from περᾶω, 'to penetrate or pierce right through,' Ldd., so opposed to *Impenetrable*. Greg. from περᾶω, 'transeo: i.e. εὐ-περᾶσιτος, accessible.' (2) 'R. ῥᾶος, easy:' Dnn. But the Π? Elsewhere he refers it to πρό: Inclined to, disposed to. Rather from παρᾶ, †παρᾶ, Lat. *pra*.

Πραπίδες, the midriff, diaphragm, — heart, mind. — Allied to φράξω, [φράσσομαι, to think,] φρήν: Dnn. — Or to φράσσω, whence Διά-φραγμα. (2) For παρ-απίdis. See 'Απίdis in 'Αράdis. (3) Some from πρᾶος, as Εὐ-φρων from φρήν shows an affinity between Πρᾶος and Πραπίδες. Mrt. from πρᾶω, transeo, penetra. — In form, compare ΕΛΠΙΞ, ΕΛΠΙΔΕΞ.

Πρασία, a bed in a garden. — Perh. from ΠΡΑΣΩΝ, a leek: A bed of leeks: Ldd. 'So Λαχυνεῖαι was said. Some from πέραις, an end, border: Dnn.

Πρᾶσις, a sale. — R. περᾶω, †πρᾶω, to sell.

Πρόσσομαι, to require, exact, extort, i.e. DO one out of. — From

Πράσσω, to do, act. — R. περᾶω, πρᾶω, as †τάω, τᾶσσω: To go through, accomplish. And Πήσσω is to accomplish a journey, which Dnn. thinks corroborates the above. (2) R. πέραις, περᾶσσω, as 'Ανάσσω: To bring to an end. (3) 'Hebr. *brá*, creavit: Mrt.

Πρᾶος: in Πρᾶος.

Πρέμνον, the root or bottom of anything; bottom of the trunk of a tree. — No doubt akin to Πινυμός: Ldd. (2) Scheide for πεπρημένον, burnt, from πρήθω. E as 'Εβνα, &c. Or used for burning.

Πρέτω, am conspicuous or distinguished in look, or voice, or scent, or dress; — also in conduct and behavior am seemly, fitting, worthy. — 'R. πέραις, πείρω, περᾶω: Buttin.: i.e. †πρέω, πρέτω, as βαλέπω, δρέπω. Buttin. understands the prim. sense of †πέρω 'to break forth, become perceptible.' 'To pierce, prop. to force through: Dnn. — Or περᾶω, to pass, and so surpass.

Πρέτω, am like. Thus 'She κρέτει is as conspicu-

ous as a queen to look at,' i.e. she is like a queen. Thus Εἶδομαι, 'to appear,' is also 'to be like,' and Videor, to seem like. — Above.

Πρέσβυς, old, aged; — a chief, prince, ambassador, as gen. elderly. — For πρέβυς, as λέσχη: from πρέπια, (as B in ῥέμω), to be distinguished among others, just as Γέρον is allied by Dnn. to Γέρας, honor. 'The hoary head is a crown of glory,' &c.: O.T. (2) Scheide allies it to Lat. *PRIScus* through πρίν, &c. Compare Πέρσι. (3) Pkh. from †προ-εσ-βῶ, as advanced in years. (4) Bos from πορ-σέβυς, from πόρω, παρῶ, σέβας, as conciliating veneration.

Πρευμαίης, of a mild temper. — R. πρήδς, πρᾶδς, gentle; μένος, *mens*, disposition. For πρηυμένης.

Πρηγορεῖν: for Πρηγορεῖν.

Πρήθω, σω, Πιμπρημι, Πρημαίνω, to blow out, swell out, force out: — blow out into a flame, set on fire. — As Δαίω is to burn, from †δῶω to divide, so Πρήθω from περᾶω, †πρᾶω, to pierce, 'prop. to force through,' (Dnn.) (2) R. πυρός, †πυρέω, †πέρω: To set on fire.

Πρηγής, *pronus*, headlong, steep. Πρηγών, Πρήν, a prominent part of a mountain. 'R. πρήν for πρίν, πρό: Dnn. 'Πρηγών, R. πρό: Ldd. The adverb Πρήν is rather contr. from Πρώην, before: so Πρᾶν is for Πρώην. There is also Πρώων (= Πρηγών,) which from πρῶ, or πρῶ ὦν, or, as some say, προ-ῶν.

Πρήσσω: in Πράσσω.

Πρηστήρ, a fiery whirlwind. R. πρήθω, πέπησται. Also, a poisonous serpent which inflamed the body. 'Rubor igneus ora Succendit,' says Lucan of it.

Πράμαι, to buy. — Akin to Περᾶω, Περᾶν: Dnn. i.e. to pass over to myself. Indeed all derive from περᾶω: †πρᾶω, †πρίω, πρήμι in Etym. M.

ΠΡΙΑΠΟΣ, *Priapus*, the god of gardens, worshipped in a licentious manner, and used for Πέος. — Q. ?

Πρίν, before; — before that. — Allied to Πρῶ, and perh. short for comparat. †πρίωρ, like Ὀκίον, i.e. *prius*.

Πρίστis, 'a large fish, as if Πρήστis (which some read), the Spouter, from πρήθω: according to Buttin. it never = πρίστis, the saw-fish. — A ship of war, prob. from its shape; and a cup, for the same reason: Ldd. 'A ship,' as in Virgil: 'Velocem Mnestheus agit acrimem *pristin*:' where Pierius derives it from πρίω, πέπρισται, from cutting the waves.

Πρίω, 'to saw, cut through, divide; — gnash the teeth; — bind fast; — become inflamed with anger; which may be referred to the sense Gnash. — Buttin. after the Etym. M. establishes an affinity with Πρήθω. Compare also πρίστis and πρήστis: Dnn. And allied to Περᾶω, Πρᾶω, to pass through, then πρίω, as in the allied word πρίλαια. As τείρω, τέρω, †τερύω, †τρίω, τριῖν, τριῖω, so πείρω, περᾶω, †τερύω, πρία.

Πρῶ, before: — for. — As ἀπαι and ἀπο, so παραι, †παρο, πρό.

Πρόβατον, a sheep, a goat: even a horse, but espec. the others, and from πρῶ, †βᾶω, βαίνω, as walking forward as it eats. Yet perh. of cattle going before



Ἐπακτος: Advanced forward. (3) R. προ-ίκα, προ-ικτός: Coming forward.

Πρῶν: in Πρῶν.

Πρῶξ, ακός, a dew-drop.—R. πρωτ, at morn; †προι-κός, †πρωκός.

Πρῶρα, or πῶρα, *prora*, *prow* of a ship.—R. πρῶ.

Πρώτος, first: πρῶ, πρότατος, most forward, πρότατος, πρῶτος.

Πταίρω, Πτάρνυμαι, to sneeze.—These and Πτύω Lenn. brings well from the sound ΠΤ, as SN in English in SNeeze, SNore, SNort, &c.

Πταίω, to stumble against, fall against: i.e. †πέτω, †πετάω, †πτῶω, πταίω, to fall: †πέτω as in Προ-πέτης. See †Πετέω. So Πτήσσω, Πτάσσω.

Πτῶξ, ακός, a hare, i.e. a timid animal; and Πτῶξ,—allied to Πτήσσω, ξω, and Πτάσσω, ξω.

Πτελέα, elm.—For †Πεταλέα from πέταλον: i.e. full of leaves. 'Fœcundæ frondibus ulmi:' Virg.—Or from πετάω, †πτῶω, to expand: *patula*, says Ldd. So Πέτλος is out-spread.

Πτερίς, fern.—R. πτερὸν: from its leaves resembling feathers, 'pennata' Plin.

Πτέρνα, a ham, as Πέρνα, *perna*. So Πτόλις, Πτόλεμος.

Πτέρνα, a heel: Πτερνίζω, to trip up. Πτέρνα is also 'met. the foot or lower part of anything:' Ldd.—Mrt. and Ewing from πατέω †τέρα, as treading the ground; thus Διτερνήs perh. from λιπῶ, †τέρα. Πατερίνα, πτέρνα. Or it may be simply from πατέω, †πτέω. The Latins from Calx, the heel, formed Calco, to tread.—Note Lat. hyBERNA.

Πτερόν, Πτέρυξ, a wing;—any winged creature, hence omen, fate;—anything like wings or feathers.—As Πτερινός, †Πτεινός, winged, from πέτομαι, †πτόμαι, or †ππέομαι, to fly.

Πτέρυξ, as Πτερόν, a wing: 'anything that hangs like a wing, 1. a rudder; 2. the flaps or skirts at the bottom of a coat of armour; 3. the edge of an axe, sword, or knife; 4. the lobe of the ear, lungs; 5. wing of a building:' Ldd.

Πτηνός, winged: as Πτερινός.

Πτήσσω, to crouch or cower down through fear: from †πτῶω, †πτήσσω, πταίω, to fall, fall down. So Πεπητός is, frightened.

Πτίλον, a feather; a wing, as Πτερόν. 'Of feathers some are called Πτίλα, some Πτερά:' Schol. Aristoph. 'Some Πτίλα, some Πτερά.' Prob. from τ(ά)λλω: Dnn.

Πτίλα, which the eyelashes &c. fall off.—R. †πτόω, or †πτείνω, &c. But

And Lenn. from †πίω, πιάω, to squeeze, then pound, grind. (3) Allied to Πτύω, to spit out.

Πτάα, fear; Πτοέω, to frighten, scare, make to flutter or be excited:—allied to Πτάσσω, to crouch, Πτήσσω.

(2) R. πέτομαι, †πτόμαι, to fly, and so flutter.

Πτόλεμος, Πτόλις: for Πόλεμος, Πόλις. So χαμα-λός, ἱσθίμος.

Πτόρος, a young branch, shoot, sucker, sapling.—'Like Πτερόν, a wing, from πετάω, †πτῶω, †πτείνω, †πτερόρην, to expand:' Hemst. 'Patulis ramis,' Cic. 'R. πτάω, ὀρθός:' Mrt. (2) 'Akin to Στόρην, Στόρθυξ:' Dnn. ?

Πτύελος, for Πύελος: as Πτόλεμος.

Πτύω, the same as Πτοέω, Πτάσσω.

Πτύον, a winnowing-fan.—R. πτύω: As spitting out.

Πτύξ, υχός, a fold, layer, leaf, plate:—the flat plate of a ship's stern. Πτύξες, 'a hilly, or the sides of a hilly country, which, viewed from a distance, appear to be in folds:' Ldd.—From

Πτύσσω, ξω, to fold up, double.—Allied to Περῶω, †Πτῶω, to lay one thing over another. So Πτύξ is a layer. (2) Passow allies it to Πυκνός, as πτόλις. And see Πύλη. Compare Πτίσσω.

Πτύω, to spit.—From the sound ΠΤ, as Πταίρω, to sneeze.

Πτώμα, a fall:—dead body, as Cado, Cadāver.—R. †πέτω, to fall: †πετώω, †πτόω, †ππέτωμαι. So

Πτώσις, a fall.—Above.

Πτάσσω, to crouch, from †πτῶω, †πτάσσω, to fall, as Πτήσσω.

Πτώχος, a beggar, as crouching and cringing.—Above. So Πτῶξ is crouching.

ΠΤΑΝΟΣ, wheat boiled whole;—others make it a mixture of boiled barley and pulse;—and Ldd. explains Πύανιος 'made of beans,' so that thus Πύανος would = κύαμος. As λύκος, lupus; Κοῖος, Ποῖος. Yet Q. ?

Πῶρ, Πῶος, Πυερία, the first milk after calving that curdles in the second stomach of ruminating animals, and called beastings.—Allied to Πυκνός, thick, Πύκα, thickly. Called in Lat. 'coagulum,' i.e. coagulated liquor.

Πυγή, the ramp, buttocks. Hence Πύγ-αργος, 'white-rump, esp. of an antelope, and an eagle:' Ldd.—Allied to Πυκνός, like

Πυγμή, a fist, *pygnus*;—space from the elbow to the knuckles, (compare Πήχυς,) whence Πυγμαῖος, a pygmy, dwarf, i.e. only so much in height.—Above.

Πυγών, the elbow;—and the distance from the elbow to the first joint of the fingers, as Πυγμή.

Πυδαρίζω, to hop, dance.—The Et. M. makes it = ποδαρίζω, from πόδες: To kick the feet about.—Some read Πυγαρίζω, to kick the πυγή with the feet.

Πύελος, a tub, trough, pail, vat;—a coffin.—As it means a bathing-tub in Aristoph., Butt. supposes it soft for πλύελος from †πλύω, πλύνω, to wash. Dnn. prefers the old deriv., 'as a vessel in which milk is set to form πῶος cream.'

Πύθιοι, four persons at Sparta who consulted the Pythian or Delphic oracle.—From

Πύθιος, *Pythian* or *Delphian*, as epith. of Apollo: The *Pythian* Apollo.—From Πύθω, *Pytho*, 'older name of that part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus, where lay Delphi:—also Delphi itself.' Ldd. But some from Πύθων; and some from πυθόμεναι, to enquire of.

Πυθμήν, bottom, base, trunk, abyss.—Allied to Βυθός, bottom: †Βυθμήν. And to Πύματος.

Πύθω, to make to rot: as Lat. *puteo*. Allied by all to Πύος, purulent matter. And this Πύος is also the first milk after bringing forth, beastings, the same as Πύαπ. These last are allied to Πύκα, Πυκνός *thick*; and so is Πύος, *pūs*, purulent matter; as Pliny, when distinguishing Sanguis and Sanies and *Pūs*, says: '*Pūs* est CRASSISSIMUM, GLUTINOSIUS et sanguine et sanie.'

Πύθω: in Πύθιος.

Πύθων, 'the serpent *Python*, slain by Apollo, thence surnamed the *Pythian*.' Ldd.—R. πύθω, ἐκπύθων, as having rotted on the spot, and so giving its name to Πύθω, Delphi. (2) Wr. from Hebr. *pethen*, a serpent.

Πύθων, from Apollo being so called, was applied to any diviners, and even to ventriloquists.—Above.

Πύκα, thickly, closely,—strongly;—prudently, carefully. Hence Πυκάζω, to make thick or close, cover up, shut up, &c. And Πυκινός, Πυκνός, *thick*.—These are allied to Βύω, to fill quite full: and to Μύω. See Πύλη. Through obol. πύω.

Πύκτης, a boxer, *pugil*, *pugilist*:—allied to Πύγμα, the fist, and Πυκνός, close, Lat. *pugnis*: and Πύξ, with the fist. Above.

Πυκρίς, a writing-tablet.—Soft for Πυκρίς, from πύσσω, ἐπυκταί, to fold. 'Said of folding tablets, two thin plates of wood, one folding upon another.' Ldd.

Πύλη, a gate, entrance, pass;—'entrance into a country through a mountain-pass; hence Πύλαι, the usu. shorter name for Θερμο-πύλαι, *Thermopylae*, the pass from Thessaly to Phocis, considered the Gates of Greece:—narrow straits.' Ldd.—Allied to Βύω, to close, and Πύκα, and Μύω. The French say, '*Fermez la porte*', from *fermus*.

Πυλαγώρας, a deputy sent to the ἄγορὰ Council at Πύλαι *Pylae*.

Πυλών, a wreath.—'Prob. from φύλλον, *folium*.' Ldd.—Or allied to Βύω, Πύκα, Πυκάζω to cover.

Πύματος, hindmost.—All say for Πύματος from Πυθμήν, the bottom. Then for Πυθμενότατος, as Imus from Inferissimus. Compare Βυθός.

Πύνθαξ, *functus* Lat., the bottom.—'It has a common origin with Πυθμήν.' Dnn. And Βυθός. Thus: Βύθαξ or πύθαξ, πύνθαξ, (as μανθάνω,) πύνθαξ. As δόναξ.

Πυνθάνομαι: in Πυθόμεναι.

Πύξ: in Πύκτης.

Πύξ, a box of ΠΥΘΩΣ box wood, *pyxis*.

Πύον, *pūs*, *purulent* matter: in Πύθω.

Πύος: in Πύαπ.

Πύαπ, Πύπαξ, excl. of wonder or admiration, like Πύοι, Πάπα, *Papa*.

Πύρ, g. πυρός, *fire*.—As γείνω, γέγονα, γῆνῃ, so πείρω, πέπορα, πῆρος, to pierce through, i. e. penetrate as fire, like δάω and κάω, which both mean prim. to divide or cut. Horace has '*dividit ignibus*.' So some ally it to Πράω, Πρήθω. Compare T also in Εἰθός, ἵγμην, σμῆτις, κῆτης, δῆμα, ἑγῆτις, espec. δια-πρῆτος, and in a kindred word πρῆμα. (2) Many ally it to 'Fire: a very ancient Scytho-Phrygian word,' says Serenius. 'Sax., Icel. *fyr*, Germ. *fewer*.' Todd.

Πύρ, a funeral pile: Above.

ΠΥΡΑΜΙΣ, ἴδος, a *pyramid*.—The old Gramm. from πύρ, g. πυρός, from its conical appearance:—most likely an Egyptian word.' Dnn. 'From the Coptic *bour-à-mit*, a cave of the dead.' Volney. 'Hebr. *bar-moot*, pit of death.' Wr.

ΠΥΡΟΣ, Βόργος, a tower, turret, rampart; plur. the city walls with their towers,—oblong square or column of troops like a tower.—Derived by many from πύρ, like the above, as mounting in the air, like fire: †πύρως, †πύρος. Too metaphorical. It is found in the Arabic and Sanskrit, and in nearly all the European dialects: *burgh*, *Edin-burgh*, *St. Peters-burg*, *ice-berg*, &c. See Πέργαμον.

Πύρεθρον, a hot spicy plant, fever-few.—And

Πυρετός, fever.—R. πύρ, πυρός: From its fiery nature. As Febris from Ferveo, Ferui, †Februi.

Πύρην, 'the stone of stone-fruit;—hard bone of fishes;—round head of a probe;—Any GRAIN of salt.' Ldd.—Allied no doubt to Πύρς, 'pl. divers kinds of GRAIN.' (Ldd.)

Πυριάτης, beastings, = πυριάτης from πύαπ.

Πύρρον, wheaten bread.—R. πυρός, πύρινον.

Πύρς, wheat: 'pl. of divers kinds of grain. Usu. derived from πύρ, from the red-yellow color of wheat.' Ldd. And so Dnn. (2) 'Or Hebr. *bar*, wheat.' Mrt.?

Πυρραλῖς, 'a red-colored bird, prob. a sort of wood-pigeon ['ignaria', Steph.];—a reddish olive.' Ldd.—R. πυρρός.

ΠΥΡΡΙΧΗ, a morris-dance, the *pyrrhic* dance. Pliny says that *Pyrrhus* instituted the dance in Crete: others say that one *Pyrrhichus* did so. But?

Πυρρίχιος, a *pyrrhic* foot ∪ ∪: 'much used in the Πυρρίχη, war-song.' Ldd.

Πυρρός, Πυρρός, flame-colored, of bright gold.—R. πύρ.

Πυρός, firebrand, torch.—R. πύρ.

Πύσσις, enquiry;—tidings on enquiry.—R. πυνθάνομαι, πύνσις, πένυσται.

Πυρία, = πυρία and πύαπ.—Also a kind of cake, made with beastings, as it seems. See Πύαπ.

Πυρίσω, to spit, spirt out;—taste, try: Lat. *pytiseo*, *pytisma*.—A frequentat. of Πύω: 'Dnn. Perf. πύ-

πτῦται, πτυτίζω, πτυίζω. So T lost in Πυκτῖς for Πυκτίς.

Πυτίνη, 'a flask covered with plaited willow-twigs:' Ldd.—R. †πύω, πέπυται, = βύω, to shut up, like Πυκάζω, 'Αμ-πυξ, Πυκνός.

Πάγων, a beard.—As 'Ανθερεών from ἄνθος, so from πῶα herbage was Πωδών, Πάγων: somewhat as Σιδῶν. Perh. through †πῶδω, πεπῶακα.

Παλώμαι, like Lat. 'versor', to frequent, am conversant' with. See Πέλω. So Πέτομαι, Πωτόμαι.

Πωλέω, to sell: allied to 'Εμ-πολάομαι, 'Εμ-πολή, i. e. 'versor inter,' as above,—go about, frequent places, deal in them. Above.

Πῶλος, a foal, colt, young horse, a youth, maiden.—R. πάομαι, †πῶω, πασσο, ρανί, †πῶλος, πῶλος, (See Παῖς): Feeding and doing nothing else. See Κηρήν. (2) 'For πῶλος. R. πῶα, ἄλλομαι:' Ewing. Leaping among the grass. ? (3) Dnn. compares *pulus*, Sax. *fola*, Germ. *fohlen*, our *foal*. So tad-pole.

Πῶμα, a draught,—drinking-cup.—R. πίνω, πῶσω, πέπωμαι.

Πῶμα, a cover, lid.—From the obs. †πῶω, or †πῶω, †πῶ, †πάγω, πήγγυμι, allied to Πιέζω, Πυκάζω to cover,

βῶω, to stop up, &c. (2) 'Chald. *pum*, a mouth:' Mrt.? Πάμαλα, 'for Πῶς μάλα; how in the world? hence, not a whit:' Ldd. Or, by a polite mode of speech, for Οὐ πῶ μάλα: As the French say *Merci*, (No) I thank you.

Πῶρος, 'tuff-stone, friable and porous, — also = πόρος, a kind of marble like the Parian; — stalactite in caverns; — chalk-stone, &c.:' Ldd. 'Very probably from its texture (as *porous*) from πείρω, πέπορα, to penetrate:' Dnn.

Πωρόω, to turn into πῶρος stone, harden.

Πῶς, how; Πως, in any way.—From πῶς, dat. pl. ποῖς, quibus modis. So Οἶ is 'Q, Οἶκοι is Οἶκοι.

Πῶς, I wish that. — I. e. O that there were some way how! Above.

Πωτόμαι, the same as Πέτομαι.

Πῶϋ, a flock of sheep.—R. †πῶω, †πῶ, πασσο, ρανί, to feed: as Ποιμήν, a shepherd.—Or πάομαι, †πῶμαι, to acquire, possess, as Κτάομαι, Κτήνος: Cattle being the chief property.

Πῶϋγί, 'an unknown water bird:' Ldd.—Allied perhaps to Πῶμα drink, Πoto to drink, from †πῶω, †πῶ, πῶσω. Compare Πῶϋ.

## P.

'Pa, for 'Ara.

Πάδσσω, Παράδσσω, 'to make a noise, esp. by beating time; 'Αρράδαξ, a dancer, and met. a brawler:' Ldd. So Lat. *rabula*, is a brawler, wrangler, allied by Todd to our *rubble*.—The same origin as 'Αράσσω, 'Ράσσω:' Dnn. More immed. from 'Αραῖος.

'Ράδσος, a rod, wand, stick, spear-shaft, sceptre: — streak, line, seam, vein in metals, sunbeam, &c.—Ldd. compares 'Pawls a rod, and our *Rap*. 'Pawls, ραπίδος, †ράδσος.

'Ραγᾶς, a rent, chink. 'Ράγδην, tearingly, violently.—R. ράσσω, ἔρραγων.

'Ράδαμος, a young shoot or branch. Allied by Ldd. to 'ΡΑΔΙΝΟΣ, flexible, pliant. So 'Ραδανίζω, to move to and fro.

'Ράδινος, 'flexible, pliant, nimble, slender, delicate: — met. feeble, soft:' Dnn. Compared by Lenn. and Dnn. with 'Ράδιος, easy. A is short, but is so perhaps from the omission of I in 'Ραδῖος, †'Ραδῖος.

'Ράδιξ, a branch, switch, rod.—Mrt. from ράδιος, like 'Ραδινός, flexible, and 'Ράδαμος. (2) 'R. ράσσω, as Κλάδος from κλέω:' Dnn. See 'Ραίω.

'Ράδιος, 'Ρηδῖος, 'Ρῖδιος, easy,—easy to make or do: — careless, reckless.—Mrt. well from ρέα, ρεία, easily. As μαψΙΔΙΟΞ, so ρεΙΔΙΟΞ, ρηδῖος. We find also 'Ράιος. (2) Sax. *raed*, our *ready*.

'Ράζω, to bark, snarl.—Ldd. compares *Rabo* and

*Rabies*. The *R* was called the dog's letter, *Canina* litera, producing Lat. *hīRrīo*, *iRrīo*, *iRa*, and 'Ράω.

'Ράργος, 'the same sense and *R*. as 'Ρόθος:' Dnn. See the next.

'Ραθαίνω, 'Ραθαμίζω, 'Ραδῶσσω, to besprinkle: 'Ραδῶμιγξ, a drop.—R. †ράω, †ἔρράδθην, ραίω, ρέω, to make to flow. See 'Ραίω.—'Ραθαμίζω, from ραίω δάμα:' Mrt. ?

'Ραθαπνυρίζω, to give a slap on the πνυγή buttock.—'R. ράσσω, πνυγή:' Ldd. That is, through †ράω, ἔρράδθην, whence ραίω and ἔρρατος.

'Ραεῖος, crooked, bent, bandy-legged.—Eustath. from ἔρρασιμένος βεσιν. Reject the latter word: 'Ραίω, 'Ραεῖος, as κολοΒΟΞ. (2) 'Akin to, or from 'Ρέμω:' Dnn. And Scheide compares 'Ράμπος, ('Ράφος).

'Ραίζω, am ράων easier, recovering from sickness, rest from labor.

'Ραίω, to sprinkle, wet. 'Ράσσαι, sprinkle, Od. v. 150. And ἔρράδαται. These verbs show a word †ράω, allied to ρέω to make to flow, as 'ἔρρει χόδς. Indeed nearly all refer it to ρέω. Steph. says: 'Χῶ, χαίνω: Βῶ, βαίνω: 'Ρῶ, ραίνω.'—Dnn. allies 'Ραίω to 'Ράσσω: but indeed he allies all of these. (2) Allied to our *rain*:

'Ράιος, = ράδιος.

'Ραυστήρ, a smasher, hammer.—R. ραίω, ἔρραισται.

'Ραίω, to break, smash, shiver, as 'Ράσσω, which like 'Ραίω, is from †ράω, as Τάω, Τάσσω. So 'Αρρατος. Το

this are allied 'Αράσσω, 'Αραβος, &c. Some think 'Α-ράσσω, or 'Ράσσω the original, and formed from the sound, then softened down to 'Ράω.—But all these seem to be from ῥωω, (prim. to draw,) ῥέω, ῥέω, to draw, &c.: then, like 'Αγνύμι from 'Αγω, to drag, drag violently, break. As to A, observe ῥάω to love, which is from ῥέω: also A in ἐξ-ῥάω, ἐξ-ῥάμα, δι-ῥάμα, a funnel by which we draw out. (2) Some compare ῥάω, ῥάσσω, ῥάχω. (3) 'Chald. *rea*, to break, bruise: Mrt. And 'Ράσσω, or 'Ρήσσω he brings from Hebr. *raiz*, to break.

'Ράκος, 'Ράγος, 'Ρήγος, 'a rag, ragged garment, remnant of cloth. R. ῥάσσω, [ῥήραχα,] ῥήσσω: 'Dnn.

'Ράκος, Ῥράκος, a costly female garment.—See Ῥράκη and 'Ρήγος.

'Ραμνοῦρα, epith. of Nemesis from her famous temple at *Rhamnus*, 'Ραμνοῦς, in Attica.

'Ραμφίς, a hook: 'Ραμφή, a hooked knife.—From 'Ράμφος, the crooked beak of birds, a bill; and 'Ραμφός, crooked.—Probably from 'Ρέμβω, ῥέμβω, to turn round. (2) Lenn. allies it (for 'Ράφος, as M in ῥίμφα) to 'ΑΠΙδάω, transposed ΠΑΠδάω, *RAPIO*. Then the adjective is 'crooked as a beak'. Compare 'Ερδω and 'Εξω. (3) Mrt. from ῥάω to break, whence 'Αρράτος. The adj. in the same way again. Or, if we want an independent sense of 'bending or crooked', then we can compare 'Αγνύμι to break and Περι-γῆγς curved; Κλάω to break and 'Ο-κλάδω in a bent position.

'Ραῖς, a drop: ῥαῖνα.

'Ρᾶξ, ῥαγὺς, Ρᾶξ, ῥαγὺς, a berry, grape-berry.—Blomf., Ldd., Dnn., &c. from ῥάσσω, ῥέραγων, ῥέραγα, to break. 'Ρᾶξ, rock, stone, grape-stone: Ewing.

'Ραάτη, a shepherd's pipe.—Perh. allied to

'Ραῖς, 'a rod: 'Ραῖζω, to *RAP* or strike with a stick, strike, slap: 'Ldd. Brought by Mrt. (Compare ἄΠΙΞ,) from ῥαῖω or ῥάω whence 'Α-ρράτος, and 'Ράσσω, which last is 'mostly, to divide, sever, rend, force generally implied', (Dnn.): Rent off. As Κλάδω and Κλήμα from Κλάω. 'Ραῖς is also, says Hesych., a *Περώνη* i.e. an instrument for piercing, which agrees with the above. (2) Some compare 'Ρέω and 'Ρόπαλον.

'Ράττω, to sew, stitch.—As Hesychius gives the sense of *Περώνη* to 'Ραῖς, and *Περώνη* is a *bodkin*, 'Ράττω might be allied to 'Ράσσω, (as Πέττω to Πέσσω), could the sense of 'Ράσσω be modified to that of *Πείρω* whence *Περώνη*.—Otherwise, as ῥάω in ἐξ-ῥάω, ἐξ-ῥάμα, δι-ῥάμα, is allied to 'Ερῶν and ῥέω, to draw, and to 'Αρω, to draw together, join, suppose ῥάω, ῥάω, ῥάττω, as ῥάω, ἄδω. Compare 'Ερῶν, ῥῶν, ῥύντω. And see further for the A in 'Ραῖω.

(3) 'Hebr. *repsha*, to restore, heal: 'Wr.

'Ραῖς, Ceres, to whom was sacred the *Rarian* plain near Eleusis, whence the Eleusinian mysteries.

'Ράσσω, ῥω, to strike, smite:—shiver, shatter. And 'Αρδάσσω.—See in 'Ραῖω. (2) Dnn. makes it an imitative word. (3) 'Hebr. *reitz*, to dash: 'Wr. (4) Germ. *reissen*, to burst.

'Ρᾶτος, most easy: superl. of 'Ρᾶω.

'Ρᾶτῶν, easiness of doing anything, or of temper,—ease, leisure, rest.—Above.

'Ραῖς, a needle, pin.—R. ῥάττω, ῥήραφα, to sew.

'Ράχια, 'Ρηχίη, from ῥήσσω, ῥήρηχα, to break: 'The sea breaking on the shore, breakers, surf;—flood-tide;—roar of the breakers, met. a crowd of people;—a steep shore on which the waves break: 'Ldd.

'Ράχια, 'a rugged mountain ridge;—an enclosure, hedge, fence;—prison: 'Ldd. Above. Prop. broken.

'Ραχίω, 'to cleave through the ῥάχis back-bone, cut up;—vaunt falsely, brag, probably orig. from vaunts made as to extraordinary feats in battle: 'Dnn.

'Ράχis, 'the back of men or animals, the chine; the sharp ridge along the back of an animal, and so the back-bone;—anything ridged like it, the ridge of a mountain-chain, sharp projection on the middle of the shoulder-blade, bridge of the nose, mid-rib of a leaf: 'Ldd. Hence the 'Ραχίς, the *rickets*, spinal complaint.

—'Like 'Ράχος, R. ῥάχis: from the rugged appearance: 'Dnn.

'Ράχος, 'Ρήχος, 'Ράχη, 'thorn-bush, briar, hedge;—thorn-stick, gen. a twig, small branch: 'Ldd.—Above.

'Ράχος, = ῥάκος, a strip, shred: esp. a piece cut from the ῥάχis chine: 'Ldd.

'Ρᾶω: Compare 'Ρᾶδιος.

'Ρᾶ, 'Peia, easily, with or at ease.—Mrt. says: 'R. ῥέω, as *Facilis* from *Facio*. But the Z?—Rather from ῥέω, as to be *Fluent*, to speak with *Fluency*, from *Fluo*, and an easy *Flow* of words. 'To *Flow*, to glide smoothly: 'Todd.

'Ρέγω, 'Ρέγγω, to snore, snort.—Jones from ῥιν, the nose. (2) Dnn. from ῥήγνυμι i.e. *πνεῦμα*, as commonly ῥήγνυμι *φωνήν*.

'Ρέγος, 'for 'Ρήγος: 'Dnn.

'ΡΕΔΗ, in Rev. 18. 13, prob. from the Latin *rheda*, 'a Gallic word', Quintilian says.—Schleusn. would have better derived it from *ῥέα* than *ῥέω*, 'à *celeri* motu quo ferri solet.'

'Ρέθρον, 'Ρείθρον, a river, stream.—R. ῥέω.

'Ρέω, fut. ῥέω, allied to 'Ερῶ fut. of ῥέρω, *εργα*, to do, make:—to do sacrifice, as *Faciam* *vitula*, Virg. 'Ρέω and 'Ερῶ are the same word: 'Hemst.

'Ρέος, a limb,—face,—body.—Allied by Mrt. (through ῥέθος,) to 'Ρυσμός, *Ρυθμός*, proportion, form, shape. This seems likely from the identity of 'the root PE-, PT-, as stated by Ldd. in 'Ρέω, whence he derives 'Ρυθμός. (2) Greg. makes it an *εργα*ον, instrument, 'each from *εργω* or ῥέω.'

'Ρεῖη, 'Ρέα, *Rhea*, 'by transp. from 'Ερα, the earth; the very prob. conj. of *Passow*: 'Dnn.

'Ρέμω, 'to turn round, turn about, roam, wonder, waver. Compare 'Ραῖός. Akin perh. also to 'Ρέτω: 'Dnn. 'Ρέτω, ῥέμω, as *πέτω*, *πρέσβυς*. Observe *στέμβω*. (2) Allied to 'Ράμφος. (3) Our *rumble*, Swed. *ramb*. 'Hebr. *rom*, to be violently moved: 'Wr.

'Ρέτω, to bend down, incline, verge, sink.—'R. ῥέω:

Hemst.: Dnn. From the *inclined* course of a stream or river. In form as βαλεΠΩ, δεΠΩ. (2) Allied to 'Páw, 'Epsá, to draw (down). Compare Néwv and Néwmai.

'Peúma, a flow, flood, stream:—flux, *rheum*, thin watery matter oozing through the glands.—R. péw. So 'Peusós.

'Péw, to say; for 'Epéw. (2) Some ally it to 'Péw, to flow: citing Il. a. 249: 'Speech *péw* flowed sweeter than honey from his mouth.' 'So the Lat. *instillare* doctrinam. See Deut. 32. 4: 'Greg. So *Fluency* of speech.

'Péw, to flow: and 'Páw, whence 'Páwz, 'Purós: hence from 'Epáw, 'to draw, to drag along,' (Dnn.), whence *purós* (to drag, and *páw*, (Dnn.), *páwmai*. (2) 'Hebo. *reva*, to irrigate: Mrt.

'Páwma, a fracture: and

'Páwv, the sea breaking on the beach, breakers:—the sea's edge.—From

'Páwv, to break: allied to 'Páwv and 'Páwv; see 'Páw.

'Páwv, 'a coverlet, covering for a bed or seat. Passow, through 'Páwv, from 'Páwv, in the sense of a *piece* of cloth: countenanced by *Bráwv*. But, as brilliancy of color is espec. assigned to it, the usual deriv. from *péw* to DYE seems quite as probable: Dnn. 'Péw, to do, then to do it well with the hand, as 'Opáwv from *érgw* is to dress leather, macerate, mix. (2) Our *rug*.

'Páwv, ready, easy.—In 'Páwv.

'Páw, a word, saying,—a verb, i.e. the principal word.—R. péw, to say: *éppwmai*.

'Páwv, only in Athen. III.: a peel to put bread into the oven. 'Thought to be the Lat. *remus*, an oar, from its likeness to which it was called:—esp. as *Marepla* and *Φούρος*, *Materia* and *Furnus*, are there used also: Steph. And *remus* from *éremus*, *petrus*, *peymus*.

'Páw, a sheep, lamb: = *τάρων*, g. *τάρωνος*, *άρωνός*.

'PHITAI, piles for building on;—only in Diod. S. 2. 309.—Q. ?

'Páwv: in 'Páwv.

'Páwv, *resina*, *rosin*.—R. péw: Flowing from trees.

'Páwv, *rhétor*, *rhetorician*.—R. péw, to speak.

'Páwv, Ion. of 'Páwv.

'Páwv, Ion. of 'Páwv.

'Páwv, shivering or stiffness of the limbs with cold;—dread, horror;—frost, cold, *Frýwv*, *Frýwv*. Allied too to *Rígo*, *Rígor*, *Rígidus*. 'Páwv, more horribly.—See in *Φρίξω*, *Φρίξω*, *Φρίξω*. (2) 'Rígo Hebr. to be stiff: Wr.

'Páw, a root.—Much as *Φύα* is allied to *Φεύγω*, so 'Páw to 'páwv, *épáwv*, to fix firm, press hard: Fixing itself or the tree firm. So 'Páwv is to fix deeply or firmly. (2) Damm from *τάρω*, *ζω*: *épáw*, Establishing itself in the earth. Or, as *Xáwv*, *Xáwv*, simply from *τάρω*.

'Páwv, 'stiff with cold or shrivelled, hence withered, bent, crooked. R. *páwv*, *τάρωνος*, whence we sometimes find 'Páwv: Ldd. and Dnn. (2) For 'Páwv, R. *páwv*, *τάρωνος*: Broken, furrowed. As *páwv*, *ríma*.

'Páwv, swiftly, fleetly: i.e. with a fling or plunge: or with the rapidity of a thing flung.—R. *páwv*, *éppwmai*. Or *éppwv*; M, as *χρίπτω*, *éppwv*.

'Páw, Pls, *páwv*, the nose.—As *Θύω*, *Θύω*, from *τάρω*, *τίθω*, so 'Páw, Pls from *páw*, *páwv*: From the flowing of the nostrils. So 'Páwv: and Nasus from *Náwv* a flowing.

'Páw, a file, rasp.—Scheid compares the motion to and fro *páwv* of the nostrils, and that of the *páw* file. And perhaps justly. Compare the metaphors in 'Páw and *Káwv*. (2) Mrt. from *páw*. Somewhat as *τάρω*, *Φύω*, *Φύω* mildew.

'Páw, a shark with a rough skin used like a file for polishing.—Above.

'Páwv, hide, skin:—shield made of it.—Usually allied to the origin of 'Páw, from the *flowing* from it of the humours of perspiration. See 'Páw in 'Páwv. (2) Short for 'Páwv, wrinkled. Somewhat as *τάρων*, *τάρων*. (3) Our *ring*.

'Páwv, a sewer, rinses. Only found in Strab. 14. —As 'Páw, 'Páwv, the nose, is allied to 'Páw to flow, so Coray derives 'Páwv from a word *τάρω* = *βόη* or *βόω*, a flowing, and *έχω* *όχα*.

'Páw, peak of a mountain: headland, foreland.—Nearly all from *páw*: 'The nose of a mountain.' Much as *Káwv* and *Káwv*.

'Páw, swing or force with which a thing *páwv* is thrown,—the motion, rush, quivering, twinkling, &c.—R. *páwv*, *éppwv*.

'Páwv, a bellows or fan, causing a rush or blast of fire or wind. And 'Páwv, to blow up, fan;—blow the fire to boil or roast.—Above.

'Páwv, the same as 'Páw.

'Páwv, to throw, cast, hurl, dash.—Allied to 'E-*páwv*, *páwv*, and 'E-*páwv*. (2) 'Compare the kindred forms 'Páwv and 'Páwv: Dnn.

'Páwv: in 'Páw.

'Páwv, *riscus*, a coffer, casket.—Jablonski after Donatus makes it a *Phrygian* word. (Rare.)

'Páw, *páwv*, a reed, rush: mat or hurdle.—As *Δόναξ* from *δονέω*, so 'Páw from *páwv*, *ψω*, whence 'Páwv is a tossing oneself to and fro: 'As floating in the wind: Dr. Jones. 'From its flexibility and lightness.' Schol. Aristoph.

'Páw: a stream:—*páw*, *éppw*, to flow.

'Páwv, the flowing or falling off of grapes at the time of knitting.—Above.

'Páwv, a snoring.—R. *páwv*.

'Páwv, the same as 'Páwv.

'Páwv, a rick, stack, barn.—Very rare. A *Sicilian* word.

'Páwv, spun thread, woof or weft.—'All consider it as the fem. of 'Páwv, slight, slender.

'Páwv, 'slight, slender, lank, easily moved: compare 'Páwv: both from *páwv*: Dnn. 'Waving, flickering: Ldd.

'Páwv, a kind of cup made at *Rhodes*.



'ΡΟΔΟΝ, the rose, ross.—Perhaps allied to our red, which is in 'Welsh *rhwad*, High Dutch *rot*,' (Todd.)

'Ρόδος, 'Ροῖζος, 'Ροῖσδος, 'Ρόχθος, a tumultuous, rapid or whizzing noise.—R. *ρέω*, *ῥέββα*: The sound of flowing water. But some consider these words, esp. the three last, to be imitative of the sound.—And 'Ρόχθος is deduced by some from *ῥέχθω*, *ῥοχθα*, to belch out.—'Ρόδος is also 'a mountain path-way, perh. from that of a 'Ρόδος current, a course, which 'Ρόδος seems sometimes to mean;' Dnn.

'Ροῖσδένω, to suck down with a *ροῖσδος* rushing noise. See in 'Ρόδος.

'Ροῖζος: in 'Ρόδος.

'Ροῖκός, flowing, fluid, flabby, soft;—suffering from diarrhoea.—R. *ρέω*, *ῥέββα*.

'Ροῖκός, crooked, bent.—As 'Ρόδος is a stream and 'Ροῖκός is fluid, from *ρέω*, *ῥέββα*, so 'Ροῖκός Schrevel understands 'winding like a stream, bent'. Compare 'Ρέω. (2) R. *ῥεῖκω*, *ῥοῖκα*, 'ποῖκα': Broken, bent. See partic. in 'Αγκή. (3) Some compare 'Ραῖσός.

'Ρόμος, a whirling motion;—a whirling thing, a top, wheel;—the *rhombus* or *rhomb*, a four-sided figure, with two opp. angles obtuse and two acute: perh. from the unsteady tottering position of this figure compared with the square. Also a turbot, from its *rhomb*-like form;—surgical bandage of *rhomboidal* form.—R. *ρέμω*.

'Ρόμμα, ' = *ρόδημα* from *ροφένω*.' Ldd.: i.e. *ρόμμα*, *ρόμμα*, as *ῥετμός*, *ῥεμμός*, *Remus*.

'Ρομφαία, a large sword.—R. *ρέμω*, *ῥομφα*, to turn round, turn about. (2) Valck. will have it a Thracian word.

'Ρόδος, stream, &c.—R. *ρέω*, *ῥέββα*.

'Ρόπαλον, a club.—R. *ρέπω*, *ῥέββα*: As thicker at one end, and inclining that way. Some from *ρέμω*, to whirl. And some compare 'Ράπισ, a rod.

'Ρόπαλον, a knocker on a house-door, as being a club or hammer.—Above.

'Ροπή, verging, gravitation; that which makes the scale turn, weight, importance, gravity, avail.—R. *ρέπω*, *ῥέββα*.

'Ροπητὸν, the same as 'Ρόπαλον. Also, the trigger of a trap, being a stick,—or as inclined downwards, immed. from *ρέπω*.—And a tambourine or kettle-drum; here from *ρέμω*, to whirl.

'Ρούσιος, 'Ρουσαῖος, reddish, *russus*, *russet*. From *ῥεῦσις*, fut. *ῥεύσις*, 'ρεύσις, to redden. Steph. says: 'A color as of the Sinopian red lead, as some say.' O, as 'Ἔδνος, 'Οδνεῖος; κῆρας, cOrnu; pEndo. pOndus.

'Ροφάω, -ένω, to suck or sup up.—'Akin is 'Ροθένω, 'Ροχθένω, 'Ροῖένω, 'Ροῖσδένω.' Dnn.

'Ρόχθος, 'the same as 'Ρόδος, as *Μόθος* and *Μόχθος*.' Dr. Jones. See other derivv. in 'Ρόδος.

'Ρυαῖ, ακος, a mountain torrent.—R. *ρέω*, to flow, as *ῥύτος* is flowing. (2) R. *ῥένω*, *ῥύω*, *ῥυστάζω*, to drag down.

'Ρυαῖ, a flow of tears;—flowing or falling off of hair in disease; &c.—Above.

'Ρυάχερος, the unstable crowd of the Athenians.—R. *ρύαξ*, ακος. But the readings vary.

'Ρύγχος, snout, muzzle, beak, bill.—Mrt. from *ρύγχο*, to snore: 'For with it the pig snores.'

'Ρύζω, -ένω, the same as 'Ράζω.

'Ρύη, for *ῥύβη*, a. 2. of *ῥένω*, *ρέω*, to flow. So 'Ρυτὸς is flowing

'Ρυθμός, 'Ρυσμός, an easy flow of sound or motion, from *ῥένω*, *ῥρύβην*, *ῥρύσμαι*, *ρέω*, as above;—measured movement, as of the feet in dancing, or of the voice in singing;—harmonious measure and arrangement of words, *rhythm*, proportion, harmony, metre. And 'Ρυθμίζω, to modulate, arrange, regulate, control.

'Ρυκάνη, 'Ρυγκάνη, a joiner's plane, *runcina*.—Schneid. from *ῥύσσω*, *ῥάσσω*, *ῥαῖω*, *ῥήσσω*, *ῥήγνυμι*, to break, i.e. break away inequalities. (2) Better allied to 'Ρύπτω, 'Ρύμμα, 'scrapings', (Dnn.) Simply from *ῥένω*, *ῥέββα*, to draw off (inequalities). Compare *Bukdñh*.

'Ρύμα, a river.—R. *ῥένω*, *ρέω*, as 'Ρεύμα. See ῥύτρον.

'Ρύμη, drawing of a bow;—towing-line;—pole of a carriage;—drawing out of danger, deliverance.—R. *ρύμαι*.

'Ρύμος, Att. for *ρύβος*.

'Ρύμη, force, violence, rushing or rush.—R. *ρύμαι*, to drag.

'Ρύμη, a street, Fr. *rué*, our *row*.—As *Tractus*, a Tract of road, so 'Ρύμη from *ρύμαι*, *traho*. 'Tractus in urbe': Mrt. So

'Ρύμος, the pole of a carriage, as 'Ρύμα, from *ρύμαι*, to draw;—trace in harness;—furrow, row, line, as *Tractus*. Above.

'Ρύμαι, to draw to oneself, draw out of danger, rescue, shield;—draw back;—draw down the scale.—R. *ῥένω*, *ῥένω*, to draw, whence 'Ρυστάζω.

'Ρύνος, dirt, filth;—sordidness, meanness.—R. *ρύπτω*, to remove dirt.

'Ρύπος, sealing-wax. Ewing identifies this and the former thus: 'filth, dirt, wax'. Thus *Rhyphodes*, 'Ρυφάδες, was a kind of plaster, 'à similitudine *sordium* appellata', Forcell.

'Ρυπάται, an exclamation exciting rowers, yoho! From the supposed sound. Possibly founded on *ρύω*, to draw on.

'Ρύπτω, to remove dirt, cleanse, wash.—As *Δύνω*, *Δύπτω*, so 'Ρύω, 'Ρύπτω, 'Ρύμαι, to draw away.

'Ρύσιον, 'prey, booty, seized and dragged away;—what is seized as a pledge or security, pledge, hostage;—what is seized by way of reprisals; claims to persons or things so seized;—(drawing from danger,) deliverance.' Ldd.—R. *ρύμαι*, *ρύσμαι*.

'Ρύσκομαι, as 'Ρύμαι.

'Ρυσμός, the same as 'Ρυθμός.

'Ρυσός, drawn up, shrivelled, contracted.—R. *ρύμαι*, *ρύσμαι*.

'*Ψυστάζω*, to drag; Lat. *ruo*, Gr. *ρύομαι*, *ἐρρύσται* to draw. 'Ceteros ruerem, prosternerem.' Cic.

'*Ψυτήρ*, 'a drawer as of a bow;—strap by which a horse draws;—by which one holds a horse, a rein;—strap to flog with, (draw a horse on):' Ldd.—R. *ρύομαι*, *ἐρρύται*.

'*Ψυτίς*, a wrinkle. See '*Ψυδός*.

'*Ψυδών*, 'a drinking-horn, running to a point, where was a small hole, through which the wine ran in a thin stream: From *ψυδός*, flowing, running, from *πέω*:' Ldd. or *ψύω*, whence '*Ψή*:' so

'*Ψυδής*, flowing;—abundant, which is from *Unda*, as *Undanti cruore*, Virg.—Above.

'*Ψυγός*, and '*Ψῶξ*, a cleft, rent; '*Ψυγός πέτρα*, a cleft rock; the word *rock* being allied to these and to '*Ψυχμός* a cleft.—R. *ρύσσω* or *ρήσσω*, *ἐρρύωγα*, to rend. So

'*Ψυγή*, a kind of fracture.—Above.

'*Ψάωνες*, the nostrils.—R. *πέω*, *ῥῶ*, to flow or run: 'Dnn. As *Nasus* from *ἡνάσις*, a flowing.

'*Ψάμη*, strength, vigor, *rodur*.—From '*Ψάννιμ*, *†Ψάω*, *ῥάσω*, to strengthen: *ἐρρύσθαι*, to be strong; *ἐρρύσσω*, be strong, farewell, Vale. '*Ψάμη* above.—As '*ἔρω* is 'force, strength of a man' (Dnn.) so *†ῥω* is *ῥάσω*, to give strength, make strong.—Dnn. allies these to '*ῥάσωμαι* 'to move with force and vigor, rush for-

ward: akin to '*ῥάννιμ* and '*ῥάμη*, but more remotely to '*ῥάω*, Lat. *ruo*.' Perhaps too compare '*Οροῦν*, '*Οροῦναι*, to rouse up, give tone to.

'*Ψῶξ*, g. *ῥωγός*, as '*Ψυγός*, 'a cleft;—the narrow entrance of a room; acc. to some, a side-door or a window;—also as '*Ψῶξ*, a grape or olive;—also a venomous spider, something like a grape:' Ldd.

'*Ψάωμαι*, *ῥω*, to rush, rush on, run, move fast: allied to '*ῥάωμαι*, to draw oneself on. See also '*Ψυστάζω*, and '*ῥάννιμ*.

'*Ψάπος*, small wares, toys, trumpery.—As '*ῥάσω* makes '*ῥῶγός*, and '*Ἀνάσω* '*Ἀνώγω*, so '*ῥάπτω* could make *ῥῶπος*: Things *ῥαπτὰ* strung together, as on a string or stick, and carried about. So *σκῶληξ*.

'*Ψάσις*, strength, '*ῥάμη*.

'*Ψῶσταξ*, 'a prop, stand: R. *ῥάννιμ*, *ῥάσω* (*ἐρρύσται*): Dnn. Making things firm.

'*Ψωτακίζω*, to make a wrong use of the letter *ρ*, *ῥω*.

'*Ψυχμός*, the same as '*Ψυγός*, a cleft, gutter,—wrinkle.

'*Ψυχμός*, '*Ψυγμός*, the same as '*ῥόγος*, '*ῥόγος*.

'*Ψῶψ*, g. *ῥαψός*, a low shrub, bramble. '*Ψῶψες*, twigs, branches.—' '*Ψῶψ*, allied to, or rather another form of '*Ψιψ*:' Dnn. (2) R. *ῥέπω*, as *Παρα-βλάψ* from *βλέπω*: Not towering, but verging to the ground. (3) For *ῥωψ*, *ῥωπός*: R. *ἔρω*, *ῥωπα*. As '*ΑΠΐάζω*, *ΡΑΠ*io.

## Σ.

*Σά μάν*, broad Doric for *τί μήν*; Σ and Τ, as in *Σὺ* and *Τύ*.

*Σαδέζω*, to break to pieces, shatter.—Perhaps from the *Σαῖσι* Bacchanale' cry. 'The modern Greeks still call a madman *Σαῖσι*:' Ldd. (2) Hesych. explains by *Δια-σαλεύω*. Whence R. *σάω*, *σείω*, *σαίλω*, *σαφάζω*. As *ῥω*, *ῥω*, *ῥω*.

*Σαφακός*, shattered, enervated, effeminate. Above. Also, rotten, putrid: but here it might come from *σῆπω*, *σαπῶ*, *σαπακός*, as *σαπρός*.

*Σαδίκτης*, 'a shatterer;—esp. a mischievous goblin who broke pots:' Ldd.—R. *σαδέζω*.

*ΣΑΒΑΝΩΝ*, a linen napkin. 'Arab. *saban*:' Mrt.—A late word.

*ΣΑΒΒΑΤΩΝ*, the *Sabbath*. A Hebrew word.

*ΣΑΒΟΙ*, a cry like *Εβοῖ* at the feast of the *Phrygian* god *Σαβῶρος*, whose mysteries resembled those of *Bacchus*, who was therefore so called. *Βοῶν* (crying out) *Εβοῖ* *Σαβῶρ*, Demosth. 'Hebr. *seba*, to drink hard:' Wr.

*ΣΑΓΑΠΙΣ*, an Amazonian battle-axe.—'Reland says it is *Peravian*:' Jabl.

*Σάγη*, equipment, baggage, harness, armour.—R. *σάτω*, *ἔσαγον*. (2) 'Hebr. *sek*, to protect:' Wr.

*Σαγήνη* (as *σεΑΗΝΗ*), *σαγήνα*, 'a large sweep-net for taking a large quantity of fish at once.—R. *σάτω*

*ἔσαγον*:' Dnn. 'Dragging with it whatever comes to it: R. *σάτω*, as laden with fish taken:' Schlensn. Well, for in St. Matth. 13. 47 this net is spoken of 'as gathering of every kind.'

*Σάγλις*, a wallet.—R. *σάτω*, *ἔσαγον*, to equip: as *Σάγη*.

*Σάγμα*, a saddle, pack-saddle;—large cloak,—covering of a shield;—pile of arms.—R. *σάτω*, *σέσαγμα*. *Σάγος*, a coarse cloak. 'Certainly akin to *Σάγη*, *Σάγμα*:' Ldd.

*Σάθη*,—*πέος*. Quidni à *σάω*, *ἔσάθην*, *σαίλω*, ut *Σάκος*, *Σάλος*, &c.? Simpl. à motu: *seque* ac *Penis* simplic. à *Pendendo*, secundum *Forcellini*.

*Σαθρός* the same as *Σαπρός*.—'Ernesti from *σθήθω*, [*ἔσαθον*: as Dr. Major, 'full of chinks like a sieve:'] Riemer from *σάω*, [*ἔσάθην*,] *σείω*:' Dnn. Shaky, 'tottering to decay,' says Goldsmith.

*Σαίλω*, to wag the tail, fawn.—Allied to *Σείω*, to shake, through *Σάω*, (as *†Βάω*, *Βαίω*,) found in the sense of shaking through a sieve, sifting. So *Σαλος*, *salum*, is the tossing of the sea. And *Σήθω* is to shake, and to sift.

*Σαίρω*, to draw back the lips and show the teeth, grin at, mock; grin in mockery.—Perh. from the sibilant letter Σ, as Ernesti observes that *Σαίρω* implies

'that particular conformation of the mouth whence that *Sibilus* HISS proceeds which Hermogenes had in view'.

*Σαίρω*, to sweep, clean. — 'R. *σάω*, to move about :'.  
Lenn. As *Ψάω*, *Ψαίρω*, to rub : and indeed *Σαίρω* may be short for *Ψαίρω*. As *Σάχω* for *Ψάχω*.

*Σακιδιον*, 'a stringed instrument named from the musician *Sacadas* :'. Ldd.

*Σακιδιός*, 'h *σάκος*, *σάκκος*, barba, et *ἀνὴρ ἀνδρός* :  
*vox Comica* pro τὰ αἰδοῖα *γυναικεία* :'. Ldd.

*Σακτέω*, to strain through a *σάκκος* cloth, *sack* or bag. (2) 'Hebr. *tsék*, to press out :'. Wr.

*Σάκκος*, *Σάκος*, 'a coarse cloth of hair, *sack*-cloth :— anything made of this cloth, a *sack*, bag :— sieve, strainer :— coarse garment :— also, a coarse beard, like rough hair-cloth :'. Ldd.— Brought by Dnn. from *σάκτω*, *σάσαχα*, like *Σάγη*, *Σαγίς*, *Σάγμα*. So *Σάκτας*, *Σακτήρ*, a sack. K, as *φυλάκη*. (2) 'It is observable of the word *Sack* that it is found in all languages :'. Todd.

*Σάκος*, a shield.— Valck. from *σάω*, *σάσαχα*, prop. to shake. Homer has *Σακτό-παλος*, shield-shaking. (2) R. *σάω*, *σάωω* : As preserving the body from wounds. (3) 'Hebr. *sek*, to protect :'. Wr.

*Σάκτας*, *Σακτήρ*, like *Σάκκος*, a *sack*.

*Σάλα*, 'perturbation. R. *σάλος* :'. Dnn.

*Σαλαγέω*, *Σαλδόσω*, (as *Παταγέω* and *Παράδσω*),  
*Σαλέω*, to shake, roll as a ship in the *σάλος*.

*Σαλαῖς*, a cry of *Σάλα*, distress.

*Σαλάκων*, one who rolls about in his gait and walk, swaggers, and so *Σαλέω* is to swagger. See *Σαλαγέω*.

*Σαλμάβη*, 'aperture, window to afford issue to smoke :'. Ldd. Thought by Hesych. to be *†Σαλμάβη* from *σέλας* and *†δάω*. This would mean a window for the 'light to come' in at. Thus 'φράσι for φρεσι, mAneo from *μῆνω*', &c. : (Maitt.)— Only in Lycophr. 98.

*Σαλμακίδες*, a name for *ἐταῖραι*, courtesans.— Called from *Salmacis*, who 'inhabited some Carian lake, where, on seeing Hermaphroditus swimming, she so closely embraced him that they became one body :'. Forcell. (Only in the Anthology.)

*Σάλος*, *salum*, any tossing motion, swell *salis* of the sea,— the open sea,— sea-sickness :— restlessness, perplexity. Also, anchorage.— R. *σάω*, prop. to shake. As *†φάω*, *φάλος*.

*Σάλπιγξ*, a war-trumpet :— the trumpeter-bird.— R. *σάλος*, as *μέλιπω*, *πόριππ*. From its tremulous rolling sound.

*Σάμαινα*, a ship of *Samian* build.

*Σάμαξ*, a mat.— Made from the *ΣΑΜΑΞ* the flowering-rush : which perh. from *σάω*, *σάσμαι*, to shake, as *δοναί* from *δονέω*. (Used only by Chionides.)

*Σαμάρδακος*, a mountebank, called by St. Augustin *Sarmadacus* ; and so prob. from *σαμῆς*, a heap of sweepings, from *σαίρω*, but used also for a heap of earth, whereby it would answer to Mountebank. (Rare.)

*Σάμβαλον*, Eol. for *Σάνδαλον*.

*ΣΑΜΒΥΚΗ*, a triangular stringed instrument. Also

a warlike engine, of like form.— 'Chald. *sabbecca* :'. Mrt. 'And Hebr. :'. Wr.

*Σαμῖ*, a numeral for 900 ; being in the form of a *σάν* or *Ξ*, (which was formerly C turned round,) covering a *π* or *Π* : Thus *θ*. This was formerly one of the letters and came after *Ω*, which marking 800, this letter marked 900. This *ΣΑΝ* is Hebr. *Sin*.

*Σαμφόρας*, a horse branded with the *σάν* : *φέρω*.— Above.

*Σάνδαλον*, a *sandal*.— 'R. *σανίς*, *σανίδος*, *σανιδάλων*, a board, plank :'. Hemst. (2) 'The Syrian *sandal* :'. Mrt.

*ΣΑΝΔΑΡΑΚΗ*, *sandarach*, a red sulphuret of arsenic — Q. ?

*Σάνδυξ*, a bright red color, prepared, says Pliny, from the *Σανδαρκη* ; but it is 'the juice of a plant called *ΣΑΝΑΤΕ* :'. Dnn.

*Σανίς*, *ίδος*, a board, plank, tablet.— The Etym. M. well for *τανίς*, as *Σὺν Τῷ* ; *Σήμερον*, *Τήμερον* ; *Σῆτες*, *Τῆτες* ; *Σαργάνη*, *Ταργάνη* ; *Σηλία*, *Τηλία*. R. *ταίνω*, *τανύω* : Stretched out.

*Σάννας*, a fool.— 'R. *σάω*, *σαίνω*, *σῶω*, from his gesticulations :'. Scheide. See *Σαννίον*. The Lat. *sanna* is a scoff. Observe *ΒΛΕΝΝΑ*. (2) Our *sang*. 'The barbarous Greek *Τῶννός*, a fool :'. Todd.

*Σαννίον*, a tail.— R. *σαίνω*, *σανῶ*, to wag the tail.

*Σάος*, *Σόος*, *Σῶος*, *Σῶς*, safe, unharmed.— Dnn. well allies it to *ζάω*, *ζοῶς*, *ζῶδς*, alive : 'safe and sound.'  
*Σάπρος*, rotten, putrid.— R. *σῆπω*, *σαπῶ*, to rot.

*ΣΑΠΦΕΙΡΟΣ*, the *sapphire*.— 'The Hebr. *sappir* :'. Mrt.

*ΣΑΠΩΝ*, *soap*.— 'Sax. *sape*, D. *seep*, G. *seife* :'. Whst. 'Of Celtic or German origin :'. Schneid. *Sapo* Lat.

*ΣΑΡΑΒΑΛΛΑ*, *-εἶρα*, *-πάρι*, loose *Persian* trowsers. Dan. 3. 21. So *ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ* is a *Persian* robe.

*Σαργάνη*, the same as *Ταργάνη*.

*Σαρδάνιος*, *Σαρδόνιος*, *Σαρδωνίδς*, said of a horrid grin.— R. *σαίρω*, *σαρῶ*, *σάρδην*, (like *Ἀρδην*), to grin. (2) From a plant of *Σαρδῶς Sardinia*, which was said to screw up the face. '*Sardois amarior herbis*,' Virg.

*Σαρδίνη*, 'a species of anchovy, the Fr. *sardine*, found abundantly near *Sardinia* :'. Ldd.

*Σαρδιον*, the *Sardine* or *Sardian* stone.— 'Prob. as having been orig. brought into Greece from *Sardinia* :'. Dnn.

*Σαρδόνια*, occurring only in Xen. Cyr. 6. 9, 'balls annexed to the extremity of a (hunting) net to buoy it up,' Jones : 'edges raising a net up,' Leunclav.— Perhaps for *†σάρδονια*, from *ἔρδην*, lifted up, aloft, whence *ἀρδαιος*. *Σ*, as in *Σαυκός*, *Σαυσαρός*.

*Σαρδόνυξ*, the *sardonyx* : 'a species of the *onyx* "Ονυξ found chiefly in *Sardinia* :'. Dnn.

*Σαρδέα*, 'a precious stone, prob. = *σάρδιον* or *σαρδόνυξ* :'. Ldd.

*ΣΑΡΙΣΣΑ*, a Macedonian spear. '*Macedoniāque sarissē* :'. Ov. Yet Sturz says it is a Persian or Median spear, and from Hebr. *saris*.

Σαρκεῖν, to tear σάρκα flesh from the bones; to show the teeth as dogs do when tearing flesh: to sneer at.

Σαρμύς, sweepings.—R. σαῖρος, σέσαρμαι.

Σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.—As the Eolians and Dorians said σῖρκα, σῖρκα, &c. (Maitt.), so σάρξ for σὀρξ from σῖρος, σέσυρκα: What has been, or can be, drawn off from the body. Compare Σισύρα. (2) 'R. (σαῖρω), σαρώ, to scrape, polish. Thus the Jews called flesh 'à nitore rasili'. Hesych.: καλλύσματα: Valok.

Σάρος, a broom to sweep with:—sweepings.—R. σαῖρος, σαρό.

Σαρωνίδες, oaks with gaps from age.—R. σαῖρος, σαρό, to open the mouth: Dnn.

ΣΑΤΑΝΑΣ, Satan, N. T.—'From Hebr. satan, adversari: Mrt.

Σατίρη, a war-chariot.—'Usu. deriv. from σάσαι, Paphian for καθίσαι (to sit):' Ldd. and Dnn. Then for Σασίγη, as Σήμερον, Τήμερον. (2) 'R. σάττω, onero. As Waggon, Wain, from Weigh, Weight: Grogan. 'Weigh from Sax. wag, weg, wagan: Whet.

ΣΑΤΩΝ, a Jewish measure of wheat, N. T.—'From the Syriac: Schleusn.

ΣΑΤΡΑΠΗΣ, a Persian satrap. 'A Persian word: Mrt.

Σάττω, to stuff, pack, load:—to equip, accoutre, harness.—'Affinity may be traced to Ἀδην or Ἀδην, and Lat. satio, satis: Schneid. Nearer to Ἀτται or Ἀται, whence Ἀ-ατος, in-satiable. Σ, as in Σειρά, and Σέλας from Ἑλη. (2) R. σάω, σείω, to shake. As Luk. 6. 38: 'Good measure pressed down and shaken together (σασαλευμένον) and running over.' Schleusn. explains σείω, 'concutiendo REPLETUM.' Note πρῶττον.

Σατυρίασις, a disease in which the bones near the temples are elongated, so as to be like Satyrs' horns;—priapism: Ldd.—From

Σάτυρος, a Satyr, a wanton Sylvan god;—a dramatic piece in which they appear.—For Σάδυρος from σάδη. So Becm. from 'σάδν, salacitas.'

Σαυκός, dry.—Σ for the aspirate from αἶω, αἶω, (αἶκα), to dry: Dnn.

Σαυκρός, the same as

Σαῦλος, conceited, affected.—Allied to Σαλάκων, swaggering. 'Prob. from σάλος, a tossing: Dnn. As Jacto, i.e. to throw oneself about.

Σαυρίον, a javelin.—Supposed to come from its use by the Samnians, Samnians or Samnians. (2) R. σάω, to shake. Compare Ἑγχεόπαλος.

Σαυρός, the same as Σαῦλος: from σάω, σάλος.

Σαύρα, a twisted-finger case: long as a ΣΑΥΡΑ, lizard. 'A lizard lean and long.'

Σαυροθήρ, from σάος, safe: 'An iron sock to make the point of the spear safe and unhurt: Portus. (2) From Σαῦρα above.

Σαυσάρης, dry, parched.—R. αἶω or αἶω, αἶσω, Σ prefixed: Ldd. See Σαυκός.

Σαφής, certain, manifest.—As ἤϊω, ἤϊφος, and

Ψάω, Ψήφος, Ψαφάρης, so Σαφής from σάω, σείω, σήθω, to sift, as Certus, certain, from Cerno, to sift. 'Si te diligenter ex-cusseris', Seneca: i.e. from Quatio. We say, To sift it to the bottom. So to Dis-cuss a matter, from Quatio, is to sift it out.

ΣΑΩ, ΣΕΙΩ, ἤϊΩ, to shake, allied to ἤϊΩ, ἤϊΩ, ΣΕΤΩ, which Ewing explains 'to shake, move rapidly, rush'. All primitive words. Mrt. from 'Hebr. sua, to move, agitate.' Some bring the sense of 'making to move fast' from the sound σσσσ quench in urging animals on.

ἤϊέω, Σθενίω, -ῶμι, to quench, put out, dry up, drain.—Allied to Βάω, to stop up, through ἤϊέω, ἤϊέω. And to Μύω, ἤϊών in Πύλη, ἤϊω in Πιέζω, &c. Σ, as Σμικρός.

Σέβομαι, 'to revere, respect, worship, to be awe-struck or abashed. Σέβω [i.e. σέβω], and Σέβω and Σείω, to agitate, terrify, are plainly akin in form and sense: Dnn. and Lenn. Σέβω as Φέβω. (2) 'Hebr. tesbi, glory: Wr.

Σειρά, a cord, rope, chain.—Allied to Lat. sero, to join, and to εἶρω or εἶρω, as Ἑξ, Sex, and as Σέλας from Ἑλη. So nearly all.

Σειρήν, a Siren, hence used for a fascinating woman, and any fascination.—Usu. derived from σειρά, a band, and so a chain: Enchaining, captivating.—Or, like σειρά, from εἶρω, to weave; thus ὄφαινε δόλους is used. (2) 'Hebr. seer, to sing: Wr.

Σείριος, Sirius, the dog-star: from

Σειρός, hot.—Snid. from ΣΕΙΡ, the sun. Or from Σείρος, heat: Θ and Σ interchanged, [as loveS, loveTH]: Dnn. (2) For ἤϊερός, ἤϊερός, from ἤϊω, to be hot. As Zidon, Sidon; Zion, Sion; Ζιβύνη, Σιβύνη. (3) 'Hebr. se'el, to shine: Wr.

Σεισμός, an earthquake, and

Σείστρον, sistrum, a clapper: from

Σείω: in ΣΑΩ.

Σελαγέω, to enlighten.—R. σέλας, formed as Σαλαγέω.

Σέλας, splendor.—As Ἑξ, Sex, so Σέλας from Ἑλη, heat or light of the ἥλιος sun. So Σειρά.

Σελάχη plur., fish with cartilages for bones.—Aristotle from σέλας, 'as most fishes of this kind emit a phosphorescent light.' Galen says they glitter at night.

Σελευκίς, 'a garment from Seleucia in Syria:—a drinking-cup from the same place: Ldd.

Σελήνη, the moon: R. σέλας.

Σελήνιον, bald crown of the head, appearing round and shiny like the σελήνη moon.

Σελήνιτης, the selenite or moon stone: σελήνη.

Σελίς, 'the void space between lines in writing. Some from σέλας, brightness, with much probability.—Also, the void space between benches of rowers or at a theatre:—the space between the paragraphs in writing, and the two columns of a page;—a page: Dnn.

Σελλοί, priests of the oracle of Dodona.—'No doubt Ἑλληνην is from Ἑλλος whence was Ἑλλάς a city built

by *Helle*. Now Ἑλλος and Ἑλλος were the same word, as Ἑλη and Ἑλας, Ἐξ and Sex. The *Helli* then or *Selli* were a part or shoot of the Pelasgi in ancient *Hellas*, dwelling about Dodōna and Achelōus: Hemsterh.

Σέλαμα, bench for rowing;—any bench or seat:—long platform or standing-place behind parapets for the defenders of walls, and in the upper part of a ship as a deck. Said also of logs of building-timber: for the length, as of benches. — Σελίς and Σέλαμα have a close affinity: 'Dnn.

ΣΕΜΙΑΔΑΛΙΣ, *simila, similago*, the finest wheat-flour. — 'From the Punic *semid*:' Voss.

Σεμνός, venerable, august. — R. σέωω, σέσεμμαι, σέσεμμένος. And

Σεπτός, as Σεμνός. — R. σέσσεπται.

Σεύω, pf. p. ἔσσυμαι, to put in quick motion, set on, drive: passive, rush on, speed. — Allied to Σείω, to shake. See ΣΑΩ. (2) 'From the sound σέουσιν made in urging on dogs:' Scheide.

Σήθω, to sift: R. σάω, σήθηον.

Σηκίς, a portress, housekeeper. — Attendant on a Σηκός.

Σηκός, a pen, fold, stable;—chapel, shrine, dwelling, tomb, sepulchre—R. ἴσέω, ἴσέσηκα, σείω, σέωω, to drive: A place to which cattle are driven. (2) R. σάω, σάωω. (3) 'Hebr. *sag*, to hedge: Chald. *sach*, to cover:' Mrt.

Σηκός, from the sense of anything interior, was used for the hollow trunk of a tree, spec. the hollow trunk of an old olive-tree. — Above.

Σηκός, a weight. — R. σάπτω, σέσσυχα, 'to press down:' (Dnn.) K. as φυλακίζω.

Σηκός, to weigh, balance. — Above.

Σηλία, Τηλία, 'any flat board or tray with a raised rim or edge;—a stand on which flour, &c. was set out for sale;—a gaming-table;—a stage whereon game-cocks were set to fight;—a chimney-board:' Ldd. These senses point to Τηλία as allied to Τηλε, marking extension: An extended surface, one stretched out. — Dnn. thinks Σηλία the original, as 'a sieve, a baker's trough, the wooden circumference of a sieve, a chest for containing corn', and from σάω, σήθω, to sift: ἴσαέλη, ἴσηλη, σηλία.

Σήμα, Σημεῖον, a signal, sign, token, mark, seal;—gravestone, tomb, barrow, sepulchre.—R. σάω, σέσημαι, orig. to shake, as Σείω. 'Shake the hand that they may go:' Is. 13. 2. 'Beckoning (κατα-σείας) to them with the hand to hold their peace:' Acts 12. 17. 'Her husband she spies, Shaking his hand . . . She took the sign, and shook her hand again:' Dryden. (2) Ldd. for Σήμα, allied to *signaleto* from *decepio*, to see; 'That by which something is seen.' So Σημών is Lacon. for Θημών. And our loveS, loveTH. (3) 'Chald. *simmen*, signāre:' Mrt.

Σημαίνω, to give a σήμα sign, indicate.

Σήμερον, Σῆτες, = Τήμερον, Τῆτες.

Σήτω, to corrupt, putrify. — 'Allied to Σαπρός, perhaps to Σαθρός:' Dnn. See Σαθρός. Σήτω is allied to

σάω, (σαθρός,) as Θήτω to δάω, δάομαι. (2) 'Hebr. *saph*, to be finished, consumed. Chald. *seebas*, putridity:' Mrt. 'Hebr. *sep*, to be hollow:' Wr.

Σῆρ, a silk-worm; from the *Seres*, an Asiatic nation who prepared silk, and introduced it into Greece. Thus, 'Serica vestis,' 'Serica toga.'

Σῆραγῆ, cleft, rent, cave. — R. σάρω, ξηρα, to open the mouth.

Σῆς, g. σπηρὸς and σεδς, a moth;—also a book-worm. — R. ἴσέω, σείω, σέωω, 'to agitate, i.e. to fret'; this explained by Dr. J., 'to agitate violently by external action.' 'A moth fretting a garment.' See Σητῶω. (2) Hebr. *sar*, tineas.

Σητάνεως, said of corn, some say 'sifted,' from σῆθω, σέσσηται, to sift. Others 'of this year,' from σῆτες.

Σητῶω, to eat, fret, said σπηρὸν of moths.

Σῆτες: in Τῆτες.

Σῆψ, g. σπηρὸς, a serpent whose bite causes putrefaction. — R. σῆπω.

Σθένω, to have strength or power, to be able. — As ἴτένω and Γένω, Μένω and ἸΜένω, ἴφένω and ἴφένω, so Σθένω is deduced by Mrt. from ἴστένω, to stand, and by Lenn. from δένω, to run; Σ in the latter as in Σμακρός. With the deriv. from στένω compare 'Α-σπηνος' from ἴσπημι, (Dnn.). Strength then as shown by standing or by running: but better than these as shown by striking, (fighting, boxing, &c.) from δένω, whence the part of the hand by which we strike is called Θέναρ.

Σιάγων, the jaw-bone.—As Wachter derives *Mentum* the chin from *Movimentum*, so from σίω = σείω, to move, may be Σιάγων. Compare Πάγων and Παγών. And Σιάλον, spittle. — 'R. [σίω,] σείω: because it moves to and fro in the mouth:' Schrevel, Lemm., and Mrt. — But Ldd. allies Σιάλον to 'τάλος, glass, as Σέλας from Ἑλη.

Σιάλος, a fat hog;—fat, grease. Σιάλος and Σιάλον agree in the notion of shimming or glistening. Σιάλος is 'also a blockhead: compare *Pinguis Minerva*, *Pingue ingenium*: while others explain it a driveller, from σιαλός spittle:' Dnn. See above.

Σιάλωμα, and Σηγάλωμα, 'an instrument of smoothing or polishing;—the polished metal rim of a shield:' Ldd. — Allied to Σηγαλός, Σιάλον and Σιάλος.

Σίβυλλα, a *Sibyl*.—'Acc. to the old deriv. from Σίδς βόλλα (or βύλλα), Dor. of Διός βουλή: That tells the will of Jupiter:' Ldd. and Dnn.

Σιδώνη, 'from σῖς, σός, a spear for killing boars, a hunting spear: also Σιδώνη:' Ewing. For σιδώνη, as μιστήλη and μιστήλη, μιστήλος and μιστήλος. Thus: σός, σφίνη, σιδώνη.

Σηγαλός, thought by Valck. to be σιφαλός, foaming σιδῶφ with spittle: 'Hence, as soft things are called *δροσέντα* as like dew, so soft tender garments are Σηγαλόντα.'—Ldd. deduces it from σιαλός, grease: 'Shining, with the gloss on, fresh;—fat and oily.' (2) R. σῆρῆ. 'Producing silent admiration by its excellence:' Damm.

Σιγή, silence. — R. σίω, σέσιγα, to hush.

Σιγλος, the same as Σικλος.

Σιγμα, the letter S: the hissing letter, as below.

(2) 'Hebr. sin, or rather samech:' Dahler.

Σιγμός, a hissing. — R. σίω, σέστυμα.

Σιγυγυς, 'seemingly a dialectic form of Σιθύνη:' Ldd. So Βόλταρος and Γάλαρος.

Σιδηρος, iron, steel. — 'R. σίω, ἔσιδον: from the hissing sound made by hot iron dipped in water:' Damm. And well, for 'Ὡς τοῦ ΣΙΖ' ὀφθαλμός are the words of Homer's simile of the eye of Polyphemus cracking, to the effects ΣΙΑΗΡΟΤ of iron tempered in the fire: Od. 9. 393, 4. See Σίζω.

Σίζω, to hiss, making the sound σσσσ, as hot iron plunged in water.

Σίζω, to say Hush hush! — from the sound S, or rather SH, just as we pronounce SHugar for Sugar. Ldd. represents Σοῦ Σοῦ by SHoo! SHoo! And see Σίττα.

Σικελίαι, to imitate the Sicilians.

ΣΙΚΕΡΑ, *sicera*, old Fr. *cicere*, whence *cicere*, softly *cicere*, our *cider*: prop. strong drink. Σικερα, Luk. 1. 15, is translated by Wicliffe 'sydyr.' — 'The Hebrew in Greek letters:' Valck.

Σικυρίς, a dance of Satyrs 'named from its inventor *Sicinia*, a nymph of Cybele:' Ldd. (2) Forcell. from *σελα*, σέσευκα, or *σίω*, σέσευκα, from the immodest movements in it.

ΣΙΚΑΟΣ, a *shekel*, a coin and a measure. 'Hebr. SKL:' Ewing.

Σικύα, a gourd; a cupping-glass in its form. — From ΣΙΚΥΟΣ, a cucumber.

Σικυωνία, women's shoes, esp. made at *Sicyon* in Achaia.

ΣΙΚΧΟΣ, loathing food, squeamish, morose; Σικχαίνουμαι, am disgusted at, 'am sick at,' Blomf. So Ldd. compares *sick*. 'D. *sick*, Sw. *siuk*, Icel. *syke*:' Wbst. 'In Chaucer *seke*:' Todd. 'The Greek word does not occur earlier than Callim.:' Lobeck. 'Hebr. *tsuk*, to press, straiten': Wr.

Σιληνός, *Silēnus*: in Σίλλος.

Σιληπορόδω, 'oppēdo alicui, treat one with rudeness. — R. *πέρω*, and perh. the Dorians had a form *σιλός* for *σίλλος*:' Ldd.

ΣΙΑΙΓΝΙΣ, fine wheaten flour. — 'From the Lat. *silius*, *inis*:' Schrevel.

Σίλλος, 'gibe, mockery, satirical poem, *sillus*. Gen. derived from ἄλλω, ἄλλος, Σ added: so a rolling of the eyes in mockery, as Σιλλῶς. — Schneid. says, one who has a cocked nose, flattened towards the root, of the form attributed to *Silēnus* and the Satyrs, such being a mark of mockery: allied to Σιμός:' Dnn.

Σιλόδουροι, 'devoted friends or retainers, the Lat. *solidarii*, Cæsar: a Celtic word:' Dnn. Our word *Soldiers*, from *Solidus*, the pay of the *Solidarii*. And *Solidus* from *δῶος*, *Sólus*, as *Vivus*, *Vividus*.

Σιμέλος, bee-hive. — R. σιμαί, bees, as snub-nosed, from σιμός: σίμλος, σίμβλος, as μεσημβρία.

Σιμός, flat- or snub-nosed, bent in or down, hollow, uphill. And *Simia*, an ape. — Well supposed by Scheide to be for *τίμος*, (See *τίμος*), as Σίλας from *ἔλη*: R. ἵζομαι, ἵμαι, to sink: Depressed.

Σινάμορος, mischievous. — All from σίνομαι. Some add *μωρός*: Madly injurious. Some say *μωρος*.

ΣΙΝΔΟΝ, 'fine Indian cloth: prob. from *Ἰνδός*. *Sind*:' Ldd. — 'The Coptic *tchentoo*:' Class. Journ. 9. 156. — 'Hebr. *sedem*, a loose garment:' Wr.

Σίον, a sieve. — R. σίω, σείω, to shake, as σάω and σθήω are to sift.

Σίνομαι, to ravage, plunder, injure, lacerate, wound. — As Σάχω for Ψάχω, so Σίνομαι for Ψίνομαι, used not in its accepted sense, but as derived from *ψίω*, 'to bruise, break, diminish', (Dnn.) (2) Lenn. from σίω, σείω,

quatio, con-cutio, ex-cutio; per-cutio. N, as *τίω*, *πίνω*. (3) R. *τίω*, ἵημι, to hit, smite: then *τίω*, as *ἔλη*, Σίλας. N, as *πίνω*. (4) 'Chald. *sema*, to hate:' Mrt. and Beem.

Σινωπιζομαι, to be utterly dissolute, like the courtesan *Sinōpe*.

Σινωπική, red ochre brought from *Sinōpe* in Pontus.

Σίος, Lacon. for Θεός. As loveTH, loveS.

Σιπαλός, (as χαμαλαός,) Σιφλός, deformed, maimed, purblind. — With Σ prefix as in Σίλλος, Σειρά, from ἵπτω, ἵπον, to injure, which Σιφλός means.

ΣΙΠΑΡΟΣ, the fore-sail, in Arrian. — Perh. from the Latin *Supparum*, *Suparum*, *Suparum*. 'Suppara velorum': Lucan. Scheide suggests *ἐπέρ*: the Greek *ἑτέρα*. But the A?

Σιτήν, a coffer for keeping meal, flour, or bread; — a bag, as also Σιτύς. — 'Akin to Σίττα, and ἵπτα omitting Σ:' Dnn. (2) Suid. for *τίσιβή*, *τίστο-βή*. R. σίτον, βύω: Full of flour. As Ἀμφι-φορέας, Ἀμφο-ρέας: Idololatri, Idolatry. Better from obs. *τίω*, whence Πύλη, Πυκνός, Πυκνός.

Σίραιον, new wine boiled down. — Allied to *τίσιρος*, Σειρός, hot, of which the form Σιριάω occurs according to some. Even Dnn. says: 'Σειριάσις or Σιριάσις'. So σκείρων and σκίρων.

Σιρομάστις, a pit-searcher, a probe with which tax-gatherers searched corn-pits: — hence a barbed lance. — R. σίρος, μάσται, whence Μάσμα, &c.

Σίρος, a pit for σίτος corn. — For *τίσιρερος* from σίτος or σίτον. As Φόβος, Φοβερός; Φλόγος, Φλογερός. So that *τίσιρερος* is prop. an adjective.

Σισύρα, Σισυρρα, a shaggy goat-skin. — 'The Schol. at Aves 122 says it is prop. a skin with the hair on. R. σύρω, [σύρω]: Dnn. By redupl. as Αἰαλαομαι: Torn off. (2) 'Hebr. *sear*, pilus:' Mrt.

Σιτέω, to feed with σίτος.

Σίτρος, wheat, corn, food. — R. σίω, σείω, to shake, sift. 'Satan hath desired to have you, τοῦ σιτῆρος, that he might sift you as σίτρον wheat:' N. T.

Σίττα, Σίττε, Ψίττα, a shepherd's or drover's cry, from the sound *στ*, *ψιτ*, by Ldd. represented as 'st.' *st!* (2) 'Hebr. *soot*, to instigate:' Wr.

Σίττη, a kind of wood-pecker.—Prob. from the sound οίτ, much as above.

Σιττίδη, a leathern garment: allied by Ldd. and Dnn. to Σισύρα. Σιτύρα, Τιτύρα, (as Σδ, Τύ,) whence Τιτύρας.

Σιφαῖος in Lucian, thought by Dnn. = σιπιναῖος from σιπιτή, a meal-jar: 'of fine flour.'

Σιφλός, maimed, &c.: in Σικαλός.

Σιφλός, Σιφνός, hollow, empty, hungry.—Mrt. from 'Hebr. *sapha*, DEFICERE.' And Dnn. makes Σιφλός prim. to mean DEFECTIVE, which agrees with this. But it may mean prim. 'injured', and so 'defective': see Σιφλός in Σικαλός.

Σίφων, a reed, tube, pipe, *siphon*.—Allied by Ldd. to Σιφλός, Σιφνός, hollow. Perhaps †Σίφος existed. Heysch. explains ἐκ-σιφωνισθεῖν by ἐκ-κενωθεῖν.

Σιωπάω, to be silent.—Like Σίξω, Σιγνάω, imitative of a hushing sound. An extended form, much as Εἰλυφάω, Θερραίνω, Ἐρωτάω. Some may add ὄψ, ὀπός.

Σκάζω, to limp.—'Akin is Σκαίρω:' Dnn.

Σκαῖος, σκαῖος, on the left, unlucky, oblique, awkward.—'Akin to Σκάω:' Dnn. The left, the limping hand, Eustath. But Σκαῖος is also oblique, not direct, and tallies with our word Right, prop. direct, but which sim. took the sense *NOT LEFT* (Dr. Johnson).—Hemsterh. supposes a word †Σκάω. So

Σκαίρω, to skip, frisk about.—'Σκαίρω and Σκάζω from σκάω, σκάω, καῖω, καῖω, χάω, χάωμα: To curve, incline, bend the body, so as 1. to limp, 2. to frisk about:' Lenn. Σ, as Σκυρός. (2) Σκίρ in Shaksp.

Σκαλαθίρω, to rake, rake up, as Σκάλλω;—explore subtly or over-nicely, as Rake in Johnson: 'To search with eager and vehement diligence,' as Swift: 'The statesman rakes the town to find a plot.'

Σκαλέω, to stir up, hoe, poke a fire.—R. σκάλλω.

Σκαληνός, like ΣΚΑζων, limping;—uneven, unequal, odd in number. See Σκαμβός.

Σκάλλω, to scratch, scrape, rake, grub, hoe: *scabo*.—As Σ in Σκυρός, and as Ψάω, Ψάλλω, so Lenn. deduces Σκάλλω from σκάω, χάω, καῖω, χάωμα: To make a gap or hollow. And so Dnn. allies Σκάπτω to Σκάλλω and to Lat. *ca*ῖο. (2) Mrt. from κέλλω, to move. (3) 'R. ξέω, i.e. κέω or σκέω, to scrape:' Greg. So Dnn. allies it to ξέω, ξαίνω.

Σκαμνή, 'a knife, sword: said to be a foreign word, but at all events connected with Σκάλλω:' Ldd.

Σκαμνός, a thowl, one of two sticks or pins driven into the edge of a boat for the oar.—R. σκάλλω, to grub into.

Σκάλοψ, a mole: i.e. the grubber: σκάλλω.

Σκαμβός, crooked, bent, bent asunder, of the legs.—Allied to Σκάζων, Σκαληνός. Or to †Γαμψός, Καμπτός.

Σκάμμα, a trench, pit.—R. σκάπτω, ἔσκαμμι.

Σκανδάληθρον, the stick in a trap, the trap-string. So Σκάνδαλον is a snare laid for an enemy: hence a stumbling-block, which proves a *scandal* or offence by

which another falls.—R. σκάζω, ἔσκαδον. N, as in χαλδάνω. Making halt or maimed.

Σκαπάνη, a spade, shovel: σκάπτω.

Σκάπετος, a trench, pit, as Σκάμμα, from

Σκάπτω, to dig, hoe, trench.—Allied to Σκάλλω, *scabo*, *scabo*. (2) Our *scorper*.

Σκαρδαμύσσω, to blink, wink.—R. σκαίρω, σκαρδην, to spring up, and, says Ldd. it is difficult not to connect —μύσσω with μύω.

Σκαρίζω, like Σκαίρω, ἄρω.

Σκαρίφος, a pencil, pen, straw, reed, κάρφος. Σκαρίφω, †σκριφώ, *scribo*. Σκαριφόμαι, *scarifico*, *scarify*, scratch an outline, &c.—Allied to Χαράσσω; Σ, as Σκυρός. 'A form of, or from Κάρφος:' Hemst.

Σκατός, gen. of Σκάω.

Σκάφω, anything dug or scooped out, a trench;—a boat, *scapha*, *skiff*;—a trough, tub, cradle.—R. σκάπτω, ἔσκαφα.

Σκάφιον, a little Σκάφη;—any hollow vessel, a night-stool;—a concave mirror;—cutting of hair so as to leave only that on the crown, which then looked like a bowl;—the crown:' Ldd.

†Σκεδών: in Κεδάζω.

Σκερός, 'tight, exact, careful: from σθεβείν, σθεῖν, from ἔχω:' Ldd.: Held close. (2) Εἶω, ἑσθρός, Σκεθρός, as Εἶφος, Σκίφος: Planed, polished, made to the nail. (3) For †σκερός = κεστός, cut: as Precise from *Præ-cisus*.—Others from ἀσκέω, or from σκέπτομαι.

Σκειρών, Σκίρων, a wind blowing from the *Scironias* rocks in the Isthmus of Corinth. Σκειρωνίδες πέτραι, Eurip.

Σκελέαι, leggings, long trousers.—R. σκέλος.

Σκελετός, dried up, whence *Skeleton*.—R. σκέλλω.

Σκέλις, haunch, ham.—Allied to σκέλος.

Σκέλλω, to dry up.—'R. κέω, καίω, to burn:' Lenn.

As Ψάω, Ψάλλω. Σ as Σκυρός. (2) R. ξέω, κέω, σκέω, to scrape, rub, and so to dry. (3) Allied to Σκάλλω, as βδάλλω, βδεάλλω: 'To make hollows and furrows. (4) 'R. ΚΕΛ, (Κεῖ,) ΣΚΕΛ (Germ. *Schell* in *zerschellen*):' Thiersch.

Σκέλος, a leg.—'R. σκέλλω, σκελῶ, to make dry and hard, whence Σκληρός, hard.—So called from the hardness of the bone:' Valck. See Κνήμη.

Σκεπανός, covering, covered, shaded: σκέπω. Hence a flat fish, Lat. *umbra*, gliding rapidly by as a shadow.

Σκέπαρον, a carpenter's axe.—'Perhaps from σκάπτω:' Ldd. and Dnn. As ΒΑλλω, ΒΕλος.—Or for Σκήπαρον from σκήπτω, to let fall hard upon. As ΚΕδνός.

Σκέπαρον, 'from some likeness in the shape, a surgical bandage:' Ldd. Above.—Rather, from σκέπω, to protect, guard.—Also a sheep-skin: 'as if Σκέπ-αρρον:' Ldd. That is, from σκέπω, ἄρνός. Perhaps however from σκέτω only, as the last sense.

Σκέπτομαι, to look or examine carefully, consider.—'R. σκέπω: To cover the eyes with the hand in looking at an object:' Hemsterh. (2) R. κέω, κεδῶ, κεστός,

*oedo, coeum, pro-cieum*: To look at a thing **ΣΚΕΠΩ**s accurately and *precisely*. As **†Βῶν, Βάπτω**. Σ, as in **Σκίμπος**. (3) 'Hebr. *skēph*, to look:.' Wr.

**Σκίπω, Σκεράω**, to cover, shelter, protect. — 'For **†Κέπω, (Κήπος)**, allied to **Κεῖθω**.' Lenn. Or **σκόκος**, a shield, **†τακέω, †σκέω, σκέπω**, as **†βλέω, βλέπω**. Compare **Σκηπή**. (2) 'Heb. *sac*, to cover:.' Mrt. (3) Our *keep*, Sax. *cepan*. Todd: 'A bee-hive is called a *skēp* in some parts of England:.' as in Norfolk.

**Σκερβάλλω**, to insult, abuse. — Σ as in **Σκίμπος**. For **κερβάλλω**, from **κίεω cor, ἑόλη** a throwing, like **Κερ-τομέω**: To hit and wound the heart. (2) R. **σκάω**, dung, **βάλλω, †βλέω**.

**Σκεύος**, any instrument or utensil; **Σκευα**, imple-ments, furniture, tackle, baggage, clothes, armor. **Σκεύω**, to furnish, prepare, &c. — 'Prop. a covering; allied to **Κεῖθω**, to hide, cover. Allied to **Σκέπας**; perh. to **Σκηή** and **Σκιδί**.' Dnn. (2) 'R. **σκόκος, (σκέω)**, **†σκέω**, then **σκεύος**, a covering against the injuries of the air:.' Valck. (3) 'Germ. *fof-schu* is the apparel of the foot:.' Wacht. (4) 'Chald. *schewa*, to be useful:.' Mrt.

**Σκηνή**, a tent, booth, camp, cover of a waggon, covered place or bower for representations, *scena*, theatre, stage for actors; — tent-entertainment. — 'The same origin as **Σκεύος**.' Dnn. 'R. **σκόκος, (σκέω)** **†σκέω**: To cover with a shield:.' Valck. 'R. **κέω, κεῖθω**.' Lenn. Σ, as **Σκίμπος**. (2) 'Hebr. *skēn*, to dwell in:.' Wr.

**Σκήνος**, a tent, tabernacle; — the human tabernacle, the body. — Above.

**Σκηπτιών, Σκήπων**, = **σκήπτρον**.

**Σκηπτός**, a squall of wind; — thunderbolt; — any visitation or calamity. — R. **σκήπτω**.

**Σκήπτω**, to let fall on, press on, urge; — rest or lean on; — midd. prop up one's cause by excuses or pretences. **Σκήπτρον, scēptre**, staff to lean on. — 'From **†κείω, χαίνω, cavo**, in *curvo*.' Lenn. 'From **κύπτω, (κμπτω)**.' Greg. These have caught the idea of the word: but evidently **Σκήπτω** is for **Σκηρίπτω**, though by a strange obliquity **Σκηρίπτω** is brought by all from **Σκήπτω**. **Σκηρίπτω** then, or **†Κηρίπτω**, seems to descend from **κέρας, κορώνος**, &c. and to have the notion of curving, bending down, or stooping on a prop or support. Thus **Κυφός** is explained by Ldd.: 'bent, bowed forwards, stooping.' Σ as **Σκίμπος**.

**Σκηρίπτω**: in **Σκήπτω**.

**Σκήψις**, a pretext: **σκήπτω, ψω**.

**Σκιδί**, a shadow, shade. — Allied to **Σκηή**, **Σκέπω, Σκεύος**. (2) R. **κίω**; As going along with an object. Σ as **Σκίμπος**. (3) 'Hebr. *seekē*, to cover:.' Wr.

**Σκιδεῖον**, an umbrella. — R. **σκιδί, umbra**. So **Σκιδεύς, Σκιδίς**, the fish called 'umbra' mentioned in **Σκεπτός**. — R. **σκιδί**.

**Σκιδνημί**: in **Κεδάω**.

**Σκιμάλίζω**, to feel with the little finger for eggs in hens; — also to hold out the middle finger to, to insult, abuse, and with **ποδὶ** to kick. Steph.: 'Medio digito

tentare an gallinæ ova conceperint, *immisso eo in podicem: adeoque eo podicem fodicare*.' — The long syllable of **ΜΑΛ** seems to point to **μήλη**, Dor. **μάλα**, a probe, and **Σκιμάλίζω** (as **Σκίμπος**) to be for **Κιμάλίζω** from **κίω**, Lat. *cio, cinēw*, to move, and this **μάλα**: To move with a probe.

**Σκιμῆς**, halt, limping, **σκιμῆς**. — 'R. **σκιμπτω**.' Dnn.

**Σκιμπος**, a small couch, low bed. — R. **σκιμπτω**, to lean upon. Dnn. adds **ποῦς**: So as to rest the foot upon.

**Σκιμπτω**, the same as **Σκήπτω**. 'From it, or a different form:.' Dnn. As **πλέω**, *plēo*, So **σκίναρ, σκίρταρ, σκνίπατος**.

**Σκιμπων, Σκίπων**, a staff, from **σκιμπτω**, as **Σκήπτρον** a staff from **σκήπτω**.

**Σκίναξ**, moving, active; — a hare. — As **Μικρός, Σκίμπος**, so for **Κίναξ**, from **κινῶ** to move. As **Κίναβίζω**.

**Σκίναρ**, the body. — 'Prob. akin to **Σκήνος** the body:.' Ldd. and Dnn. See on **σκιμπτω**. — Or a *moving body*: Above.

**Σκινῶ** **αλαβίζω**, to search narrowly, 'akin to **Σκιμάλίζω** in its proper sense:.' Dnn. — Or rather to

**Σκινδάλμος, Σκινδάλμυς, scindula**, a splinter, lath, shingle: — a minute or subtle quibble. — Allied to **Scindo, Σχίζω, σχιδόν**. N, as **χαλνδάνω**.

**ΣΚΙΝΔΑΥΟΞ**, 'a four-stringed musical instrument: also a tree like ivy: a thing of no value:.' Dnn. The Schol. on Apol. Rh. says the tree grew at Nysa in *India*. **Σκίτων**, the same as **Σκίμπων**.

**Σκίραφος**, a dice-box; — trickery. 'Some from **σκίρος**, in the sense of a die:.' Dnn.: and this from **σκίρος**, 'a chip or fragment of marble,' Dnn., or from the general notion of any hard matter. See **Σκίρος**. Petronius speaks of 'crystal dice.' — Others from an abandoned neighbourhood of gamblers and prostitutes at Athens, called **τὸ ΣΚΙΡΟΝ**.

**Σκίριται**, 'the *Scirites*, a distinguished division of the Spartan army: orig. named from the Arcadian town **Σκίρος**.' Ldd.

**Σκίρον**, like **Σκιάδιον**, a white parasol borne by the priestesses in a festival of Minerva **Σκίρος**, which was thence called **τὰ Σκίροφρία**, giving name to the month **Σκίροφρίων**. — Others from **Σκίρος**, a Salaminian seer who built a temple to Minerva under this name: and a promontory of Attica was called **Σκίρδιον**.' Ldd.

**Σκίρον**, the hard rind of cheese. — From

**Σκίρος**, 'gypsum, stucco; — any hard coat or covering, a tumor, *scirrhus*. The form **Σκίρρος** arose from ignorance:.' Ldd. — Dnn. allies it to **Σκηρός, Ξηρός**, dry. See **σκιμπτω**.

**Σκίρτω**, like **Σκαίρω, ἑσκαρται**, to skip, spring, leap. 'Only another form of **Σκαίρω**.' Dnn. As **Σκεδάω, Σκιδνάω, Πιεράω, Πιρνάω**. (2) Shaks. has '**SKIRR** the country round.'

**Σκίταλοι**, wanton deities, patrons of licentiousness.



Toup hither refers *skittish*. Todd: 'Skit, a light wanton woman; *skittish*, wanton.'—R. κίω, κέκται, αἶθε, fast, just like 'ἴτης Ἰταμὸς, headlong, from ἴω, εἶμι, to go. Σ, as Σικμρός. The quantity of the A is variously represented.

Σκίφος, for Σίφος, a sword.

†Σκλέω, Σκλήμ; the same as Σκέλλω.

Σκληρός, hard, rigid, cruel.—Above.

Σκληφρός, 'Att. for Σκληρός: contr. for Σκελιφρός, thin: 'Ldd. Explained by Timæus 'dry and gone by,' applying it to 'one older in age, but younger in look.' See above.

Σκνιπαῖος, like Κνεφαῖος, in the dark. See on σκιμβός. Σκνίπτω, to nip, pinch; met. to be pinching or niggardly: and Σκνιφός, like Κνιφός, stingy. And

Κνίψ, the same as Κνίψ.

Σκόδιον, 'neut. from Σκολιός: i.e. μέλος, a banquet-song, sung to the lyre by the guests one after the other. Most derive it from the irregular zig-zag way it went round the table, each guest who sung holding a myrtle-branch, which he passed on to any one he pleased: 'Ldd.

—From  
Σκολιός, crooked, distorted, perverse;—depraved, knavish.—R. σκέλλω, ἔσκολα: Dried up, rough, uneven. So Valck. Similarly Greg. from σκελός, distorted, or σκελλός as in Hesych. Properly, warped. (2) 'Hebr. *sekel*, to pervert: 'Wr.

Σκόλοψ, σκος, anything pointed, esp. a pale, stake;—dart;—splinter, thorn.—Allied to Σκῶλος.

Σκόλυρος, a low three-legged stool; adj. low, mean, shabby:—prop. docked, as allied to Σκολύττω.

Σκόλυμος, 'an eatable kind of thistle, prob. a kind of artichoke.—Akin to Σκόλοψ, Σκόλοπος: 'Ldd.

Σκολύπτω, for Κολύπτω, as Σμικρός, 'from κόλος, like Κολούω, to dock, crop, lop:—peel, strip: 'Ldd.

Σκόπελος, an eminence whence is a view;—rock, scoriae.—From

Σκοπέω, = σκέπτομαι.

Σκοπός, an observer, scout;—mark at which we look or aim, *score*, object or purpose.—Above.

Σκορακίζω, to reject: i.e. send to the κόρακας crows. Σ, as in Σμικρός.

Σκορδίνδομαι, to stretch and yawn, to feel heavy and sick.—Σ added as in Σμικρός; †Κορδίνδομαι from κόρυς the head, and δονέω or δινέω: To have the head whirling. Compare Κραιπλάη. (2) From excessive use of:

Σκόροδον, Σκρόδον, garlic.—'R. σκῶρ, dung, ὕζω, [ὕδον, ὄδα.] from its strong smell: 'Ewing. Compare the Latin Nas-turtium, i.e. Nasi-tortium.

Σκορπίζω, to scatter, disperse.—Mrt. from σκαίρω, σκαρῶ, facio salire, facio dis-silire, to make to spring asunder. As πόρος, πορπιάω.—But perhaps there was a transposition thus: Σκορᾶς, dispersed, †σκορᾶζω, †έσπορακα, †σκορακίζω, †σκορπίζω, then σκορπίζω, as Σφάγανον, Σφάγανον; ἔκπασα-γλος, ἔκπασα-γλος; Μορφά, Forma; †σκεπιάω, σπεCio.

Σκορπίος, a scorpion.—Nearly all refer to σκορπίζω; σκορπιῶ, to scatter i.e. its poison; some indeed adding ἰδς poison. Also a thorny plant and fish, ringlet of hair, pointed whip, the scorpion-stone, and an engine for flinging darts, so called, says Vegetius, 'quoddam parvis subtilibusque spiculis inferant mortem.'

Σκός, darkness.—'Of the same origin as Σκοῦ, [in Hesych.], Σκιδ: 'Dnn. (2) 'Hebr. *seket*, to be quiet: 'Wr.

Σκύβαλον, refuse, dung.—For Κύσβαλον, as Σφάγανον, Σφάγανον: Thrown to the dogs, κυσί, βάλλω, βάλλω.

Σκυζῶ, and Σκυζομαι, are both referred by some to ΚΤων: 'the latter as prop. to snarl,—the former, to be at heat, of dogs: 'Ldd. But these words seem to be the same as

Σκυζομαι, Σκυδμῖνω, to be angry, to growl.—Allied to Σκιδ and Σκοῦ and Σκός, as we say To take Umbrae from Umbra: To have the countenance overcast. So Steph. explains Σκυδομαι, 'vultu tristis et obnubiloincedo.' (2) Dnn. approves a deriv. from an angry lion contracting the σκύνιον skin over the brows, as Hom., 'Ἐπι-σκύνιον ξυνδγανον. Then for Σκυνιδζομαι. (3) Lenn. from κύω, turgeo (irā). Σ as Σμικρός.

Σκύθαινα, a maid-servant from Scythia. So

Σκύθης, a policeman, as being a Scythian.

Σκυθίω, to drink deep, and to clip the hair, like the Scythians.

Σκύθος: the same as Σκύφος.

Σκυθρός, angry, sullen.—Allied to Σκόςζομαι.

Σκύλαξ, ακος, a whelp, puppy.—'It has a common origin with Σκύμος: 'Dnn.

Σκύλαξ, an iron chain,—chain for the neck.—As belonging to a Σκύλαξ (above): A whelp's chain. So Plantus uses Catellus from Catulus: 'Te feriam, cum CATELLO ut accubus FERREO ego dico.' Some read *Canis* in this sense in Plant. Cas. 2. 6. 37.

Σκυλεύω, to strip or spoil a slain enemy of his arms: and Σκύλα, spoils.—Allied to

Σκύλλω, to pull about, mangle, rend, skin, flay;—trouble, annoy.—Allied to Σκᾶλλω, to scratch, scrape. Thus Dnn. allies Σκύφος and Σκᾶφος. (2) R. ἔζω, κύνω, σκύνω, to scrape, and so lacerate:—both Valck. and Hemst. asserting this σκύνω. (3) Some from σκύλον a hide, allied to σκύντος: as we say To wing a bird, To bark a tree. Some ally this σκύλον to ΣΚέπω, to cover, and to ΣΚΤνιον.

Σκύλον: See in Σκύλλω.

Σκύμος, a whelp, cub;—child.—Schneid. for Κύμος, (as Σμικρός,) κύνμενος from κύω, to be pregnant: just as 'Εμ-βρυον is used both for an Embryo and a New-born animal. (2) Allied to ΣΚέπω, ΣΚιδ, ΣΚοῦ, ΣΚιδζω, ΣΚΤνιον: Covered, guarded, protected.

Σκύνιον, 'Επι-σκύνιον, 'the skin above the eyes, Ldd. 'the eyebrow,' Dnn.—Allied to Σκιδ, Σκοῦ, Σκέτω, Σκός: As overshadowing the eyes. Compare Σκύζομαι, Σκυθρός. (2) Lenn. from κύω, to swell out:

The arch above the eyes. (3) Allied to *Σκῦλον* (in *Σκύλλω*), and *Σκῦτος*, a skin.

*Σκῦρον*, chippings from hewn stones: allied by Dnn. to *Σκῖρον*, hard. (2) Rather from *ξύω*, *κύνω*, *σύνω*, to scrape.

*Σκυρωτός*, paved with stones. — Above.

*Σκυτάλη*, a staff, mace, club; — slip of a tree for planting; a roller or windlass; — 'a serpent of uniform roundness and thickness,' Ldd.; — 'a little staff with paper or (*σκῦτος*) leather rolled round it, for sending private orders to generals;' Forcell. Thus some derive it from *σκῦτος*. And this seems most natural. But Damm from *ξύω*, *κύνω*, *σύνω*, (as *ἑυστόν*, a javelin): 'such staffs being carefully polished and adjusted for the purpose'.

*Σκῦτος*, perh. also *Σκῦτος*, and *Κῦτος*, *cutis*, hide, skin, *cuticle*: — whip, made of leather. Lat. *scutum*, leathern shield. — See *Κῦτος*. (2) 'R. *ξύω*, *σύνω*: Skin from which the hair is shaved off and besides leather *ἐγχετα* in various ways:' Damm. (3) Allied to *Σκέτω*, *Σκιά*, *Σκοῖά*, *ΣΚΤῖον*: A covering.

*Σκῦφος*, *scyphus*, a cup, bowl. — 'From *κύνω*, to contain, allied to *Κύπη*, *cyp*, *Κύπελλον*:' Ldd. Note that *Σκῦβος* also is found. Σ, as *Σμῖκρός*.

*Σκῶληξ*, a worm: — thread from the distaff: — worm-shaped cake: — long wave beating against the shore. — As *ῥέσσω*, *ῥωγῆς*; *Ἀνάσσω*, *Ἀνάγῃ*; so *Σκῶλλω*, *Σκῶληξ*: The grubber, as our Grub.

*Σκῶλον*, an obstacle. — Prop. of thorns, briers, or stakes, from

*Σκῶλος*, like *Σκόλος*, a pointed stake, — thorn, prickle. — The Homeric *σκῶλος πυρι-κυστος*, a stake burnt in the fire, would lead to *σκέλλω*, *ἔσκολα*, to dry up. (2) 'R. *κόλος*, clipped:' Dnn. Σ, as *Σμῖκρός*. (3) As *Σκῶληξ*.

*Σκῶμμα*, *scoffing*, raillery. — R. *σκάπτω*, *ἔσκαμμα*. *Σκαπταῖοι*, 'dwarfs kept by the Sybarites for their amusement:' Dnn. I.e. to sport and jest at them. R. *σκάπτω*.

*Σκάπτω*, *ἔσκαφα*, to *scoff*, gibe, *Tenton*. *schoppen*. — Lenn. from *κῶπτω*. 'Κῶπτω ῥήμασι, to abuse, revile:' (Dnn.). Σ as *Σμῖκρός*. (2) 'R. *σκαῖά* (*ἔπω*) ὕπα:' Mgt. *Σκαῖόπτω*.

*Σκῶρ*, g. *σκατός*, (as *ἴδωρ*, *ἑδατος*), dung. — Jones compares *to scow*. But just as well from *καρέω*, to brush, clean, as *ἄδω* from *ἄνω*. Σ, as *Σμῖκρός*.

*Σκῶψ*, g. *σκαπός*, an owl. Bochart from *σκάπτω*, ψω: 'Owls imitating the actions of men.' Passow from *σκέπτομαι*, *ἔσκοπα*, as *Κλέπτω*, *Κλώψ*: From its staring eyes. — Also a dance in which they mimicked the gait of an owl.

*Σμαράγδος*, *smaragdus*, an *emerald*, or some such: In *Μάραγδος*.

*Σμαραγέω*, to roar as the sea, crash, scream. 'From the sound:' Ldd., Dnn., Lenn. Note that *Μαράσσω* (fut. *μαραγῶ*), is used by Erotian, prob. put for *†**μαραράσσω*.

*Σμάρραγνα*: in *Μάραγνα*.

*Σμῶω*, *Σμήχω*, to wipe off, wipe clean; — wipe over, anoint, besmear. — R. *†**μῶω*, *μῶσσω*, to squeeze, *ἐπι-μῶμαι*, to grasp. Σ, as in *Σμῖκρός*.

*Σμερδάλεις*, *Σμερδῶν*, terrible to look at. — Like *Σμῖκρός*. Prob. from *μέρδω*, according to the Homeric *Ὅσσε δ' ἔμπεδαν αὐγῇ*: The brightness blinded the eyes. As said prop. of brass, &c.; then used generally, as *Σμερδῶν ῥόδων*, Hom.

*Σμήγος*, 'a bee-hive: — mostly like *ἔσμος*, a swarm of bees, &c.:' Ldd. 'R. (*ἔσμος*), *ἔσμη*:' Dnn. (2) R. *μαῖνω*, *ἐμνη*, as *Μῆνις*: From their then fury. Σ as *Σμῖκρός*. (3) R. *σμῶω*, *†**σμαεῖνός*: From the gummy substance with which bees smear or line their hives, called *ΣΜΗριον*.

*Σμῖκρός*, the same as *Μικρός*.

*Σμίλη*, a scalper, graving-tool, chisel, pen-knife. — Like *Σμῖκρός*, for *†**Μίλη*, allied to *Μικρός*, *Μίκα*, *Μινύθω*, *Μιστόλλω* to mince, &c.: As chipping into *micas*, fragments. So

*Σμινή*, an axe, mattock or hoe. — Allied to *Μίνω*, *Μινύθω*. See above.

*Σμυγερός*, 'poet. for *Μογερός*:' Ldd. Σ as *Σμῖκρός*. So Dnn.: 'laborious, grievous.' As *δύτμα*. — But rather 'consuming,' 'wearing,' from *σύνχω*, *ἔσμυγον*.

*Σμῦρις*, *emery*, a mineral substance, polishing precious stones. Prop. *σμῦρις* as in Hero. R. *σμῶω*, *σμήχω*:' Dnn. T: see *σχῆτρος*.

*Σμύρνα*, like *Μύρρα*. And Ldd. from *Μύρρα*. Say an adj. *μυρρίνα*, *μύρνα*, *σμύρνα*, as *Σμῖκρός*.

*Σμύχω*, to consume, consume by fire. — 'Akin to *Σμῶω*, *Σμήχω*, *Σμῶχω*: Passow:' Ldd. So Schrevel. explains *Σμύχω*, 'to WEAR, consume.' Σμῶδιξ, a weal. — 'R. *σμάχω*:' Dnn.

*Σμῶχω*, 'a form and in the sense of *Σμήχω*, to wipe off, clean, pound, beat, grind:' Dnn.

*Σοβαρός*, strutting, pompous. — From

*Σοθέω*, and *Σοέω*, (whence *Σοῦσθε*), the same as *Σεύω*, to put in motion, drive, drive off, scare: — to be off, as *Σόθει πρὸς Ἄργος*, get away with you; — 'pass. to move with the rapid, hurried air of a man of consequence, pompously and haughtily:' Dnn. *Ἐεσοῦθι μένος πρὸς δόξαν*, (pushing on to,) all in a fever for glory; *σοδοῦμενος ὀφθαλμός*, a wild roving eye:' Ldd. — *Σοθέω* is prop. *σάfew* = *σένω*: though some senses might seem to point to *Σέβω*, *σέσσοθα*, and *Σεμένος*.

*Σόδη*, 'a horse's tail or horse-hair fan, to *σοθεῖν* keep off flies:' Dnn.

*Σόδος*, a Satyr: 'Either from their *σόδη* horse-tail, or *σοῶω* to strut, be insolent:' Ldd. — Above.

*Σόλοικος*, an inhabitant of *Σολί* in Cilicia founded by the Athenians and speaking a corrupt dialect: whence *Σολοικισμός*, a *solecism*.

*Σόλος*, a spherical mass of iron like a quoit. — For *ῥλος*, *σῶλος*, *σολίδις*. *Massa ferri solidi*: Lenn. As *ἔλη*, *Σέλας*. (2) Hemsterh. 'from *σέλειν* or *σέλλειν*,

to extend far and wide': These words seeming to come from εἰλέω, ῥολα, to roll. Round.

Σομφός, 'porous, light, soft, empty, hollow:' Dnn. — Probably from the same root as Ψόφος, called by Dnn. 'a HOLLOW sound, an EMPTY sound.' (2) Cognate with our *soft*.

Σόος, a strong rapid motion. — R. σόεω, in Σοέτω.

Σόος, safe and sound: in Σόος.

Σοφός, a cinerary urn,—deduced by Damm from σός unhurt, unharmed: As keeping unhurt the ashes of the dead. So Gray, 'Their bones from insult to protect.' Or from the verb σός to preserve.—Then a coffin. (2) 'Very likely, as Passow, from σωφός a heap, i.e. a receptacle for bones collected together:' Dnn.

Σός, thy. — Σέ, σός, as ἐμὲ, ἐμός.

Σοῦ σοῦ, 'shoo! shoo!' a cry to scare away birds: Ldd. Σ similarly represents SH in Σίλω, to command silence.

Σουδρίον, the Lat. *sudarium*, ultim. from ὕδωρ.

ΣΟΤΚΙΝΟΞ, 'made of amber, from *Succinum*, amber:' Dnn. And this, Pliny from *Succus*; i.e. *sugo*, *sugicus*, allied to ὕγρος.

Σοῦμαι, to rush: in Σοέτω.

Σοφιστής, an ingenious inventor;—aft. in a bad sense, a *sophist*. — From

Σοφός, intelligent, clever, knowing, learned, wise. — 'Akin to Σαφής:' Dnn. and Lenn. As Σαφής is 'clear, perspicuous, distinct,' so Σοφός, 'clear in his thoughts, perspicuous in his ideas.' See the deriv. of Σαφής. (2) R. σέω, σέσεφα, σέσοφα: Worthy of reverence. (3) 'Hebr. *sopheh*, speculator': Mrt.

Σπαδίζω, to tear off: R. σπῶω, σπάδην.

Σπῶδιξ, a branch plucked off, esp. of the palm: — of a bright red color, like the palm. Above.

Σπῶδων, cui testiculi sunt evulsi. — R. σπῶω. See above. (2) Angl. *spay*.

Σπαθῶω, 'to strike the woof with the σπάθη; hence λίαν σπαθῶν, to weave at a great rate, to go fast;—throw away money;—weave, devise:' Ldd.

Σπάθη, 'any broad blade of wood and metal; 1. broad flat piece of wood used by weavers in the upright loom for striking the threads of the woof home, so as to make the web close [from κατα-σπᾶν τὴν κρόσιν, Etym. M.]; 2. a *spadde*, *spatula*, for stirring anything; 3. *paddle* or blade of an oar; 4. the shoulder-blade; 5. broad blade of the sword; 6. currying scraper; 7. stem of a palm-leaf, also the *spathe* i.e. sheath of the flower in many plants, esp. of the (σπῶδιξ) palm. Lat. *spatha*, our *spade*, *paddle*:' Ldd.—R. σπῶω, ἐσπάδην: What is drawn out.

Σπαθίνης, a red deer two years old: 'from the shape of its horns: Σπάθη:' Ldd. 'From the appearance of the horns:' Dnn.

Σπαίρω, *spiro*, to breathe hard, pant, gasp with convulsive agonies or *spasms*, from σπῶω, as Ψῶω, Ψαίρω.

Σπαλιών, 'a machine in a siege to protect the sappers. Prob. from σπάλιον, for ψάλλιον:' Schneid. (Only in Agathias.)

Σπᾶνός, Σπανός, rare, scarce, lacking. — 'R. σπῶω: Contracted:' Mrt. 'Attenuated by drawing out:' Scheide. See Σπρίω. (2) Contr. from Σπανός.

Σπαρῶσσω, to tear, rend: from Σπῶω, to pluck off.—So †Χῶω, Χαρῶσσω. 'Through the form Σπῶω in the Gramm. Vett.:' Dnn.

Σπάργανον, a swaddling-band: 'anything which reminds of one's childhood, the marks by which one's birth is discovered:' Ldd. — R. σπάργω.

Σπαργῶω, to swell, teem, burst forth with fulness;—swell with desire. — R. σπαίρω, ἔσπαρκα, to gasp, struggle. (2) Schneid. from σπέρχω. (3) R. σπῶω: To be drawn out, distended. (4) R. σπαρῶσσω.

Σπάργω, to wrap, swathe, allied to Σπείρω a band, and Σφαίρα a *sphere*; (Σπείρον indeed is the same as the derivative Σπάργανον:) and allied by Valck. to Σπῶω, traho, con-traho, draw or roll together, as Μάργος to †Μῶω. See Σπῶω in Σπαρῶσσω. 'Liberorum corpora con-stringunt:' Cic.

Σπαρῶς, 'prop. scattered, rare, few. Prob. from σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, to scatter:' Dnn.

Σπάρτη, a rope, as Σπάρτον: — 'a cord, with a plummet at the end, used by carpenters for marking straight lines:' Dnn.

Σπαρτίον, the tongue of a balance, allied to Σπάρτη. So Σπῶδμη a plummet, and Σπαθῶς a balance.

Σπάρτον, 'a rope, cable, strictly made of ΣΠΑΠΤΟΞ. Homer's cables could not be made of the ΣΠΑΠΤΟΞ, [Spanish broom,] as it was not known to the Greeks till long after. Pliny thinks they were made of another *spartum*, a kind of broom, *spartum scoparium*:' Ldd.—After all, Σπάρτον may perhaps be allied to Σπείρω a *cord*.

Σπαρῶς, sown: σπείρω, ἔσπαραι. Σπαρτοί, the Sown-men, Thebans who claimed descent from the Dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.

Σπᾶσμα, Σπασμός, rent, convulsion, *spasm*. — R. σπῶω, ἔσπασμα, to draw asunder.

Σπατάλη, wantonness, luxury, riot. — For Σπαθῶλη, from σπαθῶω, to spend one's money fast.

Σπατάλιον, a bracelet, as also Σπατάλη: and 'the hair braided and forming a crown on the head:—from σπατάλη, as being an object of luxury:' Dnn.

Σπατίλη, thin excrement; gen. human dung.—Ldd. and Dnn. take it (as λόκος, ἄολ. λόπος, luPus), for σκατίλη, from σκατός gen. of σκύω, dung, and τίλω to dung. (2) R. σπάτος, skin or leather, and τίλλω to pluck. So Σπατίλη is explained also 'parings of leather.'

Σπᾶτος, hide plucked off: From

Σπῶω, to draw, draw out or forth;—draw tight, drag, pluck, tear, wrench. — Σ as in ἔξωω and Ξυκρός: to the obsol. †πῶω, to press, whence πᾶνω, πᾶζω, allied to †πῶω, πέμνω, πῶω, πᾶζω, to press tight.

Σπείρα, *spira*, (*spire*), a twisted fold, coil, band;—twisted rope, cord, net, thong;—band of soldiers, troop. — Allied to Σπῶω, 'to haul or drag along' (Dnn.): or

to draw (together, close, or tight). See the obs. on Σπείρω.

Σπείρον, a cloth for wrapping round, as Σπάργανον : — a shroud : — canvass ; — coat of onions. — See above.

Σπείρω, to scatter, strew, scatter seed, sow. — As Σπαράσσω (Spargo) to pull to pieces, is referred by Dnn. to σπάω, so may σπείρω be, in form as Φείρω, Ἀγείρω, Μείρω : Dis-traho, di-duco : So Στίζω. There were Σπᾶς, †Σπῆς, †Σπία.

Σπεκουλάτωρ, the Lat. *speculātor*, a guard ; — others for *spiculātor* from *spicūlum* : a javelin-man. Σπέλεθος, the same as Πέλεθος.

Σπένδω, fut. σπείσω as from †σπειώ or †σπειδω, to pour or offer a drink-offering, pour libations ; make a Σπονδή, treaty. *Spondeo*, pledge one's word by treaty. — Mrt. allies †σπειώ to †Πίω, Πιρίσκω, Ποτίσκω, to make (the earth) to drink, as Anacreon : Ἡ γῆ μέλαινα πίειρα. — Lenn. compares Σπείρω, to scatter. — And Σπένδω, Σπέρχω, to urge, propel, may be noticed.

Σπείος, a cave. — R. σπᾶς, σπαράσσω, traho, dis-traho : Dis-tractum, dis-ruptum, di-vulsum. *Rup-tura montis vel terræ* : Lenn. Compare Σπάρμα. See the formation of Σπείρω.

Σπέρμα, seed, *sperm.* — R. σπείρω.

Σπέρχω, to drive or hasten forward ; — mid. to haste, speed, as ΣΠΕΥδω to which it is allied. — Σπῶ eis τὸ ἔρχεσθαι was the old idea. ?

Σπείδω, to propel, urge on, *SPEED*, Teuton. *spoeden*, Germ. *spuden*. — R. ἔπω, ἔσπον, σπειώ : Gramm. Vett. : Dnn. : To make to follow. In form as Ψεύδω, Εὐδω. (2) 'R. τῖω, πίω, πείω, to press tight.' Lenn. Compare ΠΙβίω, ΠΙμπω.

Σπήλαιον, *Spelaeum*, Σπήλυγξ, *Spelunca*, a cave. — R. σπέος.

Σπίδης, Σπίδιος, extended. — R. σπίζω.

Σπί(α, Σπίριος, 'a small piping bird, a kind of finch.' Ldd. From the sound σπλ, whence Σπίζω, to pipe, chirp. Σπίριος σπίζων, Arat. : A finch piping. 'Akin is Πιρίω, Πίριω : prob. imitative.' Dnn. And our piping bird.

Σπίζω, to extend. — 'Akin seems Σπᾶς : Dnn. I.e., to draw out at length. See Σπείρω.

Σπιθαμή, a span. — 'R. σπίζω : From the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended.' Dnn.

Σπιλάς, Σπίλος, 'a rock, cliff : they have a common origin with Σπέος, Σπήλυγξ. Σπιλάς γῆ, argillaceous earth, is akin to Πηλός : Dnn. — The Ety. M. says, Διθος ἘΣΠΙΑΣΜΕΝΟΣ ὑπὸ κυμάτων : i.e. from †σπίω = σπᾶς. See Σπίζω, Σπείρω. Torn, rent.

Σπίλος, a spot, stain. — Jones compares to σπρίλ, 'i.e. corrupt, mar, properly *SPILL*, *spillan* Sax.' (Dr. J.) — Hemst. from σπίζω : Extending itself on a surface. (2) R. τῖω, πίω, to drink in, imbibe. Or τῖω, πείω, to press firmly. Σ, as Σμικρός. (3) Mrt. for σφίλος from σφίλος a defect.

Σπινθήρ, a spark. — Hemsterh. allies it to Σπίζω, to draw out, Σπείρω, scatter. 'Claras scintillas dispersat ignis' : Lucret. For Σπινθήρ, and so like Σπιθήμη.

N as λανθάνω. (2) Orig. σκινθήρ, whence *scintilla*, *scintilla* : from σκίζω. 'Silici scintillam ex-cudit Achates' : Virg. See Π in σπατίλῃ. — Or allied to κινάβ(ι)ω, to be in rustling motion. See Σκινᾶς.

Σπλάγχνα, pl., the bowels, entrails. — Σ as Σμικρός : for Πλάγχνα from πλάω, γῆω, πέπλαγα, to wander about : As being in continual motion. So Ilia from Εἰλέω. Lenn. explains it Tortuous.

Σπλαγχνίζομαι, to yearn in the bowels, have compassion on. — Above. 'My bowels ! my bowels ! I am pained at my heart' : Jer. 4. 19.

Σπλεκώ, coō : 'à πλέω', Hemst. Σ, ut Σμικρός.

Σπληδός, ashes. †*Spiedo*, *spieNdeo*. — Σ as Σμικρός. For σπληδός, (as ἀσπιδάργος, ἀσφιδάργος,) allied to Φλέω, to break forth in eruptions, to Φλέγω, &c.

ΣΠΛΗΝ, the spleen. — Dnn. allies it to Σπλάγχχων. But ?

Σπογγός, a sponge. — From †σπώ, πώσω, to imbibe. Σ as σπλεκώ. In form as Φθόγγος, Φέγγος, Σφίγγω. (2) Damm from σπᾶς, as attracting moisture. (3) 'R. σφρηγ, σάφανα, Arab., a sponge.' Mrt.

Σποδός, 'to knock off σποδός ashes or dust ; — gen. knock, smite, beat, dash ; — also = βένω : — and like Πάω, Φλάω, &c. to eat greedily, devour, gulp down.' Ldd. The last sense from beating to powder, consuming, devouring.

Σποδίζω, to roast in the σποδός ashes.

Σποδός, ash-colored. — From

Σποδός, hot ashes, ashes, dust. — Soft for Σδοδός, from †Σέω, †έσθω, στέννιμι : Extinguished fire.

Σπολάς, a leathern garment : thought by Dnn., &c., the same as Στολάς, and Lat. *Stola*. Thus στάδιον, σπῆδιον, sPAtium : Τέσσαρες and Πίσσυρες : Ταῶνος, Πανῶνις. (2) R. σκύλον, a coverlet, dress. As λύκος, lupus. O, as μύλα, mOLA.

Σπονδείος πούς, the *spondees*, agreeing well with Σπονδείον μέλος, a SOLEMN melody used on occasion of σπονδα libations.

Σπονδή, a libation, drink-offering in making treaties ; — agreement. — R. σπένδω.

Σπόνδυλος, Σφόνδυλος, knuckle or turning-joint of the spine ; — whirl of the spindle ; — counter or pastern bone used in voting. — The sense of whirl of the spindle, and the word σφόνδυλο-ΔΙΝΗΤΟΣ, point the origin to Σφεδανός, Σφόδρα, Σπένδω, &c., as words implying quick motion.

Σπορά, a sowing, &c. — R.-σπειρώ, ἔσπορα.

Σπουδή, haste, quickness, diligence ; — earnestness, attention, seriousness, and Σπουδάζω, to be serious. — R. σπειρώ, ἔσπουδα.

Σπυράς, Σπύραθος, dung of goats or sheep. — 'Orig. perh. any round mass, from σπείρω : Ball-dung.' Ldd. and Dnn. Eolic form. Much as Σφύρα and Σφαίρα. Even in Latin were Ilbens, IUbens ; and Gr. βίβλος, βΥβλος. So

Σπυρίς, allied to Σπείρα, as above : A round plaited basket, fish-basket

Σταγών, a drop : *στάζω, ἔσταγον.*

Στάδιον, a fixed distance : — a *stadium*, race-course, race. — From

Στάδιος, standing erect, firm. Also, of a close battle, *Stalaria pugna*. — R. *στάω, στάδην.* (2) Our *stayed, steady.*

Στάζω, to drop, distil. — Evidently from *ἵσταω*, to stand, as *ἰδάω, ἀδύομαι* ; *ἴταω, ἴτάζω, τεταγών.* Thus Dr. J. explains To Stand 'to stop, halt ; to stagnate, not to flow' ; and A Stand, 'a stop, halt ; — stop, interruption,' — exactly agreeing with a figurative sense of To Drop in Dr. J., 'to intermit, to cease.'

Σταθερός, steady, firm, &c., as *Στάδιος.* Σταθερά, the noon, when the sun is stationary. — R. *στάω, στο, ἐστάθην.*

Σταθεύω, to burn, roast, fry. — Either as done by a steady fire, or it is taken from the burning heat of noon: both of which in *Σταθερός.* Some say, from *σταῖς* = *σταθερός*, and *εἶω*, to burn.

Σταθμάμαι, to weigh, consider. — See the two below.

Στάθμη, a carpenter's plumb-line or level, standing straight ; — a rule or line ; — rope for a goal or limit, whence the butt-end of a spear ; — some say, the hilt of a sword. — R. *στάω, ἐστάθην.* So

Σταθμός, a pillar, door-post. From standing straight. As above. — Also a station, halting-place for men or animals to stand to : — a *stable*, as *Sto, Stabulum, σταῖς ἵππος.* A steel-yard, as *Lat. statéra*, — also weight of the balance, scale, balance. Here *ἵσταω* is to weigh, i. e. to make to stand or set in the balance.

Σταῖς, dough. — R. *στάω* : from its consistency. As Horace of ice : '*Flumina constitierint*' So *Στέαρ* is dough.

Σταλάζω, Σταλάσσω, the same as *Στάζω.* So *Ψάω, Ψαλάσσω.*

Σταλῆς, a stake or pole set up erect for nets : — a small pillar : *στάω.*

Σταμίνας, the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel. — R. *ἵσταω, ἔσταμαι.*

Στάμνος, a jar, bottle. — R. *ιστάμενος* or *στάμενος.* '*Stetit urna*,' Hor., and, '*Ad-stat echinus*.' '*Stat ductis sortibus urna*,' Virg.

Στάσιμος, stationary, fixed, steady ; and

Στάσις, position, posture ; — standing up or together of the people, revolt, &c. — R. *στάω.*

Στατήρ, a weight ; a coin — R. *στάω, ἵστημι*, to weigh, as in *Σταθμός.*

Σταυρός, an upright stake or pale. R. *στάω, ἵστα-ερός* : Standing up. And *Σταυρώω*, to impale, crucify.

Σταφῆς, a dried grape, raisin. — Allied to *Στύφω*, to condense. As *γλαφυρός* and *γλῦφω*. Prop. from *ἵσταω, στο, con-sto*. — Ldd. allies it to *Σταφυλή.*

Σταφυλή, Σταφυλῆς, a grape, a bunch of grapes. — Ewing from *στάζω*. 'As distilling its juice' : Schrevel. Rather, allied to it, through *ἵσταω*. Compare *Ψάω, Ψήφος, Ψαφάρος.* (2) Allied to *Στείβω*, &c. : as trampled on in the vats. See *Στέμφυλον*. So A in

*στραγγός.* (3) Seemingly from *σταφῆς*. But how as to the sense ?

Σταφυλή, 'the uvula in the throat when swollen in the lower end so as to resemble a grape on the stalk' : Ldd. Σταφυλή, the plummet in a carpenter's level. — Like *Στάθυμ*, and from *ἵσταω*, as *Ψήφος* from *Ψάω*. And so *Σταχμήν*, a balance, as the last *Σταφυλή.*

Στάχυσ, an ear or spike of corn, from its standing erect ; — from *ἵσταω, ἔστακα*. 'A spike in any plant, and a plant in general : met. the fruit, produce, — a child, offspring' : Dnn.

ἵσταω, Στήσω : in 'ἵσταω.

Στέαρ, atos, dough ; — tallow, suet. — From the consistency. R. *ἵσταω, ἵσταω, στο, con-sto*. So *Σταῖς.*

Στέγη, a covering, roof, house. — R. *στέγω.*

Στεγρός, Στεγανός, covering, enclosing ; — covered in, close, firm, solid. From

Στέγω, to cover, protect, hide. — Prop. to make close or compact, from *ἵσταω, ἵσταω*, to make to stand firm. Allied to *Στέφος, Στελβω, Στίπο, Στύφω*. Γ as *ψέγω*. (2) 'Hebr. *tech*, to overlay' : Wr. Note *Τέγος* and *Tego*.

Στείβω, to press down, tread or stamp on ; — tread close in the footsteps of another, follow close upon. *Stipo, constipo.* 'To stive.' — See above. In form as 'Αμείβω, Θλίβω.

Στελεῖα, the hole into which the handle of an axe στέλλεται is sent.

Στελεῖον, the handle of an axe fitted in the *Στελεῖα*. Στεῖρα, 'the στερὰ stout beam of a ship's keel, esp. the curved part of it, the cutwater' : Ldd. See *Στερεός*.

Στεῖρα, a barren cow, *sterilis*. — R. *στερέω*. But Dnn. says : 'Prop. hard, hence sterile.' See *Στερρός*.

Στείχω, to go on in a row or order ; — gen. to go, journey. And *Στίξ, στιχός*, a row. — Σ as in *Σμικρός*. R. *ἵτρώ, τείνω*, to stretch out in order, as *ἵττω, τάσσω*.

(2) From the idea of standing close upon one another, allied to *Στελβω, Στέφω, Στίπο, Στύφω*.

Στελγῆς, Στελγῆς, a flesh-brush, scraper, — a band of gilt leather for the head. 'R. *στέλλω*, to adorn (the limbs)' : Mrt., as Ldd. explains *στέλλεσθαι* 'to be dressed, decked.' Or from *στέλλω*, 'to constrict,' (Dnn.) Also 'something used to draw wine from a cask, but the form not explained' (Dnn.). Q. ?

Στελεῖ, Στελεῖν, a handle, as *Στελεῖα*.

Στέλεχος, 'the crown of the root whence the stem or trunk springs ; — gen. a trunk, log, akin to *stalk*.' Ldd. 'Trunk, stem, log' : Dnn. — Σ as *Σμικρός*. R. *τέλλω*, 'to arise or be produced', (Dnn.) : From which the trunk *spring*s. Mrt. and others say, 'What *στέλλεται* is sent from the root.' — In form, much as *τέμαχος* *στέμαχος*.

Στέλλω, to set in order, fit out, equip, dress ; — get ready in order to send, then to send, despatch ; — send or take down, contract, shorten the sail ; — wrap up' : Dnn. makes the proper sense to be, 'to place, fix, set up,' whence (like *Στήλη*), *Στέλλω* may be from *ἵσταω*, (as

Ψάω, Ψάλλω,) to make to stand, a word which Schneid. recognizes. And see στεγῶ, στείδω, στεφῶ, &c. (2) R. τρέω, τείνω, as τάω, τάσσω, to set in order. (3) Lenn. allies it to Τελέω to perfect, finish. Στεαμονία, 'prob. a local form for Τελαμώνες:' Ldd.

Στέμνω, to shake by *stamping*: allied to Στείβω Also to insult, i.e. trample on. (2) Our *stamp*, and its Northern affinities.

Στέμμα, a wreath, chaplet. — R. στέφω, ἑστεμμαι. Στέμφυλον, olives or grapes already *stamped* or pressed. — R. στέμνω.

Στενός, close, narrow. — Allied to Στείδω, to make close; Στέφω, ἑπι-στέφω, to fill; Στέφω, to condense, constrict, Στύω, &c. Formed much as Γένος, Μένος.

Στένω, Στενάζω, Στενάζω, to groan, sigh, from στενός, as feeling pent up, reduced to straits, oppressed. 'From the stifled sound emitted through pent or contracted bodies:' Dnn. 'From the choking, stifling sensation which produces sighs:' Ormst. 'So Γέμω and Gemo:' Ldd. (2) Thiersch allies Germ. *stein*, 'stone', as 'close, hard.'

Στεργαῖος, dung, *stercus*. — R. στερεός, firm, hard, stiff. Compare Γ in στέργω. (2) As 'dried' from τέρω, to dry, whence Lat. *tergo*.

Στέργω, to love tenderly, as parents and children; said also of kings and people, a country and its colonies, less freq. of husband and wife; — gen. to fall in with the wishes of, acquiesce in, am contented with; — to ask in a loving manner, as Plautus: 'Scin' quid te amabo ut facias?' — From στερεός, firm, strong: Am firmly attached to. So Στοργή is natural affection.

Στερεός, Στερίος, Στερρός, Στερίφος, solid, firm. — R. τρέω, τρέω, to stand firm, as Στέφω, Στείβω, 'Ο-στέον, Στύω. (2) 'Or Hebr. *tsar*, to bind close:' Wr.

Στερέω, to deprive, bereave. — 'From the sense of deprivation, laying waste, it may be akin to Στερεός, Στερρός, barren:' Dnn. I.e. to make τσπερόν barren. (2) 'Chald. *STR*, destruo:' Mrt.

Στέρνον, the breast, 'prop. the anterior bony part of the chest: allied to Στερεόν, Στερρόν, firm:' Dnn.

Στέρομαι, to lack, want, lose: allied to Στερέω, to deprive.

Στεροπή, the same as Ἀστεροπή. Στερρός, 'stiff, firm, hard, strong; — of lands, stony, barren, *sterilis*:' Ldd. See in Στερεός.

Στερός, a hide, skin, husk. — R. στερίφος, hard. 'Strictly anything firm or tight:' Ldd. See Ἔθνος.

Στεῦμαι, to stand on the spot: — to stand to it, affirm, declare, promise, boast, threaten. 'To stand up and promise:' Dnn. The Latins say '*stare promissis*,' to stand to one's promise. — R. τρέω, στύω.

Στεφάνη, a crown, wreath, peak, battlement, helmet, &c.: Στέφανος, crown, victory, battlement, fortified wall crowning the city. — From

Στέφω, to encircle closely or thickly, encompass, cover, as Γέμω, crown, wreath: — fill up to the brim. —

Allied to Στέγω, Στείβω, Στύω, &c. through †Στέω, Στύω, †Στάω.

Στήθος, the breast; — 'a breast-shaped hill or bank of sand or earth in a river or the sea, as Dorsum (immense in Virg.): — prob. from †στέω, (ἐσθήθην). That which stands up:' Ldd. and Dnn. Or which stands firm, as Στέρνον. So 'Στήνιον, a breast, from στήναι, firmum stare:' Greg. The breast bone, as Στέρνον.

Στήλη, an upright stone, pillar, slab, monument, boundary-post. — R. στάω, σταέλη, στήλη: Standing up. Στήλην στήσω, Aristoph.: I will raise a pillar. Plautus: *Statuam statui*. Horace has *Stantem* columnam. See Is. 46. 7.

Στηλιτεύω, to publish any one's infamy by placarding it on a public column. — Above.

Στήμιον, the warp in the upright loom at which the weaver stood; — a thread spun. — R. †στέω, ἑστημι. Lat. *stamen*.

ΣΤΗΝΙΑ, a festival at Athens in which the women indulged in gross jests and gibes. Στήνιόν, so to indulge. — Q. if from Στήνιον below: 'Breasts,' as being indecently exposed. ? — There was a place at Athens so called.

Στήνιον: See in Στήθος.

Στηρίζω, to set up fast, fix up firm; — confirm, establish. — R. †στέω, †σταερός, †σταερίζω: To make to stand. So Στερεός.

Στήτη, a woman. — 'Let us bring it from Τήθη:' Mrt. Σ, as Σμικρός. So Scheide compares it with Τιτθός. — Very rare. In Il. 1. 6 for διασθήτην some curiously read διὰ στήτην.

Στίλ, Στείλ, a small stone, pebble. — 'Only diff. from Ψάβω by dialectic variety:' Dnn. That is Σπίλ, Στίλ. As Σπολάς for Σπολάς. So σΠυδο from σΠεύδω, ἑσΠυδον, †σΠεύδω.

Στιβαρός, packed close; 'and so, thick, strong, stout, sturdy:' Ldd. — R. στέλω, ἑστιβον: allied to Στιφρός, stout, strong, and our *Stiff*.

Στιβάς, a bed of straw or rushes prop. stuffed into a mattress. — R. στέλω: as Soph. στείπητὶ φυλλάς.

Στιβη, frozen dew, rime: like Στιβαρός. So Πάχυς, Πάχυν.

ΣΤΙΒΙ, ΣΤΙΜΜΙ, black oxide of antimony. — Q. ?

Στίβος, a trodden or beaten path, track; — going, gait. — R. as Στιβάς.

Στίγμα, a stigma, brand of infamy. — And Στιγμή, a puncture, point of time, moment; — point of stop. — From

Στρίζω, to prick, goad, brand, make marks or spots. — Prop. to brand with a hot iron by way of punishment, from τρώ, τρίζω, σρίζω, as Σμικρός. Dr. J. explains a Brand 'a mark made by burning a criminal with.'

Στίλβω, to glitter, shine. — R. στίλη, a drop, as μέλος, μέλιπ. Waller has 'Those little drops of light.' So Pope uses *drops* for *diamonds*. — Or στίλη, viewed as a small bit, — comparing Mica, a morsel, and Mico, to glitter.

Στίλη, a very little bit, a drop, *stilla*:—a moment, Στιγμή. Indeed Στίλη seems allied to Στίζω, as Punctus, a point, to Pungo.

Στίξ, g. στίχης, and Στίχος, a row, line, order. — R. στείχω.

Στιπτός, Στειπτός, trodden down, close, firm, solid: tough. — R. στείλω.

Στίφος, a body of men in close array, close column; and of ships. — Above. (2) Our Stiff, Stuff, Stifle.

Στιφρός, close-packed, stuffed, compact, stout, strong: στίβαρος. — Above.

Στλέγγις: in Στελής.

Στόα, Στωά, a porch, portico, gallery; — roof or shed to protect besiegers; — ‘and, (as prob. of a long shape, and supported by pillars,) a storehouse, magazine, warehouse:’ Ldd. Hence the Στωϊκοί, Stoics, from the painted portico where Zeno taught. — ‘Prop. a pillar, but usu. a gallery, porch. R. prob. ἵστας, στώ, ἵστημι:’ Dnn. Like Στήλη, Στύλος. Standing up as a tent.

Στόδος, abuse, insult. — R. στείλω, ἔστοθα, to trample on.

Στοιβή, a herb used in making beds, and in stuffing pillows or cushions; — a stuffing into compositions by way of fill-up. — R. στείλω, ἔστοιβα.

Στοιχείον, an element or constituent principle, ‘from the arrangements of which other things proceed,’ Jones: but Schneid. ‘from the letters of the alphabet in a row whence words are formed.’ So it means a letter, first elements, rudiments. From στοιχος, a row. Στοιχείον is also the pin of a sun-dial, by the shadow of which the hours are marked. In this sense Dnn. allies it to Στοιχος, an upright stake.

Στοιχος, a row, rank, Στίχος. Also an upright stake for supporting hunters’ nets: as being in στοιχούς rows. ‘Series pilgarum:’ Steph. — R. στείχω.

Στολή, Στολμός, dress, robe, stola, stole. — R. στέλλω, ἔστολα.

Στολίδες, folds in a garment and in the forehead: i. e. contractions, as in the next. — R. στέλλω, to contract.

Στόλος, preparation, equipment, armament, band of troops, people; — dress, as stola, stole; — journey, voyage. R. στέλλω. Also, the projecting part of the prow, beak of a vessel, i. e. says well Hesych., as contracted to a narrow point; for Στέλλω is to bring together, to contract.

Στόμα, the mouth; — ‘the whole face: — the foremost part, front, of weapons the point, the edge, point of a sword:’ Ldd. — As Σμικρός. R. τομή, a cutting, opening. Dnn. gives Στόμα the senses ‘orifice, aperture, entrance,’ and Ldd., ‘a chasm or cleft in the earth.’

Στόμαχος, an orifice, — throat, — orifice of the stomach, the stomach. — R. στόμα, as Μόναχος, Τάραχος.

Στόμιον, small mouth or aperture; — bridle-bit for the mouth. — R. στόμα.

Στομῶν, to block up the Στόμα mouth, muzzle, gag; — furnish with a mouth or opening: — furnish with an edge or point, (See Στόμα.): — ‘met. give an edge to the

tongue, impart wit or eloquence, or render sharp of intellect, — strengthen, invigorate:’ Dnn.

Στόμφος, ‘strictly a full mouth; hence lofty phrases; bombast; — scoffing, abuse:’ Ldd. So Jones: Loud-mouthed. — ‘From στόμα:’ Ldd. Compare Στωμύλος.

(2) From Στέμνω, and allied to Στόδος.

Στόνος, Στοναχή, a groan. — R. στένω.

Στόνυξ, anything brought to a στενὸν narrow point, point of a spear, edge of a rock. — R. στενός.

Στοργή: in Στέργω.

†Στορέω, Στορέννυμι, †Στρέω, †Στρέω, strow or strew, Lat. sterno, to spread, level, lay prostrate, prosterno: — lay the wind, make tranquil, as ‘Straverunt æquora venti,’ Virg. — Σ as in Σμικρός, and in the two next. For τορέω, from τείρω, τέτορα, tero, to rub away, wear away, hence to make smooth and level, ‘square’ as Forcell. says of Sternere: and as is seen in Τέρεω, Τόρπος, Τορπύς, Τορπύω, to round off. Thus Sterno viam, to lay or floor with stone; and Sterno lectum, to make a bed, &c., carry the idea of making things equable and level. So gen. to lay out level and flat, to strow or stretch out at length. Thus Ldd. makes Στορέννυμι ‘to spread smooth, level.’ (2) Our strow, strow, strawan Goth., stroyen Du., stroe Dan., &c. But the O in στορέω marks out the Greek as prior.

Στόρθη, the point of a weapon. Στόρθυξ, the point of a stag’s horn. Στορύνη, a pointed surgical instrument. — All these (as Σ in Σμικρός) from τορέω, to pierce, ἐτορθέην, ἑτέρωθην. So

Στόρνη, a girdle. — As Σμικρός. For Τόρνη. Τόρνος is ‘that which is turned, a circle, round:’ Ldd. (Rare.)

Στόχος, a mark or object, aimed at in a straight line. — R. στείχω, ἔστοχα: said of things moving in a straight line.

Στόχος, a guess; Στοχάζομαι, to conjecture. — Above. We say, I made a good hit. So an Aim is explained by Dr. Johnson ‘conjecture, guess,’ quoting Shakspeare: ‘A man may prophesy, With a near aim, of the main chance of things.’

Στραβός, Στραβόν, who has a twist in the eye, a squint. — R. στρέφω, ἑστραβόν.

Στραγγάλη, a twisted cord, halter. Στραγγαλία, noose, snare; — artful question. And

Στραγγύνω, to twist, turn about, hesitate, waver, tarry. — From

Στραγγός, twisted, crooked. — As στέφω and στέλω, so στρέφω and στρέλω, στραγγός. So Ἄ-στράγαλος, Στρογγύλος.

Στράγγω, stringo, to draw tight, squeeze, squeeze out. — Prop. to make tight by twisting: compare Στραγγός.

(2) R. στερὰ or στερὰ, ἄγχω: ἵστεράγχω, ἵστεράγχω.

(3) ‘Akin to stringo, Germ. strangen:’ Dnn.

Στράγγξ, g. στραγγός, a drop, fluid running by drops. — Above: Squeezed out.

Στράπτω, like Ἀσπράτω.

Στραπτός, an encamped army, a host; prop. ‘exerc-

citns *strātus*, 'a number scattered over the plain. As our *Strewed*. Allied to *Στορέω*, †*Στρώω*, †*Στρώω*, *Stravi*, *Stratum*. The Etym. M. has a form *Στρωτός*.

*Στρεβλός*, twisted, bent, crooked, squinting, wrinkled :—froward.—R. *στρέφω*, †*εστρεβον*.

*Στρέμμα*, a strain, sprain.—R. *στρέφω*, †*εστρεμμα*. *Στρεπτός*, bent, twisted, easily twisted, pliant. Subst., a collar of twisted or linked metal ;—a twist, twisted cake, as our Tart from *Torta*.—R. *στρέφω*.

*Στρεύγωμα*, short for *Στραγγέωμαι*, 'to be squeezed out in drops ;—to be gradually drained of one's strength, worn out, wearied, distressed.' Ldd. Wear away little by little.

*Στρέφω*, to turn, twist, bend, change.—' *Στρέφω* and *Τρέφω* are only different forms.' Dnn. From pf. *τέτρεφα*. *Σ*, as *Σικυρός*.

*Στρηγής*, rough, harsh. See in *Στρίγος*, 'luxury, and so asperity of manners, ferocity, insolence. R. *στερέω* to deprive, *ήνλα*, a bridle: from a horse bursting its reins.' Schleusn. 'The life of such as have shaken off every rein or restraint.' Ewing, Mrt., Pkh. As Lat. *ef-frēnis*. (2) Yet perhaps, with *Στρηγής*, rough, from *τρώγης*, sharp, Ion. *τρηγής*. *Σ*, as *Σικυρός*.

*Στρίβος*, 'a weak fine voice, the root of *Στριβιλικυλῆ*, 'a fraction,' the very least,' acc. to the Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1034, though he expressly distinguishes it from *Λυλική*, a bird's voice.' Ldd. *Στρίβος* seems allied to *Στρίβω*, and *Λυλική* to *Λυγός*. †*Στριβιλικυλῆ*. *Στρίλῃ*, a screech-owl.—R. *στρίβω*, *ῥεω*.

*Στρίλῃ*, the fluting of a pillar, mentioned by Vitruv. 10. 15, but Steph. tells us that another reading there is *Σύριλῃ*, which Turnebus supports.

*Στρίλῃ*, to cry shrilly, scream: allied to *Strideo*, *Stridor*.—For *τρίλῃ* Mrt.

*Στριφνός*, = *στιφρός*. Through *Στρίφιος*.

*Στροβέω*, to turn, whirl.—R. *στρέφω*, †*εστρεβον*, †*εστροβα*. So *Στροφέω*.

*Στρόβιλος*, a top ;—whirlwind ;—cone of the pine-tree ; conical ear-ring : and

*Στρόβος*, a whirling round, top.—R. *στροβέω*.

*Στρογγύλος*, round ;—well-rounded, neat, terse.—Allied to *Στραγγέω*, 'to twist, wind,' Ldd., and *Στραγγός*, twisted.

*Στρομός*, 'a body rounded or span round, a top ;—small-shell ;—whirlwind ; pine-cone ;—spindle.' Ldd.—Like *Στρόβος*.

*Στρουθός*, a small bird as a sparrow. 'Ο μέγας *στρουθός* was the *avis-struthia* or *ostrich*.—I believe from †*στρώω*, as *Passer* from *Pando*, *Passum*: *Strewed* (*passim*) everywhere about the ground, i.e. common. Hence Pope says, And envies every *sparrow* that he sees. See *Matth.* x. 29, 31. Compare *Στρατός*.

*Στροφάλυγξ*, whirl, whirlwind, orbit, hinge ;—*Στροφή*, turning round of the Chorus to the audience ;—*Στροφεῖον*, twisted chord ;—*Στροφύλῃ*, vertebre, pivot,

cock of a pipe ;—*Στροφίον*, a band ;—*Στρόφος*, cord, girdle, braid ; &c.—All from *στρέφω*, *εστροβα*.

*Στρυμωνίας*, a violent wind from the *Strymon* in Thrace.

*Στρυφνός*, as *Στριφνός*, stiff ;—stiff in temper, harsh, austere ;—harsh in taste, rough, astringent.

*Στρώμα*, what is *strewed* or *strown*, or spread out to lie on, mattress, couch ;—covering for a bed, coverlet ;—plur. patchwork, such as these coverlets were often made of ;—hence the name of a miscellaneous volume ;—also piles for laying bridges on.' Ldd.—R. *στορέω*, †*στρώω*, to *strew*. *Stratus* lectus, *strata*.

*Στρωτήρες*, 'the rafters laid upon the bearing beam ;—the laths nailed across the rafters.' Ldd.—Above.

*Στρωφάω*, to turn ;—midd. to turn up and down in a place, keep turning in it, and so abiding in it, as Lat. 'versor,' 'conversor,' 'conversant.'—R. *στρέφω*, *εστροβα*.

*Στυγέω*, to hate ;—to make hateful and horrid.—R. *στύω*, to stand stiff i.e. with horror at, to stand amazed. *Στύζω* is mentioned by the Gramm. Vett. See *Στύφω*.

*Στύλος*, as *Στήλη*, a pillar, column, support ;—a *stylos* for writing with, whence *style*.—R. *στύω*, †*στώω*, to stand erect.

*Στύξ*, g. *στυγός*, the river *Styx* ; prop. the Hateful or Hated, and used for hatred, abomination. Also a fatally cold well in Arcadia : hence *Αἱ Στύγες*, piercing frosts. As horrid : R. *στυγέω*.

*Στύπη*, *Στύπητι*, tow, *stupa*, *stuppe*.—'Composed chiefly of the rind next the stalk of hemp or flax, hence R. *στύπος*. Others from *στέλω*, [στέφω,] as used in *stuffing*.' Dnn.

*Στύπος*, *stipes*, a stem, stalk, stock, stump, stake, stick.—Like *Στύλος*, from a stake standing straight and erect. (2) Dnn. says : 'R. *στύφω*, akin to *στέλω*.'

*Στυρακίζω*, to stab with a

*Στύραξ*, the spike at the butt-end of a spear-shaft.—Ldd. allies it to *Στόρνυξ*, a spike. We may add *Στορύνη*. (2) Scheid from *στύω*, †*στώω*, *sto* : As making the shaft stand firm in the ground.

*Στυφελίζω*, to treat harshly, roughly :—From *Στυφελός*, *Στυφλός*, close, solid, hard, rough ;—rough to the taste, astringent, sour ;—harsh, severe.—See *Στύφω*.

*Στυφοκόπος*, soft for *Στυπο-κόπος*, *κόπων* striking with a *στύπος* stick : Ldd.

*Στύφω*, 'to constrict, condense ;—to be astringent ;—to steep wool in an astringent mixture ;—to have a sour taste, (make astringent).—Akin to *Στέλω*. R. *στύω*, akin to *στώω*, Hemst.' Dnn. *Sto*, *con-sto*. 'Gelu Flumina *con-stiterint* acuto.' (2) Our *stuff*, *stiff*, so Dnn. *Stiff*, Sax. *styg*, Swed. *stifur*, Icel.

*Στύω*, *tentigine laboro* : = †*στώω*, *sto*, *erectus*. 'R. *ίστημι*.' Dnn.

*Στωικός* : In *Στώα*.

*Στωμύλος*, active with the *στόμα* mouth, loquacious, fluent.



ΣΤ, ΤΤ, *Tu, Thu Sax.*, *du Dutch*, and our *thou*. — Q. ? — Is it possible that Σδ can be allied to Σν? As it always supposes one present WITH another. So Ννν and Νν. We find τὸν for ΣΤ or ΤΤ.

Σύδαξ, lustful, ruttish, in the manner σὺς of a hog: σύφαξ. So Lat. *subare*.

Συθαρίζω, to live like the luxurious people of *Sybaris* in Italy.

Συθήνη, a flute-case. — Jones and Mrt. from σὺς, σὺός: 'As made of hog's skin.' † Συθήνη, συθήνη, as σύβαξ. Συνηός, swinish, is found.

Σύκον, a wart, and hemorrhoidal tumor or piles. — So called from ΣΤΚΟΝ, a fig.

Συκοφάντης, 'an informer against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering sacred fig-trees; — in former, false accuser; — also, a false adviser.' Ldd. Hence our *Sycophant*. — R. σῦκον, φαίνω *πίφανται*.

ΣΤΚΧΟΣ, *soccus*, a sock; 'socc Sax., *socks* Teut., *socker* Icel., a very ancient and Phrygian word: See Wachter and Serenius.' Todd. 'A Phrygian shoe' Hesych.

Συλάω, to strip off, drag off, plunder, pillage. — Here A and P agree, as in γάλαξω, γάλαξω; κλίθανος, κλίθανος; and συλάω is allied to σύρω, to pull, drag along, &c. (2) R. σὺω, σέω, 'to chase, drive away' (Dnn.) Then σὺλη, συλάω. (3) 'Hebr. *sel*, to strip off.' Wr.

Συλλαβή, a *syllable*; from λαβή: i.e. where two or more letters are taken σὺν together.

ΣΤΝ, ΣΤΝ, with, along with, together with, in conformity with. — Jamieson allies it to Goth. *sam*.

Σύν-εσις, the power of putting together ideas, comprehension, ap-prehension, judgment, understanding. — R. ἵημι, ἴξω, ἔσω: as Com-mitto, to join. So

Συν-ερός, understanding, sagacious; — easy to be understood. — R. ἴξω, ἔται, as in the last.

Συν-ήμων, put or joined together, united; — a companion. — R. ἴξω, ἡμαι, as above.

Συνωρίς, a pair, mate. — For συν-ωρίς, from ἀείρω, ἄωρα, as εἶρω, to join.

Συοβαύβαλος, belonging to a pig-sty. — R. σὺς, σὺς, βανέω to fall asleep.

Σύρβη, Τύρβα, τυρβα, a noise, row: 'the same sense as Σύρμα, Συρμός, Σύρφαξ. Compare Συρφετός. R. σὺρ-ω:' Dnn.

Σύριγξ, any pipe or tube, our *syringe*; — a shepherd's pipe, whence Hemsterh. from σύρω, 'from the prolonged notes of the pipe!' — or from a common pipe drawing water along. — Also a whistle, and the mouth-piece of it: — 'anything like a pipe, a spear-case: — box or hole in the nave of a wheel; — hollow part of a hinge; — vein, artery; — a fistula; — a mine, vault, covered gallery or cloister.' Ldd. (2) 'Or from Hebr. *serek*, to hiss, whistle.' Wr.

Συρίζω, to pipe or whistle; — to whistle at, hiss at. Lucretius has 'calamorum sibila.' — Above.

Σύρμα, a robe with a long drawing train. — R. σύρω, σέσωμαι.

Συρμαία, an emetic, as Συρμός. 'They compounded it, says Erotian, of the juice of the radish and salt-water; hence the radish itself is called Συρμαία.' Ldd. Some think it *Egyptian*. (New Steph. Vol. 1.)

Συρμός, track of meteors; trail of a serpent: — a drawing off from the stomach, vomiting, emetic. — See Σύρμα.

Σύρτης, a rope to draw with. — R. σύρω.

Σύρτις, the *Syrtis* on the African coast, banks of drifted sand. The waves there, says Sall., 'trahunt limum et arenam.' Avianus: 'Latè trahit æquora Syrtis'. R. σύρω, σέσωμαι.

Συρφετός, what is drawn or swept together, as Σύρτις, rubbish, litter, dregs, filth; — a huddled together, confused mob, as Σύρβη, refuse of the people. So Σύρφαξ. — From

Σύρω, to draw, drag, force or sweep away. — Allied to Σαίρω, to sweep, and Σέω, Σώω, ἔσω, to urge forward. So ἔπρω, πρῶτον. (2) 'Hebr. *soor*, to turn aside, remove.' Wr.

Σὺς, g. σὺς, *sus, suis, sow*, hog, boar, pig. — 'R. σὺ-ομαι, ἔσω, to move impetuously, prop. of the wild sort.' Damm. 'Ορμητικὸν γὰρ τὸ ζῶον, says Et. M.

Σύφαρ, the cast-off skin of a serpent, or shell of a fish; — a wrinkled skin; — an old man. — Scheide well suggests *σπέρ, Super*: The over skin. Φ, as σπύγγος, σφύγγος; ἀσπίδαργος, ἀσφάδαργος. The Gothic *UFAR*, 'over,' curiously agrees.

Συφεός, Συφός, pig-sty. — R. σὺς, σὺς, συφεός.

Συχνός, thick, crowded, numerous, many, much, long. — R. σὺς, σέωμαι, σέωμαι, to hurry, rush on (in crowds). (2) R. συν-εχής, continuous: τσυχχής: transp. τσυχχής.

Σύω: in Σέω. — Another (supposed) Σύω see in *Κασσίνω*.

Σφαγή, slaughter; — the throat, the part cut open when animals are slaughtered. R. σφάγω, ἔσφαγον. And Σφαγεῖον, a bowl for catching the blood of sacrifices.

Σφάγιον, a victim. — Above.

Σφαδάζω, to struggle, plunge, writhe. — Aspir. from Σπαδάζω, (as σπύγγος, σφύγγος,) from σπᾶω, σπάδην, whence Σπασμός, like Σφαδαμύς, convulsion: — allied to Σπαίρω, to gasp, struggle *spasmodically*.

Σφάζω, to slay, slaughter. — As Σμικρός for Μικρός, so Σφάζω for ἴφάζω from ἴφω, to kill, as in ἀπέφατος, slain in war, πεφάσθαι, to be killed, &c. The Σ is confirmed by δια-Σφάζω, any opening.

Σφαῖρα, a ball; — *sphæra*, a *sphere*, globe; — 'a weapon of boxers, prob. an iron ball worn with padded covers.' Ldd. — 'Obviously akin to Σφαῖρα.' Dnn. R. σπᾶω. Eustath. well: 'διὰ τὸ συν-ε-σπᾶσθαι, συν-εσπᾶσθαι εἰς ἐαυτήν.'

Σφαίρεψ, a Spartan youth between an ephēbus and a man, 'prob. from his then beginning to wear the boxing-gloves, or play at foot-ball.' Ldd. — Above.

Σφάκελλος, Φάκελλος, Φάκελος, a bundle, fagot. —

For Σπάκελος, as Φ in σφαῖρα. R. σπᾶς, (as Ψᾶς, Ψακός;) i.e. συ-σπᾶς, to draw together. See Next. (2) Mrt. from Lat. *fascia*.

Σφάκελος, like Σφάδαμυς, spasm, convulsion; — convulsive fury. R. σπᾶς, ἑσπᾶκα, ἱσπᾶκελος. Also, (consequent) mortification, the highest state of gangrene, and so rot in a tree's root.

Σφάλλω, to upset, make to fall, throw down, trip up; — disappoint the expectations of, deceive, *fallo*. — As σπύργος and σφύργος, for Σπᾶλλω, and this for Πᾶλλω, as Μικρὸς, Σμικρὸς: 'To move or shake from its place', explains Dnn. The Σ disappears in Φηλῶς. (2) R. σπᾶς, as Ψᾶς, Ψάλλω, To drag (aside). Compare Σφᾶδάς. (3) Our *fall*, Germ. *fallen*. (4) 'Chald. *schephal*, (*schphal*;) prosterni': Mrt.

Σφαράγος, a bursting with a noise, cracking, crackling: — Σφαραγίζω, to stir up as dust with a noise: — Σφαραγέομαι, to burst; — to be ready to burst, teem, as Σπαργάω, to which it is allied. — R. σπαράσσω, ἑσπάρᾳ, γον, to rend, cleave. Φ, as ἀσφάραγος. (2) 'The Gramm. Vett. from φάρυγξ, the throat, [or ἀσφάραγος,]. Most prob. allied to Σμαραγέω': Dnn.

ΣΦΕ, ΨΕ, him, her; — them, as also Σφᾶς. — Q. ? Σφεδανός, Σφοδρός, vehement, violent, eager. — Aspir. for Σφεδανός, Σποδρός, from σπειδω, σπουδή. So σπύργος and σφύργος.

Σφέλας, 'a hollow wooden body; allied to Σπῆτος, a cave, and Σπήλαιον': Dnn. For Σπέλας, as σπύργος, σφύργος.

Σφέλας, 'a joint-stool, low form or bench, rower's bench': Dnn. This is 'a hollow wooden body', as above.

Σφενδόνη, a sling for throwing stones or bullets; — the stone or bullet; — bezil of a ring to receive a stone, as Lat. *funda*; — bandage in form of a sling; — a head-band; — an elliptical figure; — arched way. — Allied to Σφεδανή, vehement, Σφῶδρα, and Σφόνδυλος.

Σφέτερος, his, their, — thy, your, and even 'our.' — R. σφέ, as 'Ἡμέτερος.

Σφηκίσκος, a piece of wood pointed like a wasp's sting, pointed stake, pile for building. — And

Σφηκῶς, to pinch in at the waist, in the manner σφηκός of a wasp; — bind tight, make narrow.

Σφήρ, a wedge, cone. And Σφηνῶς, to cleave with a wedge, which shows the deriv. from φαίνα, ἐφηνᾶ, (Σ, as Σμικρὸς,) from 'the old word ἱφᾶς, ἱφᾶω, σφᾶω, cædo', (Valck.). Compare Δια-σφᾶξ, an opening. — 'Akin to σφίγγω, Σφήξ, Σφηκῶς': Dnn. See

Σφήξ, σφηκός, a wasp. — 'Damm derives Dor. σφᾶξ from σφᾶω, ξω, [compare Δια-σφᾶξ,] from its appearing cut in the middle. Others from σφίγγω': Dnn. — Or from σπᾶς, συ-σπᾶς: Contracted: — for σφήξ. 'In the middle they are very slender': Valck. Both the Σφήξ and the Σφήρ taper down.

Σφίγγια, penuriousness. — And

Σφίγγιον, a band, bracelet. — From

Σφίγγω, ξω, to bind tight, squeeze, shut close,

straiten, narrow in. — Bp. Blomf. from σφήνα ἔγω, σφήν' ἔγω: To drive a wedge in. — But better allied to Φιμός, which see. Σ as Σμικρὸς, and disappears in Lat. *figo*. ΓΓ: compare ΦέΓΓος.

Σφίγξ, the *Sphinx*, 'prop. the Throttler': Ldd. — Above.

Σφίδη, a gut: — cat-gut. — Prob. for σπῖδη, allied to σπιδιον, *long*: 'The *long* pipe from the stomach to the vent', (Dr. J.)

Σφοδρός: in Σφεδανός.

Σφόνδυλος, like Σπόνδυλος, a vertebre, joint; — 'any round body, as Verticillus, the round weight which whirls the spindle; — a round stone, voting pebble; — head of an artichoke; then gen. the whorl of a plant': Ldd.

Σφράγῖς, a seal-ring, signet; — impression, mark, spot. — Σ as Σμικρὸς. Φράσσω, πέφραγα, φράγῖς, σφράγῖς: Enclosing, securing. Σφραγίστι φυλάσσει, Eurip.

Σφραγῖς, to be full and swelling like udders, plump and in good health; — swell with pride; — swell with desire. — R. φρίσσω, πέφριγα, ἱφριγέω, ῥιγέω, *rigeo*: To shudder, quiver. Σ as Σμικρὸς. — Dnn. allies it to Σπαργάω and Σφαραγέω.

Σφύζω, ξω, to beat, thrill, throb, palpitate. — 'Akin to Σφαδᾶω, Σφάκελος': Dnn. As Σφύζω is allied to Σφαῖρα, and Σπυρός to Σπείρα, so Σφύζω to Σπᾶς, Σπασμός, whence Σφαδᾶω. (2) Allied to Φυσάω.

Σφύρα, a hammer, — mallet. — 'Akin to Σφαῖρα, *sphæra*: from its rounded head': Ldd. and Dnn. See σπῆρας, σπῆρις.

Σφυρὸν, the ankle, is compared to Σφύρα above, and to Σφαῖρα: the notion of roundness being common to them all. And they all compare Malleus, a hammer, and Malleolus, an ankle.

Σχαδὸν, the cell of a honey-comb, and the honey-comb itself, from the divisions and separations. R. σχάω 1, ἔσχαδον: — 'the maggot of bees, but more prob. the cells in which they are deposited': Dnn. — Or from χαυδάνω, ἔχαδον, to contain. Σ as Σμικρὸς.

Σχάω, δσω, to scarify, cut open, divide, separate. And Σχασμός, a scarifying i.e. opening; both allied to Χασμός, a *chasm* i.e. opening.

Σχάω, to let go, let fall, drop; — cease from: — 'to let a joint go and then pull it back again, set it by a wrench: — bring the hand back to its former position': Ldd. — As Σμικρὸς. For ἱχάω, allied to χαλάω: and to ἱχᾶω, χάσμα: For to cause to retire or let go is to make a *chasm* or gap. (2) 'Σχέω, Σχέτω, Σχᾶω, Σχάω, Σχάω, the same sense as ἔχω: Damm': Dnn. For σχάω is not only 'to let fall', but 'to check, hold back, withhold': (Ldd.)

Σχάλῖς, 'a ladder, *scala*: — a forked stake for supporting hunting-nets: — a two-pronged mattock': Dnn. — The sense of 'forked stake' is compared by Lenn. to Σχᾶω, (See in Σχάω,) Σχέω, to hold up. And so may the sense of 'ladder' be. But the other sense of 'mattock' points the whole Root to σχάω, to lay open.

Then as to 'ladder,' Ldd. says: 'a forked stick used as a ladder.' Or called from the *χάσματα* holes between.

*Σχαστήρια*, 'a rope for letting down; — rope running round a pulley, — the pulley itself.' Ldd. — R. *σχάζω*, *ἔσχασται*.

*Σχάω*, the same as *Σχάζω*.

*Σχέδη*, 'a tablet, leaf; prob. borrowed from the Lat. *scheda*.' Ldd. And this perh. from *σχίδη*, cleft wood.

*Σχέδην*, gently, thoughtfully. — R. *σχέω*, to hold, hold back.

*Σχεδία*, a light raft, boat, scaffold or bridge made on the sudden. See *Σχέδιος*. — Also, a cramp or holdfast: from *σχέω*, to hold. Compare *Σχέδον*.

*Σχεδιάζω*, to do a thing in a hurry. — See *Σχεδία* and *Σχέδιος*.

*Σχέδιος*, close, hand to hand, of a fight: sudden, i. e. close in point of time to something else. — From

*Σχέδον*, near, hard by; — nearly, all but, almost; — near the truth, perhaps. — R. *σχέω*, to hold on, to be contiguous, as *ἔρχομαι*. So *Ἀμ-φιδόν* from *ἴφω*.

*Σχέω*, to hold or have, hold back, as *ἴσχέω*.

*Σχέλις*, the same as *Σκέλις*.

*Σχένδυλα*, 'perh. a pair of pincers or tongs, from *σχεῖν*, to take hold of.' Ldd. — R. *ἴσχέω*, *σχέδην*, *σχένδυλα*, *σχένδυλα*, as *μανθάνω*.

*Σχερὸς*, used in *ἐν σχερῶ*, in a continuous line, uninterrupted. — R. *ἴσχέω*, as *Tenso*, *Con-tineo*, *Con-tinuus*.

*Σχέτλιος*, holding up, enduring, resolute; — much-suffering, wretched; — hardy, hard-hearted, cruel, a 'wretch.' — R. *ἴσχέω*, *ἔσχεται*.

*ἴσχέω*, to hold. — R. *ἔχω*, *ἴεσχω*, *ἴεσκέω*, *σκέω*. "*ἔσχω* is common.

*Σχήμα*, from *ἴσχέω*, *ἔσχωμαι*: Lat. *quo more res se habent*, *habitus*, — form, figure, manner, condition; — outward form or appearance; — And *Σχηματίζω*, to form, fashion: midd. to make outside show, appear, feign.

*Σχίδη*, -αξ, *Σχίζα*, a cleft piece of wood, a splinter, *scindula*: — a torch, — arrow, — cleft, gap. — From

*Σχίζω*, *scindō*: to split, cleave, divide. — Σ as *Σμ-κρός*. 'Allied to *Κέω*, *Κέω*, *Κέζω*, *Σχάζω*. Germ. *scheiden* [Note a. 2. *ἐσχιδόν*].' Dnn. So *Κέλρω*. 'R. *χάω*, *χαίρω*, to open.' Lenn.

*Σχινδάλαμος*, *Σκινδ.*, = *σχίδη*.

*Σχίσμα*, a cleft, division, *schisma*. — R. *σχίζω*.

*Σχρίνος*, a rush; — rush-rope, rush-basket; — land-measure taken by a rope, 'Fr. corde de bois.' Dnn. — R. *σχέω*, *ἔσχωα*, *σχρίνος*: As holding or tying things together. So *Jungo*, *†Jungicus*, *Juncus*.

*Σχολή*, relaxation, leisure; spare time; esp. for philosophical or literary pursuits, (as *Vacare* is 'to have leisure for, hence attend to, occupy ourselves in,') — place for such, *schola*, a *school*, Lat. *ludus*. Cic.:

'Dionysius Corinthi dicitur *LUDUM* aperuisse.' — R. *ἴσχέω*, *ἔσχωα*: To hold back, remit, relax.

*Σχολῇ*, slowly, with difficulty, hardly, not at all, 'vix et ne vix quidem.' — Above.

*Σχόλιον*, a learned inquiry or comment, a *scholium*. R. *σχολή*.

*Σχῆρος*, = *χῆρ*, *χῆρός*. T: see *συτρίς*.

*Σῶω*, to make safe or sound, save, preserve. — R. *σῶω*, *σῶζω*, *σῶω*. So *σῶω*.

*Σῶέω*, to have strength or power, am able to do. — From

*Σῶος*, stout, strong: allied to *Σῶω*, sound, whole.

*Σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, gutter, — syringe; — fold in a garment; — grooved tile; — 'a shell-fish, perh. like the razor-fish. — Said to come from *Ἀβλός*.' Ldd. Then 'Ἄβλος, as *Ἀτλας* and 'Ἄλας, a furrow; *caUdex*, *cōdex*; then aspirated 'Ἄβλος and *Σωλός*, as 'Ἄβλος, *Salia*. (2) R. *σελίς*, space between lines in writing and benches in rowing. As *δεμα*, *δῆμα*: *ἀρηγῶ*, *ἀρωγός*.

*Σῶμα*, the body, in Homer a dead body; — a person, a freeman, but esp. a slave, as Ovid uses *Corpora*. — Plato did not suppose that *Σῶμα* originally signified a dead body, for he derived it from *σῶζω*, *σέσωμαι* (as *σέσωται* in *σπέρη*). The case or casket preserving the inner soul or spirit. Death of course cuts short that office. 'They found him dead, An empty casket, where the jewel life was robb'd and taken away.' Shakspeare. So Hawker: 'When the hour cometh that the casket in which that precious jewel my soul now dwells, is opened for the soul to take her departure', &c. See *Σκῆνος*, the body. (2) As *Σῶος* is the same as *Σωός*, so *Σῶμα* for *Σῶμα*, as girding round and enclosing the interior. Dr. J. explains to Gird (inter alia) 'to cover round, enclose, encircle.' See spec. on *Κόμβος*. (3) R. *ζῶω*, living: A living body. Or *σῶω*, sound, 'integer.'

*Σῶος*, *Σῶς*, *soopes*, safe and sound, = *σῶος*, *saNus*.

*Σωπῶω*, for *Σιωπῶω*.

*Σώρακος*, a chest, barrow, basket, in which a *Σωρός* heap of things is placed or carried.

*Σωρείτης*, a syllogism, *cumulative* argument. — From *Σωρός*, a heap, pile. — As *ἀνασσω*, *ἀνωγῶ*; *ἀρωγῶ*, *ἀρῶσω*; *ῥασσω*, *ῥῥῶγῶ*; so *Σωρός* from *σάωω*, *σέσωρα*, *σέσωρα*, to sweep: Sweepings.

*Σῶς*: for *Σῶος* or *Σῶος*.

*Σῶστρον*, a reward for saving a life. — R. *σῶζω*, *σέσωσται*.

*Σῶτρον*, the wooden circuit of a wheel, felloe. — 'Schneid. from *σῶμαι*, to move rapidly. Others more prob. from *σῶω*, entire: the felloe forming one with the cartwheel, as still in Russia and Poland.' Dnn. Or as keeping and securing the whole: much the same as *Σωτήρ*.

*Σῶφρων*, opposed to *Ἄφρων*. R. *σῶς*, *φρονῶ*.

*Σῶχω*, soft for *Ψάχω*.

*Σῶω*, the same as *Σῶω*.

## T.

Ταβάζω, to play at Τάβλαι tables or dice: the Lat. *tabula*. *Tabula* being for *tanibula* from τῖανός as in τανύ-γλωσσος.

Ταγγή, rancidity:—rancorous tumor.—'perh. from τήκω ['to become decayed, perish': Dnn.]: Mrt. Τήκω, τήξω, ἴεταλον, as in τάτηνον, τήΓανον. ΓΓ as φέΓΓος. Τάτηνον, like Τήγανον.

Τάγης, a general, chief.—R. τάσσω, τέταγα.

Ταυία, a band, fillet;—streamer;—strip or tongue of land,—tapeworm;—a long thin fish.—R. τῖαινω, τῖαινω, τῖαινω.

τῖαινω: See Τῖαινω.

Τάλαντον, a balance;—a certain weight, *talentum*, a *talent*. So Pendo, Pondo, a Pound.—R. τῖαλδω, τῖαλδω.

Ταλαός, Τάλας, Ταλαίπωρος, enduring toils or evils, miserable.—R. τῖαλδω. So Τάλασις is endurance. See for -ωρος on Πιαδέω.

Τάλαρος, a basket, cage.—R. τῖαλδω: 'That which bears or holds:' Ldd.

Τάλας: In Ταλαός.

Ταλασία, wool-spinning.—R. τῖαλδω, τῖαλδω, whence Τάλαντον a weight: 'The weighing out of wool to be spun:' Ldd. As Penum from Pendo.

τῖαλδω, Τάλας, Τάλημι, ἐτάλασα, to bear up, sustain, endure. 'Bear to do, notwithstanding danger or shame or pride or grief or pity:' Bp. Monk: have the heart to do good or bad.—With τῖαλδω are connected τελαμὼν, τολμάω, εὐλοῶ, εὐλοῖτο: so that these words seem allied to Τάλας, ἄνα-τέλλω, to cause to rise up, to bear up. (2) R. τῖαδω, τῖαδω, τῖαδω, ἀνα-τῖαδω, 'to hold up, lift, raise, elevate' (Dnn.) As τῖαδω, βάλλω, βέλος, τῖαδω; ψάω, ψάλλω. (3) 'Chald. *tal*, tolle:' Mrt.

Τάλις, a marriageable maiden.—'Prob. from Θήλυς, (θάλυς,) a female. Some connect it with the Syriac *TALITHA*:' Ldd. 'damsel,' in Mark 5. 41. Or allied to Ταλασία: A spinster.

Ταμία, distributor of stores and victuals, dispenser, manager, steward. R. τῖαμνω, ταμῶ, to cut up, divide. So Ταμείον and Ταμείον is a storehouse, magazine.

Τάμνος, runnet, 'the concreted milk in the stomachs of sucking quadrupeds;—and not only the runnet, but the stomach curdles milk. The common method is to take the inner membrane of a calf's stomach,' &c. Enc. Br. Hence from ταμῶ, to cut out. As Τόμα.

Τάμνω, τῖαμνω, to cut, cut asunder, cut through, &c.—Allied to τῖαδω, δαίω, to divide. τῖαδω is called by Dunb., 'the attenuated form of τῖαδω, δαίω.' So δέμω from δέω in another sense. (2) 'Hebr. *dam*, succido:' Mrt.

Τάν or Τῶν, ὦ τάν or ὦ τῶν, Sir, or Friend. 'Some write ὦ τῶν, as Voc. of ἐτάν, (ἐτῆς companion,) as

Μεγιστάν; some ὦ τῶν, as Voc. of ἐτῆς. Passow makes it = τῆνος, (τῶνος,) as Οἶδος, This man here: or = τῆνη, τῆ, (O you!):' Ldd.

Τάναγγρα, a copper kettle. Made, says Ldd., in the city of Tanagra in Boeotia.—(Only in J. Pollux.)

Ταναός, stretched out, long, slim.—R. τῖαινω, τανῶ, τῖαινω; tenuis, thin.

Τανθαρίω, only in Ammonius, and seems put for Τανταρίω, a corruption of

Τανταλίω, 'like Ταλαντίω, to move to and fro like a Τάλαντον scale. Allied to *Tantalus*, in relation to the story of his hanging balanced over water:' Ldd. But Τανταλίω may be a mere transp. of Ταλαντίω.

Τανός, the same as Τῖαινω, τανῶ.

Τάξις, arrangement, array, squadron, band;—assessment of tribute, *tax*;—position, order, rank.—R. τάσσω, ξω.

Ταπεινός, low on the δάπος ground, for Δαπεινός; as Humi, Humilia. Or low like a τέπης carpet. See on τῖαδω. Comp. ὁρΕΙΝΟΣ.

Τέπης, Τέπης, Δέπης, a carpet, rug, *tapes*, *tapetum*, *tapetstry*: carpet as placed on the τῖαδω ground.

Ταραντινίον, a fine garment of a Tarentine woman.

Τάραξις, Ταραχή, confusion: from

Ταρασσω, ξω, to stir up, trouble, disturb, agitate;—alarm, confound.—R. τῖαρω, ἔταρω, to molest, distress.

Τάρβος, terror, alarm, fear: allied to Ταρασσω.

Ταργάνη, Ταργάνη, plaited work, cord, basket.—R. ταργαίω, ταργανῶ, explained by Hesychius ΤΑΡΑΣΣΩ, to jumble up; here to jumble together, intermix. Called also ΤΑΡΓΑΝΗ. (2) 'Syr. *serig*, a net:' Dahler.

Τάργανον, bad wine, vinegar.—'Perh. from [ταργαίω =] ταρασσω: Thick troubled liquor. As οἶνος τεταργαγμένους, thick wine:' Ldd.

Τάρπες, for Τέτταρες.

Τάρπιος, what is preserved, embalmed, as a mummy;—what is salted, dried, smoked, as fish.—'R. τῖαρω, [as ΤΑΡΑΣΣΩ,] to dry: Dried meat:' Mrt. and Greg. 'R. τῖαρω or τῖαδω:' Schrev. 'Some derive Τέρσος from τῖαδω, τῖαδω, to rub, i.e. wipe dry:' Dnn.

Ταυτίσσω, to frighten.—As Τάρβος, Ταυτίσσω.

Ταυτίση, Τάρπη, as Ταργάνη.

Τάρβος: See in Ἐπιτάφιος.

Τάρσος, Τάρβος, Τερσιὰ, a hurdle or crate for drying cheeses on;—mat, basket;—anything in a broad form like that of a hurdle, as the broad part of an ear, the flat of the foot, the *carpus*;—the flat of the wing when stretched out.—From

Τέρσσωμαι, to dry, dry up, allied to Θέρω, Θέρσω: and to Τερσο, *terse*. All connected with Τῖαρω. See in Τάρπιος.

Τάρταρος, Tartarus, Hell.—Many from ταρῆτος.

Better from *τείρω, τέραται*, 'to oppress, distress, torment', (Dnn.) See 'Α-ταρτηρός. (2) 'Some, as Passow, make it imitative of shuddering through terror': Dnn.: *ταρ ταρ*.

*Τάρφος*, thickness, closeness. — R. *τρέφος, έτραφον, έταφον*, to coagulate. See *Τραφερός*.

*Ταρχύω*, to embalm. — R. *τάριχος, ταριχεύω*.

*Τάσσω, έξω*, draw up in line, put in order, arrange; — order, enjoin, command, as *Paro, Impero*: — midd. arrange or agree with another. — R. *ἴταω, ἴτέω, τείνω, tendo*, to stretch out. As *θάω, θάσσω*.

*Τάτα, = τέττα*.

*TAT*, the letter T: — Hebr. *thau*.

*Ταύλη, = τάβλα*, the Lat. *Tabula*. As *ναῦλα, νάβλα*. See *Ταβλίζω*.

*Ταυρία*, a bull's hide; — anything made of it, as a scourge, whip; — drum. — From

*ΤΑΥΡΟΣ*, a bull. — The Syriac and Arabic *TAUR*.

*Ταῦρος*, spatium inter scrotum et anum: et pro Πέος. *Pro ταῖρος à τάω, τείνω*: Extensum, protensum aliquid.

*Τάφος*, a tomb. — R. *θάπτω, έταφον*, to bury.

*Τάφος*, wonder: allied to *θάμβος* and *θήνω*. 'R. *ἰθάφω*': Dnn.

*Τάφος*, allied to *τάφος* a tomb, grave, — and means a ditch, trench.

*Τάχα*, quickly. R. *ταχύς*. Also 'readily, easily': Dnn.: and this sense seems to have led to that of 'perhaps, probably,' i.e. it may readily and easily follow or be believed. Often joined with *ἴσως*, perhaps: *Τάχα δ' αν ἴσως οὐκ ἐθέλοι*, Aristoph.

*Ταχύς*, swift. — R. *ἴταω, τέτακα, τείνω, tendo, in-tendo* (cursum). *Τέτατο δρόμος*, Hom. *So τανύοντο* Il. π. 375, 'perniciter currebant,' Cl. And *Ταίρινον*, π. 403. Observe our *in-tense, in-tensely*. (2) Dnn. from *δέω*, to run.

*ΤΑΩ, ἴΤΕΩ, ΤΙΩ, ἴΤΟΩ, ἴΤΤΩ*. Primitive words, to stretch out, like *Ψάω, Ψέω, Ψίω, Ψύω, Ψύω*. *Τάω* is acknowledged by Eustath., and produced *τάζω: ἴτέω* produced *τείνω: ἴτώω* is asserted by Heyne, Pind. P. 4. 43.

*Ταῶς, Ταῶν*, a peacock. — R. *τάω*: As expanding the tail. 'Pictā pandunt spectacula caudā,' Hor.

*Τε*, and. — Dunb. from *δέω*, to bind, as *Δέ* is often used for *Τε*. — Better from *ἴτέω, τείνω*, to extend. An adverb of extension: 'Peter AND John.'

*Τέγγω, tingo*, to tinge, wet, wash, soften. — Allied to *Δείνω*, to wet: compare *κλάγγω, φέγγω, φίγγω*. — 'Allied closely to *θήνω*, and both prob. from *ἴταω, ἴτέω*, [to expand]. Germ. *tiunchen*': Dnn.

*Τέγος*, a covering, roof; — covered part of a house, hall, room, chamber; — vault; — place for prostitutes. — R. *στέγω*, Lat. *tego*. (2) 'Heb. *tech*, to overlay': Wr.

*Τεθμός, as Θεσμός*, a law, custom. — R. *ἰδέω, ἐτέθην, τίθημι*, to lay down a law, 'ponere leges.'

*Τέθνημι*, the same as *Θνήσκω*.

*Τενεσμός, a teneosmus*, straining to evacuate. — From.

*Τείνω*, to stretch, stretch out. — R. *ἴταω, ἴτέω*, as *Γείνω, Κείνω*.

*Τείπος*, a wonder, like *Τέρας*: *Τείπεα*, stars, 'wonderful things.' As the Song: 'Little star, How I wonder what you are.'

*Τείρω, tero*, to rub, rub or wear away, wear out, harass, afflict. — Allied to *Δέρω*, from *ἴτέω = ἴδέω, δαίω*, and to *Τέμνω*. 'Τέω is the attenuated form of *Δέω*': Dunb. *Τείρω*, as *Φθείρω, Ἀγείρω, Ἰμείρω*. (2) Compare our *Tire*. (3) 'Chald. *thera*, destruo': Mrt. 'Hebr. *tereh*, to weary': Wr.

*Τείχος*, a wall, fortified city, fort. — From obs. *ἰτέκα*, whence *Τέκτων*, a builder, *archi-lect*. Allied to *Τεύχω, Τόιχος*. *ἴτέκω* is, generally to produce, create, invent. See *Τέκτων*. (2) 'Hebr. *deek*, a battery': Wr.

*Τεκμαίρω*, to conjecture from certain signs, judge likely; — mark out a line of conduct for myself, determine, intend; — mark out a line of conduct to others, appoint, enjoin, ordain. — From

*Τέκμαρ, Τεκμήριον, Τέκμαρ*, well derived by Parkh. from *ἴδέω* or *ἴδεικω. ἰδέσκαι, δεικνύμι*, to show forth: A sure mark, sign or token, a proof, pledge. Also, a constellation in the heavens, which was a sign in foretelling events: — also, a mark or boundary shown and declared, a goal or end. T for Δ, as *Δαίδα, Τæδα*. (2) R. *ἴτέκω*, to bring forth, i.e. bring to light: A sign which brings to light what is coming. (3) 'Hebr. *tegmter*, end': Wr.

*Τέκνον, Τέκος*, an offspring, child. — R. *ἴτέκω*. Homer: 'Ἡ τέκε τέκνα.'

*Τέκτων*, a craftsman, carpenter, builder, *archi-lect*, planner: which last seems the original, from *ἴτέκω*, to bring to light, produce. See *ἴτέκω* and *Τείχος*.

*ἴτέκω, ἴτιτέκω, ἴτίττω, τίττω, Τέττοιμαι*, to bring forth, beget, produce: much as *ἴπέτω, ἴπιπέτω, Πίπτω*. — *ἴτέκω* seems the same as *ἰδέκω, ἰδέικω*, 'to show, make appear, betray to view,' (Dnn.) See on *Τέκμαρ*.

*Τελαμών, a belt, band, strap, bandage*. — As *βαλλω, βελος*, so for *Ταλαμών*, from *ταλάω*: 'For bearing or supporting anything': Ldd. Comp. *κελυφος, πελεμίζω*. *Τελέθω*, to end in being, come to be, become, am. — R. *τέλος*.

*Τέλειος*, perfect, complete, absolute, accomplished; — act. making complete; — the last. — R. *τέλος*.

*Τελετή*, religious rite, *τέλος*.

*Τελευτή, end; Τελευτάω*, to end; *Τελευταῖος*, the last. — R. *τέλος*.

*Τέλω*, to finish, accomplish; — pay a *τέλος*, tax, toll, duty, &c.; — to be reckoned in a *τέλος* class of citizens, to belong to it; — to consecrate, initiate: See the end of *τέλος* 2.

*Τέλθος*, a tax, toll, debt. — R. *τέλος*.

*Τέλλω*, much as *Τελέθω*, to end in being, come to be, turn out at last, come forth, rise as the sun. (2) R. *ἴτέω, τείνω*, to stretch upwards, rise. As *Ψάω, Ψάλλω*.

*Τέλλω*, in comp., to tell one to do, enjoin, as *Στέλλω*.

(2) R. *ἰτέω*, *ἰτάω*, *ἰτάσσω*, enjoin. Above. (3) Our *tell*. *Τέλαμα*, 'a pool, pond, marsh, swamp;—mud or slime of a swamp;—mud for building with, mortar;—the space pointed with mortar between the courses of masonry.' Ldd., who derives from *τέλλω*, *τέτελλαι*, 'as water which has run together.' Jones better as the *τέλος* or *τέλειον ἀρούρης*, boundary separating one's land from another's.

*Τέλος*, the end. — R. *ἰτέω*, *τείνω*, to extend: (Compare *Σάλος*, *Χέλος*, 'Ελος.) The point to which a thing can be extended, the furthest extent, as *Πέρας* from *Περῶν*. Dr. Johnson defines End 'the extremity of anything extended.' We say, That was the extent of my journey. — Allied to *Τῆλε*.

*Τέλος*, the accomplishment, completion, or fulfilment, as of purposes, wishes, — of marriage; — an end proposed; — completeness, maturity, full growth, end of life. — Also, the highest rank or station in civil life, magistracy, office. Also, a limited, fixed body of troops, cohort, company, squadron; — a fixed toll or tribute to the Government; — class and order of citizens as settled by payment of such tribute. 'Consummation of being initiated into the sacred mysteries, esp. the Eleusinian, which were thought the consummation of life; — hence any religious ceremony or solemnity, as of marriage.' Ldd. — Above. In some senses it may seem to belong to *ἰτέω*, *τάω*, *τάσσω*, and *τίω*.

*Τελαῖν*: in *Θεαῖν*.

*Τελώνης*, farmer or collector of the *τέλεια* tolls or taxes. Some add *ἄντομαι*.

*Τέμαχος*, a slice cut off, esp. of salt fish. — R. *τέμνω*, *τεμῶ*. So

*Τέμενος*, a piece of ground cut or marked off, assigned to men or to the gods, as Lat. *templum*. — Above.

*Τέμενος τάμων*, Hom.

*Τέμνω*: in *Τάμνω*.

*Τέμπεα*, any beautiful vale, called after the famous vale of *Tempe* in Thessaly. — 'Κρυπτα λοχα, R. *τέμνω*.' Mrt. Note *Templum*.

*Τέναγος*, a swamp, marsh. — R. *τείνω*, *τενώ*. 'Ex-tentia visentur Lucrino STAGNA lacu.' Hor. 'Where wild Oswego SPREADS her swamps around.' Goldsmith. Comp. as to form, *Γλάγος*, *Πέλαγος*. (2) R. *τέγγω*, *ἰτέγγω*.

*Τένδω*, *Τενθεύω*, to gnaw, nibble, eat daintily. — Ldd. compares *Tennis*, to *Attenuate*: allied to *Ταναός*, thin. Or it is allied to *Τέμνω*, to cut. (2) 'Hebr. *tehen*, to grind.' Wr.

*Τενθρήνη*, *Τενθρηδών*, a kind of wasp. — 'R. *τένω* [or *τενθεύω*].' Mrt.: What eats only, and does not work. Like *Κηφήν*, a drone, which see. Above.

*Τένων*, a *tendon*, sinew. — R. *τείνω*, *τενώ*. Its principal action consists in *tension*.

*Τέος*, thy. — R. *τέ* acc. of *Τύ*.

*Τέραμνον*, *Τέρεμνον*, 'what is closely shut fast or closely covered, a room, chamber, as *οίκων τέρεμνα*; — from *τέρεμνος* = *στρέμνος*, *στερεός*, firm, close.' Ldd.

(2) Jones for *Κέραμνον*, from *κέραμος* a tile. As *Τήνος* and *Κείνος* are the same

*Τεράμνον*, as *Τέρην*, soft, tender; — made soft by boiling.

*Τέρας*, *Τείρος*, a sign, wonder, prodigy, miracle. — R. *ἰτέω*, *τείνω*, *tendo*: answering to *Os-tentum*, *Por-tentum*. So *ἔεω*, *ἔερός*. Ending like *Πέρας*. (2) R. *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, 'to distress, torment, having perh. the same origin as *terreo*' (Dnn.). 'By signs and wonders . . . and by great terrors': Deut. 4. 34. 'With great *terribleness* and with signs and with wonders' 26. 8.

*Τέρεμνον*: in *Τέραμνον*.

*Τερετίζω*, to twitter, chirrup: — to quaver, of men. — From the sound, says Ldd.: i.e. from the sound *τερετ*.

(2) 'Perh. from *τερῶ* to pierce: from the shrill sound.' Dnn.

*Τερετρον*, a gimlet, *terebra*. — From

*Τερέω*, *terebro*, to bore, pierce, make a hole. — R. *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, *tero*, to rub, wear a hole.

*Τερέω*, to turn round on a lathe: whence Lat. *teres* is round or rounded, i.e. worn smooth, from *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, *tero*.

*Τερηδών*, a wood-worm; a caries of the bones. — R. *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, to rub, wear.

*Τέρην*, soft, tender. — R. *τείρω*, *τερῶ*: Rubbed down, worn smooth.

*Τερθρεία*, jugglery, trickery. — R. *τερῶ*, to declare prodigies: *ἐτερᾶθην*. Or *ἱτερᾶθηρ*, *ἱτερᾶθηρεια*, *ἱτερᾶθρεια*. See *Τέρας*.

*Τέρθρον*, an end; — end or point of a sail-yard. — Allied to

*Τέρμα*, *Τέρμων*, an end, boundary, goal, mark aimed at; — highest point, *terminus*. Like *τόρμη*, a turning-post, round which the chariots turned, and so by Damm is derived from *τρέπω*, transp. for *τρέμμα*. (2) *Τέρμα* for *Τέλαμα* viewed as *Τέλος*: P and A interchanging, as *γάλαξ*, *γάλαξ*; &c. (3) Reimer from *τέρας*, a sign; but that is rather a sign in the heavens. (4) 'Hebr. *terem*, to fill up: A limit.' Wr.

*Τεμῖρειον κακόν*, a misfortune we bring on ourselves. — 'Said to be derived from one *Termerus*, a highwayman.' Ldd. 'From one *Thermerus*.' Dnn. — Or perh. allied to *Τεμῖα*, which is applied to a spot 'where one is destined to end life.' Ldd. Which ends one's life, fatal, a 'settler.' See above.

*Τέρπω*, 'to fill, satiate, satisfy, gratify, delight, amuse. Compare *Τρέφω* to nourish, as also *Θεραπεύω* to take care of. The R. may be *Θέρω*, *Θέρπω* and *Τέρπω*, as *Θάλασσα*. Dnn. (2) Transp. from *τρέπω*, as *ἀΤΑΡῆς* for *ἀΤΡΑῖος*; *Τέρχνος*, *Τρέχνος*. Thus to Di-vert and Di-versions are from *Verto*. (3) Lenn. from *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, to rub (the body gently), tickle, gratify.

*Τερεῖα*, the same as *Ταρσός*.

*Τέρσω*, to dry, dry up, allied to *Θέρω*, *Θέρσω*, and to *Tergo*, *tersi*. 'From *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, to rub, i.e. wipe dry.' Dnn. (2) Germ. *dörren*, to dry.

Τέρφος, the same as Στέρφος.

Τέρχνος, Τρέχνος, a twig, branch. — Allied to Lat. *TERMES*, and both from *τέρυς*, *teres*, tapering, as 'Virga *teres*.' See Τερέω 2. (2) Τρέχνος the original word, from *τρέχω*, to run. 'Whose branches RUN over the wall.' Gen. 49. 22.

Τέσσαρες, four. — As Πέσσυρες is found, perh. from *πεσσός*, a cubic mass. Indeed Ldd. compares Πέσσός with *Tessera*, a die. (2) Τέτταρες: Sanskr. *chatvar*, Lat. *quater*, *quatuor*.

Τεταγών, having taken; formed from *τρώω*, *τρώω*, *ταίγω*, *taígo*, to touch. Prop. to stretch out the hand.

Τέτανος, a stretching, straining; — convulsive stiffness of the body, *tetanus*. — R. *ταίανω*, *τανώ*, *ήτετανώ*.

Τέταρτος, fourth. — R. *τέτταρες*, *τέταρες*, *τέσσαρες*, four.

Τετήνμαι, to be sorrowful, to mourn: 'akin to (Τόμαι), Τίπειν, to be punished, and so made sad:' Ldd. Perhaps, struck with remorse, sorry for an offence.

Τέτμον, *ετμε*, to come upon, find; — receive by fate or lot, partake of. — Prop. 'to get by a short cut,' *έν επι-τόμω και συν-τόμω*. R. *ήτμεμον*, *ήτέτμεμον*, *τέτμεμον*; as *ήφένω*, *ήπεφένω*, *πέφνω*.

Τετρα-, for Τέτταρα.

Τετράδων, Τέτραξ, Τετράων, Τέτριξ, a bird prob. of the grouse kind: 'said to utter a loud cry, *τετράζειν*:' Dnn. This *τετράζειν* is explained by Ldd. to cackle as a hen on laying an egg. — All these seem fanciful imitations of the sounds made: *τετρ*. Or as Τέτριξ (2).

Τετραίνω, to bore through: allied to Τρέω, Τρέω, through *ήτρώω*, *ήτράινω*. (2) 'Germ. *drehe*, to turn': Thiersch.

Τέττα, 'like Άττα, Τάτα, Άππα, Πάππα, a friendly or respectful address of youth to their elders': Ldd.

Τέττιξ, a kind of winged grasshopper: — a figure of one worn in the hair. — 'Prob. formed in imitation of its note:' Dnn. and Ldd. — Or from *τεπερίω*, to chirrup, whence *ήτεπέριξ*, *ήτέτριξ*, *τέττιξ*.

Τετυκεῖν: a. 2. redupl. of Τεύχεω.

Τευμόμαι, = τεύχομαι. (Rare word.)

Τευτάζω, 'for ταυτάζω (τά αβρά), to say or do the same thing, dwell upon a thing, be constantly at it:' Ldd. and Dnn. Allied to *ταυτολογία*, *tautology*.

Τεύχος, anything made, utensil, tool, vessel, urn; — the human frame; — a book, as *Penta-teuch*. Τεύχεα, armour; — tackle, rigging. — From

Τεύχω, to work, make, construct, build, forge, form: — *τέτυκται*, has been formed, exists, is. — Allied to *ήτέκω*, whence *τέκτων* a builder, and *Τέχνη* which see.

Τέφρα, ashes. — 'From *τύφω*:' Ldd. Allied by others to *θάπτω*, *εταφον*, prop. to burn: and to Lat. *tepeo*, *tepidus*. (2) Sanskr. *tapra*, (Lat. *tepor*), and *tapitum* to warm.

Τέχνη, art: — an art. — R. *τίκνω*, *τέξομαι*, to produce: Creative art. (2) R. *τεύχω*, to work, form.

Τέως, so long. See in Έως 2.

Τή, take. — For *τάε*, from *τρώω*, *τρώω*, *τραγώ*, *taígo*, *τεταγών*: Stretch out your hand. (2) For *τῆ*, there, there it is for you. But pl. *τῆτε* is found.

Τήθενα, -ος, a dress worn by great men. — 'From one *Tebennus* an Arcadian:' Steph. Like our Spencer, Wellingtons, &c.

Τήγανον, a frying-pan. — R. *τήκω*, *ξω*, a. 2. prop. *ήτηγον*.

Τήθη, a grandmother: and also a nurse. — Allied to *τίτθη*, a teat, and also a grandmother. (2) Allied to our *Teat*.

Τηθίς, an aunt. — Of the same class as *Τήθη*, a grandmother.

Τήκω, to melt, dissolve, pine away. — 'Akin to *τέγγω*:' Dnn. 'Perh. from *τάω*, [*τέττω*], to extend', Lenn. Or to expand. Thus *ταυστός* is 'extension, expansion', (Dnn.). Or even to make *τίμω*, as *Tenuis* from *ταναός*.

Τῆλε, far off. — Buttm. from *τέλος*. Or *τρώω*, *ταελλός*, *τήλλος*: Extended far. As *ταναός*.

Τηλεδάω, to flourish. — R. *δῆλλα*, *εθλα*, *δηλεδάω*, *τηλεδάω*.

Τηλία: in *ἡλία*.

Τηλίκος, ans. to 'ἡλίκος.

Τηλύγετος, born afar off: R. *τῆλε*, *ήγένω*, *γενέω*, *γίνομαι*. — Also, as some say, 'born when his father was far away, or met. born far off in time, born late.' Buttm. compares it with *Τελευταίος*, which he makes 'the last child, one followed by none,' even though none went before, as in *Μόινος τηλύγετος*.

Τημελής, careful, needful. — R. *μέλει*, it is a care to: but *τη* is unexplained; prob. from *τῆ* = *ταύτη*: 'Attending upon this very thing': Rom. 13. 6. Or *τῆνο*.

Τῆμερα, Τῆμερον, Σῆμερον, to-day. So *τῆτες*, *τῆτες*. — R. *τῆ* *ἡμέρα*, on this day: and *Σ*, as *Σὺ*, *Τύ*.

Τῆμος, then: answering to *ἡμος*, when. — Also, to-day: this answering perh. to *Τῆμερα*: from *Τὸ ἡμαρ*.

Τηράλλως, i.e. *τήν ἄλλως* (*εἰγουςαν ὁδόν*), by the way leading *ἄλλως* otherwise than what is right, i.e. in a vain way, to no purpose. (2) 'R. *τήνω ἄλλως*, hoc frustra': Mrt.

Τήνελλα, a word invented ('ficta', says Bergler,) by Archilochus to imitate the twang of a guitar-string at the beginning of a triumphal hymn to Hercules: *Τήνελλα ὦ καλλι-νικε*, &c.

Τηνικά: ans. to 'ἡνικά.

Τῆνος, Κῆνος, = Κεύνος.

Τῆνέω, to watch attentively, guard carefully and narrowly. — Like *τῆ*, from *τρώω*, *τρώω*, *τείνω*, *intendo* (animus), *intentus* sum, am *intent* on, attend to, as 'A-τενίζω: consider *Τεταμένως*. *ήταερός*, *ήτηρός*, *τη-ρέω*. Compare *τῆλε*.

Τῆνῶω, to bereave, deprive. — Damm makes it a redupl. from *τάω*, explained *ήτῶω* by the Etym. M.: *τάω* (as in *τῆ*) being prop. to stretch out the hands to take, to desire, long for: act. to make to long for, cause to want, and so bereave. — Or, as *Τεταγών*, to lay hold of, appropriate, take away.

Τῆτες, Σῆτες, this year. — From ἔτος, a year, and T as in Τήμερον.

Τηθός, empty, vain, foolish, hurtful. — Like Διά-πρυσίος in form; and from τη, like ταύτη, 'thus,' as Horace 'SIC temerē,' where Forcell. says that SIC seems to mean 'lightly, carelessly, negligently.' So Αἶστος, 'even so,' means 'in vain, without effect.' (2) R. τῶα, explained ζητέω by Hesych., as Μάτην, in vain, from Μᾶα.

ΤΙΑΠΑ, a Persian turban.

ΤΙΒΗΝ, 'as if Τριβήν, tripus, tripod.' Steph. But the P? — Only in Lycophr. 1104, so a barbarous word.

ΤΙΓΡΙΣ, a tiger. — Varro says, an Armenian word.

Τίζω, am always asking τί, Why?

Τίη, the same as τί, why?

Τιθαῖσσω, 'to build, make a nest; — make honey-combs; — to nourish, foster, tend. Akin to Τίθη, Τίτθη, (a teat and a nurse,) Τίθην, &c.' Ldd. †Τιθάω, †Τιθαίωσσω, as Καπρώσσω; Τιθαίωσσω, as ὠβὼν Dor. (2) Damm for Τίθημι βόσσω, to lay up food.

Τιθαός, Τιθαόςος, tame, domesticated, — reared in gardens, of plants; — domestic, of broils. — Prop. nursed, reared, tended, as in Τίθηνη and Τιθαίωσσω. (2) R. δάσσω, to sit (quiet).

Τίθῃ, the same as Τίτθη.

Τίθημι: in †Θέω.

Τίθηνη, a nurse; — a mother. R. †ἰδάω, †τιθάω, τιθήνη, as Εἰρήνη: Giving suck. Τίθηνος adj. is used of nursing, tending, rearing, and in the masc. is used of a tutor. Ldd. allies Τίθηνη to Τίτθη, a TEAT.

Τίθός, the same as Τιθαόςος.

Τίττω: in †Τέκω.

Τίται, clothes pulled to pieces, as flocks, motes in the hair, 'riff-raff flying from plucked rags.' Steph. — R. τίλλω.

Τίλᾶω, to dung; esp. in a liquid manner: and Τίλος is dung in general, and esp. liquid dung. But it seems to be prop. riff-raff, refuse; then, as Excernimentum, Excrementum, excrement, from τίλλω, to pluck. As Τίλαι.

Τίλλω, to pluck, pull, pick out; — midd. pull the hair in grief, mourn. — It seems allied, through the affinity of T and Δ, to Δίλς, Δίχας, Διᾶ, and to mean separation and excision. As Ψάω, Ψάλλω. (2) Scheide allies it to Τέλλω, to cause to rise up, as Dnn. makes 'Κίλλω a form akin to Κέλλω.' Hesych. explains Τίλλει by ἄνα-σπῆ, draws up. (3) Allied to our Till.

Τίμη, honor, &c. — R. τίω, τέτιμαί.

Τίμησις, valuation, census. — R. τίω.

Τιμαρός, 'honoring, valuing; but usu. helping, aiding; — avenging, punishing. R. τιμή, ἄερω (ἄρω) αἶρω.' Ldd. 'R. τιμή, ἄρω.' Dnn. For Τιμόροπος.

Τινάσσω, to shake, brandish. — Allied to Δινέω, (as Δαῖδα, Teda,) to whirl or roll about; or (as Σῶ and Τῶ,) to Σινίον a sieve, Σινιδῶ to sift. — But Dnn. explains it prop. to hold forth, and derives it from τεινῶ. Nearer, τίνω. So Lenn. 'from τίνω, pro-tendo.'

Τινθός, Τινθαλέος, boiling-hot. — Of comm. origin

with Θιέρθς from a form δίπω, τέθιπται, τέθιπνται, τέθινται, whence Τινθός. So Τύφω to burn.' Dnn. (2) 'Τινθαλέος, perh. for Τιθαλέος, for Θαλέος from δάλλω, [whence δάλλω, to warm]': Lenn. (3) Our tind, tinder, Sax. tendan.

Τίνυμα, to punish, Τίωμαί. And

Τίνω, to pay a penalty, as Τίω.

Τιδ Τιδ, imitation of a bird's note.

Τίπτε, = τί ποτε, why ever . . . ?

Τίς, gen. τίνος, who? Τίνος is prob. from τείνω or τίνω, to stretch out the hand to point to. 'Digito monstrabitur', Hor. — So Τίς, some one.

Τιταίνω, as †Ταίνω, Τείνω, Τανύω, to stretch, spread out; — draw along, as a chariot; — midd. strain or exert oneself; — strain, tend or move towards.

Τίτανος, 'gypsum, chalk, marble-scrappings. — Perh. from the Thessalian town or hill Τίτanos, Il. 2. 735. (Τιτάνοις τε λευκὰ κάρηνα,) as Creta, chalk, from Creta, Crete.' Ldd. (2) Mrt. from τιταίνω, τιτανῶ: 'From its being drawn out in plastering.'

Τίταξ, a king; Τίτηνη, a queen. Hence Ldd. derives the Τίτᾶνες, Τίτᾶνες, a race of gods: i.e. kings. — R. perh. τίω, [τέτιται]'. Dnn. So Greg.: 'Τιτᾶνη, homorūta'. Compare Lat. titulus.

Τίτθη, a TEAT, nipple; — a nurse. And Τίτθος, a TEAT; — a nurser, rearer. 'Akin to Τίθῃ. R. ἰδάω, to suckle.' Dnn. (2) Our TEAT.

Τιτίζω, 'like Πιτιζέω, to cry ti ti, chirrup like a young bird.' Ldd. To Twitter.

Τιτλάρια, 'a kind of writing-tables: others write Τίλλάρια, pens.' Ldd., i.e. from τίλλω: Plucked out from birds. Titulus is 'a ticket, scroll or tablet', Forcell. Τιτλάρια then from

Τίτλος, the Lat. titulus. And this from τίω, τέτιται: prop., a scroll or title or mark of honor.

Τιτραίνω, = τετραίνω.

Τιτρώσκα, to wound, prop. to pierce, Τιτραίνω. Formed from Τρώω, like †Τορέω, Τερέω, and allied to Τραύω, whence Τραύμα a wound. (2) 'Hebr. tor, to cut.' Wr.

Τιττυδίζω, 'strictly of the cry of partridges is also, like Τιτίλω, of swallows, &c., to twitter, chirrup.' Ldd. — From the sound τιτ, twit.

Τίτυρος, Dor. for Σάτυρος, a Satyr, companion of Bacchus. Also, like Σάτυρος, a tailed ape. And the goat or ram that leads the flock. The Satyrs were represented with goats' legs: And the Satyr Pan had his nose flat like an ape. — But rather Τίτυρος is for Σίτυρος, (as Σῶ, Τῶ,) from σισύρα, prop. a goat's skin.

Τιτυσκομαι, to prepare, make ready, allied to Τεύχω, †Τύκω, †Τύσσω.

Τιτύσκομαι, to aim, i.e. as above, prepare the bow to strike. — Schultens compares through τίνω Lat. in-tueor, to look at, i.e. aim with the eye: and so both are allied to †τάω, †τέω, τείνω. 'Telumque telendit.' Virg. 'Doctus sagittas tendere.' Hor. ΤΕΙΝΑΙ τὰ δέων βέλη, Soph. So Ὀρεξόμενος Il. π. 314. See Τυγχανῶ.



Τῖτδ, the day. — Allied to Τῖτδν, *Titian*, the god of the Sun. And to Τῖτραξ, which see.

Τῖφν, a water-spider, supposed to be a marsh-spider, from Τῖφος. Also, a kind of small boat made for the marshes. And a kind of grass or straw, growing in or about the marshes. 'Herba palustris,' Steph. — From Τῖφος, a marsh, pool; — marshy woodlands. — Much as Εἶφος, Ψῖφος. From Τείνω, τίω, τῶω, to extend, stretch out. Compare Τέναντος.

Τίω, to pay 1. an honor to a person, 2. a price: allied to Τῶω, Τείνω, to stretch out the hand to pay: 1. To honor, esteem, value, rate. 2. To pay a compensation or retribution. Τίωμαι, to punish, recompence, Ἀντι-τείνω. Compare Τῇ.

Τῶω: in Τῶδω.

Τάχμων, enduring, miserable, — bold, patient. — Above. †Τμέω, Τμήγω, to cut, divide. — R. τέμνω, †τεμέω. Τδέν: answ. to Ὀδεν.

Τοι, the old dat. τῷ or τοι, (as οἱοι for οἱοι,) from obs. †τος = ποσ, any. In any or some manner or respect. And, like Quidem for Aliquidam, is 'indeed, truly,' &c. I.e., I must allow to a certain extent, in some degree. 'It is so indeed, but' &c.

Τοι, therefore: for τῷ, τῷι, i.e. τούτῳ, 'on account of this.'

Τοῖος, of such a kind, of that kind. — R. τοῖ, τῷ, 'in this way,' 'so'. See Οἷος.

Τοῖχος, the wall of a house or court: side of a ship. — Allied to Τείχος.

Τόκα, Dor. for Τότε, as Ὅτε, Ὅκα.

Τοκεύς, a father. — R. τέκος, τέτοκα, τίκτω. So

Τόκος, gain produced by money at interest. — Above: as †ῥεο, Φύω, Φένω.

Τολμῶ, like Τῶω, †Ταλῶω, to bear, endure, hazard, undertake, undergo, τόλεω, &c. Τόλμα, boldness. — See †Ταλῶω.

Τολύπη, a clew or ball wound up for spinning: Τολοπεύω, to wind up, hence to finish, as Τελῶω, accomplish, achieve. And to wind off for spinning, — spin, devise. As Τολύπη is the ball wound up, and this is the 'finishing,' then from τελῶω, τέτολα, to finish. As πόρπιΗ, ἀγαπιΗ, (2) 'R. τῶω, as Ταλῶωιν': Mrt. Compare ΤΟΛΜῶω.

Τομή, a cutting, cut, &c. — R. τέμνω, τέτομα.

Τόμια, as Ἐν-τομία, entrails of victims cut out for sacrifices on taking oaths. — Above.

Τόμυρος, Τόμαρος, priest at Dodōna. — 'As these were Egyptian rites, prob. from τομή, οὐρά: from the priests being circumcised.' Hemst. 'A eunuch. — Some from Mount Τμάρος in Epirus: Jupiter *Imarius* in Claudian. The mount is called Τόμαρος by Strabo.' Ldd. — 'From the τομα sections or Tempia (as this from τέμνω,) into which they divided the sky.' Scheid. — Or from τόμος, a book, (= τομή: Separate part of a book,) οὐρος, a guard. As guarding the sacred books containing the laws.

Τονθορύζω, to mutter, babble. — 'Formed prob. to re-

present the sound 'r' Dnn. and Lenn. — 'R. τόνος.' Mrt. Allied to Lat. *tono*, to thunder.

Τόνος, tension. — R. τείνω, τέτονα; — strain or tone in music; — accent, measure, &c.; intensity, vehemence; — a rope, cord, to strain or tighten, or which may itself be stretched.

Τόζον, a bow; plur. bow and arrows, and the arrows only. — 'Τάξω, τάξον, τόζον': Etym. M. As ἄγκος, ὄγκος; ἄγμος, ὄγκος; λαγχάνω, λέλογχα; &c. 'Doctus sagittas Tendere.' Hor. Or the obs. †τῶω, τῶω, whence ἐπ-έτῶσσε in Pindar, 4. 4. 43. (2) R. †τέκω, †τέξω, whence Τέκτων, Τεύχω, and Τεύχος, an implement, weapon, &c.

ΤΟΠΙΑΖΙΟΝ, a *topas*. — Pliny says, from *Topazos*, an island in the Red Sea.

Τοπαζῶ, to conjecture, suspect. — R. τόπος. I.e. to give a place to a conjecture. Somewhat as Hammond: 'There is no PLACE of doubting that.' 'To figure out in one's fancy.' Schrev. — Others thus: to attempt to put into a place by aiming at, — to aim at by conjecture, as Στοιχάζομαι.

Τόπος, a place, spot: place or passage in a book. — R. †τῶω, (like τῶω,) to extend, (a word asserted by Heyne, Pind. P. 4. 43): Extent of place. — Greg. from †τῶω, τῶ, as meaning to take, receive, like Τδῶω, Τεταγῶν. See Τῇ. And compare Χάρα, Χῶρος. (2) 'Chald. *tephas*, comprehendo.' Mrt.

Τόπος, a vulture. — R. τῶος, 'sharp, said of the sight, the Lat. *torvus*,' (Dnn.): τῶφός. Or †τορικός.

Τορεύω, in the same senses as Τορέω. Also, 'to grave as a sculptor, hollow out; engrave, carve, form figures in alto or basso relievo, emboss; — polish or give the last finish with the chisel.' Dnn.

Τορέω, as Τερέω, to bore, pierce: — utter in a loud and piercing tone.

Τόρμα, -μη, the same as Τέρμα, a turning-post.

Τόρμος, a hole or socket, nave of a wheel, the socket in which a door turns. — R. τῶρῶω, to bore.

Τόρνος, 'a carpenter's tool for drawing a round, like our compasses; — a turner's chisel, lathe-chisel, — a carver's knife or chisel; — that which is turned, a circle, round. The same with Τόριμος, Τόρμη, akin to †Τορέω, Τερέω.' Ldd. That which wears away or chases in turning. So Τορνεύω, -ῶω, *torno*, to turn, work with a lathe and chisel, to round.

Τορός, piercing, sharp, clear, audible; — intelligible, explicit, accurate; — sharp, active. — R. τορέω, to pierce.

Τορνήν, a stirrer, ladle for stirring liquids on the fire. R. τείρω, τέτορα, to rub: As rubbing and bruising substances in a pot. So from †τορύω, τρύω, to rub, is Τρυήλης a ladle for stirring with. Hence Τορνήντην, panada or stir-about.

Τόσος, so great: answering to Ὅσος.

Τόσσα: in Ἐπέροσσε.

Τότε, i.e. τῷτῇ, 'and at that (time);' 'then,' answering to Ὅτε.

†ΤΟΦΟΣ, *tuff*, sandstone, rotten-stone, *töfus*, Germ.

*tof.* Τόφος is not found: only Τοφῶν, a quarry, in Tab. Heracl. — Q. if allied to Τέφρα? Loose crumbling stone like so much burnt ashes?

Τόφρα, so long; — for such an object, so that. — Answering to Όφρα.

Τραγῶν, a callosity; — cartilage. — R. τρήχω, ξω, ἔτραγον, 'to be rough or stiff,' (Dnn.). Thus Aristotle says of sponges, that one kind are 'very hard and τραχεῖς rough, called Τράγοι.'

Τραγῶς, 'to be over-luxuriant and so unfruitful: as buck-goats high in flesh are unfit to produce:' Dnn. R. τράγος.

Τράγμα, and Τρωγῶλια, 'what is eaten for eating's sake, dried-fruits, as figs, almonds:' Ldd. — R. τρώγω.

Τράγος, a he-goat, from τράγω, ἔτραγον, to gnaw. As in Ovid: 'RODE, caper, vitem.' But some from τρήχω, to be rough. Also, the smell of the arm-pits, like that of a goat: — lasciviousness, as of the goat: — and the first period of the sensual appetite, whence Τραγίζω to change the voice at the time of puberty.

Τραγ-ωδία, *tragedy*, the prize for which was a goat. — R. τράγος, ωδή. 'Carmines qui tragico vilem certavit ob HIRCUM,' Hor.

ΤΡΑΚΤΟΝ, white bleached wax; Τράκτωμα, a sticking plaster made of it. — A Latin word, if Stephens rightly explains τράκτος κηρός 'cera quæ tractando inalbuit.' And Τράκτα is a kind of paste, (Steph.) *tracta*, mentioned by Cato, and expl. by Forcell.: 'manibus bene subacta, et in longum tracta in modum membranarum.'

Τρῶμη, Τρῶμυς, the line dividing the scrotum and passing on. Allied by Ldd. to Lat. *trames*, *tromitis*. But perhaps from τράω, τερπαίνω, to perforate, and so to divide. Moreover, Τρῶμυς is also the hole τὸ Τρῆμα of the breach, says Photius.

Τραμίς, a ship. — For τραπίς, (as λαΜένω), allied by Ldd. to Τράβε, Τραβία, and Τράπηξ, which see. (Rare.)

Τραυῆς, piercing, shrill; — clear. — As Τορὸς from τωρέω, ἴτρεω, so from ἴτρωα, τιτταίνω is Τραυῆς.

Τράπεζα, a table, bench, tablet; — counter, bank: Τραπεζίτης, a banker. — For τετρα-πεζα, having four feet. As Avunculus, Uncle.

Τραπέω, to tread or trample on grapes. — Jones from τρέπω, τραπῶ: To TURN about as in treading. Damm: 'To tread so as to TURN into wine.'

Τράπηξ, Τράπηξ, *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam: but it really means the handle of an oar, (Hesych.) R. τρέπω. 'Perhaps because in rowing it is turned hither and thither:' says Steph. Or, with Dnn., 'as with it a boat is turned or moved.' See St. James 3. 4. — Or properly a curved beam: Τράπηξ meaning also the keel of a ship, like Τρόπις, which see.

Τρασιά, for Ταρσιά like Τάρσος, a hurdle to dry cheeses on. So Πέρθω, ἔταρθον, ἔταρθον.

Τραυλὸς, lisping, mispronouncing. — R. Σπαύω, to break: Σπαυλὸς: Ldd. Or even ἴτρωα, to wound, ('clip the Queen's English,') whence Τραύμα. Compare Κωφὸς and Ψελλός.

Τραῦμα, a wound. — Allied to Τρώω, Τιτρώσκω, to wound, through obsolete ἴτρωα.

Τραφερός, fat, well-fed; — fattening. — R. τρέφω, ἔτραφον.

Τράφηξ: in Τράπηξ.

Τραχηλίζω, 'to take by the throat; — to bend the neck back or grip by the throat; — bend back the victim's neck, so that the throat gapes when cut; hence to expose to view, lay open:' Ldd. — From

Τράχλος, the neck, throat. — Hemsterh. from the roughness of its joints, from τράχως, or rather τρήχω, ἔτρεχον to be rough. 'From the processes of the cervical vertebrae:' Dnn. (2) R. τρέχω, from the circular form. Compare Θόλος from Θέω, ἴτω, and Περί-δρομος a circular gallery.

Τράχως, rough, rugged. — R. ἴτρωα, τιτρώω, τιτταίνω, τερπαίνω, to pierce.

TPELΞ, ΤΡΙΑ, *tres*, *three*. — 'Drs Sax., dry Du., tri Welsh and Erse:' Dr. J. — Suppose, as 5 is thought called in Greek from the five fingers, so 3 called from the three WORKING fingers, i.e. the thumb and the two next: from δρῶα, i.e. δρέω, δρεῖς, τρεῖς, as D is found in the Sax. and Dutch, and ΑΡΕμω and ΤΡΕχω are allied. ?

Τρέμω, to tremble, *tremo*, *τρέω*.

Τρέπω, to turn. — 'The old Lat. *trepo*. The radical Τρέω to tremble:' Dnn. I.e. to make τρέσω to fear, to terrify, rout, turn. As ἴδαίω, βαίίλω; δρέίλω.

Τρέφω, to make thick, curdle, coagulate; derived by Parkh. from τρέπω, τέτρεφα, to turn i.e. into curd: then, to make compact, firm, or solid, to fatten, nourish, feed, rear up. So Dalsel makes it prop. to coagulate. (2) R. δέρω, ἴδερω, ἴδρω, to warm, cherish, nourish. (3) 'Hebr. *tereph*, to feed:' Wr.

Τρέχνος, in Τέρχυνος.

Τρέχω, to run. — Like Τρέπω, from τρέω, to flee. Thus 'Τρέχω with ψυχῆς and περὶ ἑωυτοῦ, to run for his life: met. to hazard, risk:' (Dnn.) The fut. ἴτρέξω was softened into δρέξω. (2) For ἴδρεχω allied to ἴδρεμω, δρόμος. (3) 'Hebr. *derek*, to go forward:' Wr.

Τρέω, to fear, tremble, flee. — 'R. *terpaw*:' Mrt. Future τερῶ, ἴτρεώ, τρέω: Prop. to be distressed, tormented, allied to Ταρδύσσωμαι, to be agitated.

Τρέω, to bore: for Τορέω.

Τρῆμα, a hole; pl. the holes or pips of dice. — R. τρώω, τιτταίνω, or τωρέω, ἴτρεώ, to pierce. What is pierced through.

Τρήπων, fearful, from τρέω: also 'the fearful dove.' Τρήπωνσι πελειάσι, Hom.

Τρηχύς: Ion. of Τράχως.

Τριδικοντα, 30. — R. τρία, and -κοντα formed perh. from εἰκοσι, εἰκοσι, ἴεκοσι, Lat. viginti. So Πεντήκοντα, &c.

Τριδίζω, to conquer, i.e. to throw one's adversary τρία three times. 'This is one of my THREE conflicts,' has Æschylus. So Τριαγμός a victory, and allied seems (ἴτρωα), Θρίαμβος, *Triumphus*, *Triumph*.

Τρίαυνα, a trident. — R. *τρία, tria*.

Τριακνέος, rubbed, worn, fine; — inured, practised, hackneyed, crafty, as Τρίκνω, Τρίμμα. — R. *τρίκνω*.

Τριβαλλοί, 'the *Triballi*, a people on the borders of Thrace; hence a Comic name for barbarian gods: — a slang term for young fellows who lounge about taverns, like the Mohocks of Addison's times.' Ldd.

Τρίβολος, 'like *Τρι-βελῆς*, three-pointed, three-pronged; hence subst. a caltrop; — a thing of like shape on a horse's bridle; — from the likeness of shape, a prickly water-plant, water-caltrop, *tribulus*, and a land-plant; — plur. smart sayings, gibes, Fr. *pointes*.' Ldd. — R. *τρία, βολή*.

Τρίβος, a beaten path; — practice, exercise; — delay. — R. *τρίβω, τριβώ*.

Τρίβω, to rub, wear, bruise, wear out, exhaust, enervate; — wear the time, protract, delay; — become trite and common; — mid. to wear away the time on anything, exercise oneself in, inure oneself to. — 'Allied to *Τείρω*, and *Τρίβι, Τρίτุม*.' Dnn. Thus: *τερῶ, ἔτερπν, ἔτριπν, τρώω*. So *ἔλδω, δαίβω*. And see 'Αμφι-τριτῆ. (2) 'Hebr. *tereph*, to tear.' Wr.

Τρίβων, well-versed or skilled, &c., as *Τριακός*. Also, a worn thread-bare cloak. — R. *τρίβω*.

Τρίζω, to squeak, chirp, — creak, grate, jar. — Allied to *Στρίζω, Strido*. 'Τρίζω and Κρίζω prob. formed to imitate the sound.' Dnn. Or for *Τερετίζω*. Or even allied to *Τρίβω*, to rub, scrape.

Τρίμμα, a practised knave, as *Τριακός, Τρίβων*: *τρίψω, τέτριμμα*.

Τρίναυα, a trident. — R. *τρία*.

Τριζός, for *Τρισός*, as *Δισός, Διζός*.

Τριστόν, 'a sound imitative of a bird's voice.' Ldd.

Τριστότις, ear-ring with three eyes or drops: *τρία, ἴνυτε, ὄσσε*, eyes.

Τριπέμπελος, childish from age. — From *τρία, πέμπελος*, which see. (2) Dr. Jones from *τρία, πέμπω*: 'Who sends himself on with three legs.'

Τριπλάσιος, Τριπλός, *triplo*. As *Διπλάσιος, Δί-πλος*.

Τρί-πους, Τρίπος, g. *τρί-ποδος, τρίποδ*: — *τρία, ποῦς*.

Τρίς, thrice, as *Δίς*, twice: R. *τριού* dat. of *Τρεῖς*.

Τρισός, Τρίτος, *τριτατος*, third. — R. *τρίς*.

Τριτογένεια, Minerva, born at the Lake *Τριτόνιος* in Libya. 'Pallas Libycis *Tritonidos* edita lymphis.' Sil.

Τριττός, the third of a tribe, &c. — R. *τρίτος*.

Τρίχα, Τριχθαί, in three ways. — R. *τρία*, as *Δίχα, Διχθαί*.

Τριχίς: in *Τρίσσα*.

Τρόμος, trembling. — R. *τρέμω*.

Τροπαῖον, *tropaeum*, a trophy raised at a *Τροπή*.

Τροπαῖλις, Τροπηλῖς, a bundle, bunch. — R. *τρέπω*, as *Τροπός*, a twisted thong. See *Τροπός*.

Τροπή, turning of the enemy: *τρέπω*.

Τρόπηξ, handle of an oar, 'by which a boat *τρέπεται* is turned or moved.' Dnn. See in *Τράπηξ*.

Τρόπις, a ship's keel. All from *τρέπω*. 'As made

of timbers turned': Greg. Compare *Τράπηξ*. Hence: metaph. the commencement.

Τρόπος, the turn, disposition, character, temper of the mind; — the manner of doing anything, as marking the turn of mind, as *Κατὰ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν τρόπον*, After the Greek fashion. Also a *trope* or figure, change from the ordinary to a figurative meaning. — R. *τρέπω*.

Τροπός, 'a twisted leathern thong, with which the oars were fastened to the thole: called also *Στρόφος, stropus*, (a *strap*). Also a beam: see *Τράπηξ*.' Ldd. — R. *τρέπω*, *verto, volvo*.

Τρουλλίον, *trulla*, a trowel, shovel: allied to *Τρυήλη*, a ladle. (2) From the Lat. *trua, trulla*. — Very rare.

Τροφαῖλις, fresh cheese. — R. *τρέφω*, to curdle.

Τροφή, food. — R. *τρέφω*.

Τροχάιος, a *trochee*, — u. All derive from *τρόχος*, cursus. Terent. Maan. calls the Iamb 'pedem *raptim citum*,' and adds of the *Trochee*: 'Nec minus CURRIT *Trochaeus* lege versâ temporum.'

Τροχήλεα, a roller, wheel, pulley, windlass. — R. *τρέχω*, to run.

Τροχίλος, a wren; — a wagtail, sandpiper, or such like. — R. *τρέχω*. So *Curruca*, the hedge-sparrow, seems to come from *Curro*.

Τροχός, a wheel, hoop, &c. And *Τροχάω*, to revolve. — R. *τρέχω*.

Τρόβλιον, a cup, bowl, dish. — 'I think it is that in which are put τὰ *τρούβανα, intrita, trita* escae.' Mrt. Or R. *δρύπτω, ἑτέρυβον*, as *ἐκάλυβον*. Compare *Τορύνη*.

Τρύγη, 'ripe fruit gathered in for keeping, fruit, corn, from *τρώγω*, to dry, as the notion of ripeness includes that of dryness; *Τρύγη* means also dryness: Ldd. — See in *Τρύξ*.

Τρυγονάω, *Θρυγονάω*, to tap at the door. — 'To make a hollow murmuring sound: from *τρώγω*.' Dnn.

Τρύγω, Τρόσκω, to dry. — 'R. *δέρω*, [*δερίω*], *τερύω*. Or *τείρω, τέρω*.' Schneid. Compare *Τέρωω*.

Τρυγηδία, comedy. — 'Called from the prize which was a cask of (new) wine.' Bentr. 'Because the singers smeared their faces with lees as a ludicrous disguise: Hor. A. P. 277.' Ldd. — R. *τρώξ*, *τρυγός*.

Τρύγω, turtle-dove, from its cooing. — R. *τρώξω*, *τέτριγγα*.

Τρώω, 'like *Τρίζω*: *Τρώζω* referring to duller, *Τρίζω* to sharper, shriller sounds.' Ldd. 'Doubtless formed to imitate the sense.' Dnn.

Τρυήλα, -ης, 'a cook's ladle or pestle. Comp. our *trowel*, [and *trulla*]. R. *τρώω*.' Dnn.

Τρουλλίζω, to cry, esp. used of the quail. — 'Formed from the sound, as *Τρώζω*.' Ldd. and Dnn.

Τρύμη, Τρυμαλιά, a hole. — R. *τρώω*, to rub a hole.

Τρύμη, like *Τρίμμα*, a knave. — R. *τρώω*. See *Τρίμμα*.

Τρύξ, gen. *τρυγός*, 'new wine not yet fermented and racked off, wine with the lees in it, — hence new bad wine; — the lees of wine or oil, dregs, dross, metaph. of

an old man: Ldd.—R. *τρύγη*, or the same origin: Dnn., who adds the sense of 'wine' to the meanings given by Ldd. of *Τρύγη*. So Schrevel. of *Τρύγη*, 'wheat, corn, fruits, vintage.' (2) Hebr. *tirosch*, mustam: Mrt. ?

*Τρυπάω*, from *τρύω*: to bore a hole, pierce with an auger called *Τρύπανον*.

*Τρυπῶδες*, easy to be rubbed, friable.—R. *τρύω*, σω.

*Τρυπάνη*, a balance, and the tongue, *τρυπίνα*.—All derive from *τρύω*. 'Eustath. as *ἡ τρύεται* [is much worn, *εἶσα*, opp. to *ἄ-τρυτός*,] by the weight of the things weighed. If it is prop. the *hole* of the balance, within which is the tongue, then rightly from *τρύω* = *τρώω*, to perforate, as *Τρύμη* [and *Τρύπα*]: Greg.

*Τρυφάλεια*, 'a helmet with a φάλος projection to receive the plume. *Τρύω*: Buttin. *Τετρυμένη*. (2) For *Τρι-φάλεια*, as *Τετρά-φαλος* is also used. ?

*Τρυφαλῖς*, a small piece or slice.—And

*Τρυφή*, effeminacy, luxury, insolence, wantonness.—R. *Σρύπτω*, *ἐτρυφον*: As breaking down, dissolving, weakening the strength or corrupting the morals.

*Τρύφος*, a morsel, fragment.—R. *Σρύπτω*, *ἐτρυφον*.

*Τρύχος*, a rag, shred.—R. *τρύχω*, to wear out,—as in

*τρύω*, *τρύχω*, to wear, rub, wear a hole;—wear the spirits, fatigue, vex, molest, afflict.—R. *τείρω*, *τερῶ*, *†τερίω*, *τρίω*. So Hemst., &c.

*Τρωγάδια*, αν: in *Τρώγημα*.

*Τρώγλη*, a hole, hollow, cave.—R. *τρώγω*: As eaten through, *εἶσα*.

*Τρώγω*, to gnaw, eat.—R. *τορέω*, *†τρώω*, *τρώγω*, as *Τμήγω*: To pierce with the teeth.—Or *τείρω*, to rub, as *Τρίω*, *Τρώω*.

*Τρώκτης*, a devourer: R. *τρώγω*, *τέτρωκται*.—In Homer, Phœnician traffickers are called *Τρώκται*, greedy knaves: some however take it as a proper name: Ldd. 'In vulgar language, a bite: Dnn. 'A devourer of others: Damm. 'To *truck*, traffick by exchange, Fr. *troquer*, Span. *trocar*. Deduced by Salmas. from *τρώγω* to get money: Todd.

*Τρώξ*, a caterpillar; i.e. gnawer.—R. *τρώγω*, *ξω*.

*Τρώξανον*, what falls from the manger while cattle are eating. R. *τρώγω*, *τρώξω*. Also, dry wood, brushwood: allied to *Τρύγη*, dryness, which is allied to *Τρύξ*. *Τρωάδας*, *Τρωάδας*, formed from *Τρέπω*, *Τρέχω*.

*Τρώω*, to wound, hurt: in *Τιτρώσκω*.

*Τῷ*, *τι*, *ἐξου*: See in *Σύ*.

*Τυγχάνω*, through *†τυχέω*, *†τεύχω*, to strike upon, hit or light upon, chance upon, find, obtain:—happen to do, or to be, prop. *τυγχάνω ἐάν*. 'Ο *τυχάνω*, one who happens upon you, any chance or common person. Allied to *Τιτύσκομαι*, to aim at, hit; which see: And to *Τύπτω*. Dnn. allies *Τιταίνω*.

*Τύκος*, *Τύχος*, 'from *τεύχω*: an instrument for working stones with, mason's hammer or pick:—from the likeness of shape, a battle-axe: Ldd. So *Τυκτός*, wrought, made, well-wrought, *Τευκτός*.—R. *τεύχω*.

*Τύλη*, *τύλος*, any swelling, lump, bunch, nail, knot,

peg, spindle;—pad, bolster, cushion.—As *γύνη*, *βύθος*, *κτένης*, *δύμεος*, *νύμφη*, so *τύλη* is allied to *τέλλω*, 'Ανα-τέλλω, to rise up: for *†τύλη*, *†τύλος*: and allied to *Tollo*, *Tuli*, *Sus-tuli*, to raise up. (2) R. *†τύω*, *†τῶω*, *†τέω*, to extend, expand. *Tumeco*, *Tumor*, must be noticed.

*Τυλάσσω*, to roll up, prop. in the form of a *τύλη*, bolster.

*Τυλῶς*, to make callous:—R. *τύλος* in *τύλη*.

*Τύμβος*, 'strictly the place where a dead body *τύφεται* is burnt: usu. a (*tumulus*) mound of earth heaped over the ashes;—a tomb.—*τομβ*-stone;—old man just going to the tomb: Ldd. Comp. *σπρόμβος*. (2) Some compare *tumeco*, *tumulus*. 'Welsh *twm* mound: Ir. *tu-ma*: 'Wbst.

*Τύμμα*, a blow.—R. *τύπτω*, *τέττυμμα*.

*Τύμπανον*, a kettle-drum;—drum-stick, or gen. a stick to beat with: *Tympanum*.—R. *τύπτω*, *†τύπανον*, *τύμπανον*, as *λαμέδω*, *σπρόμβος*.

*Τύνη*, = *τὸ*, *τι*, thou.

*Τυνὸς*, *Τυννός*, small.—'These sound like the Latin *Tenuis*: says Mrt. And *Tenuis* is *Tavads*, extended, long, thin. *Tυνὸς* seems an Æolic form, as *γύνη*, *βύθος*, &c. Compare 'Ελαχύς. (2) Our *tiny*, Dan. *tynd*.

*ΤΥΝΤΛΑΟΣ*, 'mud and confusion: Phot. 'In Aristoph. P. 1148 *Τυντλάω* is to grub round a vine's roots, i.e. by going in the mud or mire: Ldd. *Τύντλος* is explained by Schrevel. 'clay, trifles.' And *Τυντλάω* is silly, frivolous.—Perhaps all from *τυνός*, and small, and so frivolous, trifling; then earth reduced small, mire, &c.: *†τύνελος*, *†τύνλος*. See *Κόπρος* from *Κόπτω*. The Dan. *tiny*, *tynd*, small, is still nearer.

*Τύπος*, stamp, figure, impression, mould, pattern, form, rough sketch, &c.—From

*Τύπτω*, to strike, beat.—Allied to *Τυγχάνω*, to hit a mark; *Τιτύσκομαι*, to aim at or hit: and perhaps 'Α-τύζω. Comp. *δρῦπιπτο*, *δπιπτο*, *βλαδιπτο*. (2) Mrt. from Hebr. Rab. *thaph*, to beat. Our *tap*, Fr. *ta-per*, Dan. *tapper*. See *Δοῖκος*. All from the sound.

*Τύραννος*, a king, *tyrant*.—Gen. thought the same as *Κύριος* and *Κοίρανος*, as *Τήνος* and *Κείνος*. (2) Mrt. from *τείρω*, *τέτορα*, to oppress, torment. T Æolic, as *γύνη*, *βύθος*. (3) As lord of *τύρος*, *Tyre*. (4) Allied to *ΤΥΡΣΙΣ*, a tower, *TURris*. See *Τύρσις*.

*Τύρβη*: in *Σύρβη*.

*Τυρός*, cheese. *Βού-τύρον*, *butter*.—'Some from obs. *†τύρω* akin to *†τάρω*, the assumed R. of *Ταράσσω*, to stir up: Hence *Τυρώω*, to stir up, disturb: Dnn.—This last suggests *†τύρω* as = *σύρω*, (like *Τῷ*, *Σύ*; *Τῆτες*, *Σῆτες*; *Τεύτλον*, *Σεύτλον*,) whence *Σύρβη*, *Τύρβη*, *Turbo*, *Dis-turb*. (2) Mrt. from *τείρω*, *τέτορα*, to rub, wipe dry, whence *Τέρωω*, to dry. T Æolic, as *γύνη*, *βύθος*, *νύμφη*.

*ΤΥΡΣΙΣ*, *ΤΥΠΠΙΣ*, *turris*, a tower, Sax. *tor*.—As *Θύρσος* from *δύω*, *Βύρσα* from *βύω*, *Τύρσις* might flow from *†τύω*, *†τέω*, *τέλλω*, to rise.—Dnn. allies *TUR-geo*.

Τυτθός, 'young, or small. Allied to Τυτθός, Τίτθη:' Dnn. 'Yet under the Τυτθός:' Mrt. (2) Our τίτ in Τίτ-mouse, Tom-tit.

Τύψη, 'a plant used for stuffing bolsters, our cat's-tail:' Ldd.—Allied to Στύφω, to draw together, and our Stuff. (2) Our tough.

Τυφλός, blind.—'Prob. τυφελός from τυφώ: Smoky, misty, darkened:' Ldd. Or having τυφον smoke cast in the eyes, a mist thrown over the eyes. (2) R. τύπτω, τέτυφα, as from Κωφός from Κόπτω is Κάφωσις ὀφθαλμῶν in Erotian.

Τυφος, smoke, mist, cloud;—met. conceit, vanity, as all smoke;—folly, silliness;—stupor as clouding and darkening the mind, arising from fever, typhus. And

Τύφος, to raise a τυφός smoke, to smoke, to consume in smoke.—'Τύφος is certainly akin to Θύω, Θυμός, Æolic

Φυμός, Fumus: also to Θάπτω, Τέφρα, Τεπόρ:' Dnn.

Τυφός, a furious whirlwind, whirling clouds of dust, from Τύφος, smoke, cloud. (2) 'Because it was held to be the work of the giant Typhus:' Ldd.

Τύχη, chance, luck, fortune.—R. ἵτυχω, τυγχάνω to light on.

Τωθάζω, to taunt, mock.—From the obs. ἱτόω, ἱτέ-τάθην, as in 'Ἐπ-ετόσσε, Τόσσας, Τόπος, allied to Τάω, ἱτέω, Τείνω, to stretch out, then point i.e. the hands in derision. In form, compare Ψάθιον, 'Ράθων, Κλάθω. (2) As Taunt from the ancient Tand, a tooth, so Τωθάζω allied to our tooth, Sax. toth: To show the teeth, snarl at. Or in the sense, 'to cast in the teeth', Matth. 27. 44.

Τῶς, so: answering to ὤς.—Prop. τοῖς i.e. τοῦτοῖς, 'his modis.'

## Υ.

\*Υ ὤ, sound to imitate a person snuffing a feast. 'Hu hu!' Plaut.

'Υάγων or Ξυάγων, = Ξυάγων.

'Υάδες, the Hyades or Rainers, a constellation supposed to bring rain: hence Virgil, 'Pluvias Hyadas,' the rainy Hyades.—R. ὕω.

'Υαυα, a sow, from 'Υς, ὄς:—the hyena, with a bristly mane like a hog. Αἱ ὕαναι, the women dedicated to Mithras, the men being called Lions.

'Υαλος, 'Υελος, alabaster, crystal, amber, glass.—R. ὕω: from the watery or rainy color of glass. Salmas. says it is 'prop. humectum, dein pro lucido.' 'From the transparency of glass', Dnn., who adds, 'R. ὕω, for χύω, to melt.' As Γαῖα, Αἶα; Λεῖω, Εἰσω. In form as κρίστ-ΑΛΟΞ.

'Υέδς, hump-backed.—'Υέδς and Κυφός are prob. the same word. Compare Gibbus:' Dnn. And Germ. Hübel. So Λεῖω, Εἰσω: Γαῖα, Αἶα. (2) R. ὕπό: Bent under. So ἑυπός, ἄνυλος. B as in ὕβρις.

'Υέρις, proud insolence, outrage, violence.—R. ὕπερ, ὕπερός, ὕπερις, ὕβρις: as Super, Superbus. The setting oneself above others.

'Υέρις, ὄος, a mongrel, hybrid.—Perh. allied to the above: as an injury or outrage to Nature.

'Υγίης, healthy, vigorous, sound.—Allied to 'Υγρός, which, says Damm, often means 'bene valens.' Dnn. gives the sense 'nimble, agile', to 'Υγρός: and 'agility' to 'Υγρότης: and refers 'Υγίης to ὕω, 'from the intimate connection betw. moisture and growth.'

'Υγρός, wet, moist;—pliant, tender, soft.—R. ὕω, to wet, ὕκα, ὕκρός, ὕγρος.—Or from ἱδύω, ἱδύων.

'Υδέω, ἱδέω, ἱδύω, to tell of, celebrate, sing, as ἁδύω.—'From ὕω. The notion of singing flows easily from irrigation. All poets are said to have watered their gardens from the fountain of Homer:' Valck. (2)

Perhaps 'Υδω is only ἁδω Æolicised. As γῆνῃ, βῆθός, ἁδων. (3) 'Hebr. hodah, celebros:' Mrt.

'Υδον, = οἶδον, a puff-ball: Æolic.

'Υδρία, a water-pot;—any vessel.—And

'Υδραψ, ὥκρος, dropsy for hydropsy.—R. ὕδωρ. Horace: 'Aquosus humor.'

'Υδωρ, water.—R. ὕω, as ἱδρός from ἱέω, ἱῶ, ἱημι. Herod.: Ὑαῖ λαερότατα.

'Υεως, belonging to 'Υες, swine:—'Υηνέω, to be like a hog.

'Υετός, rain.—R. ὕω.

'Υης, epith. of Jupiter, like 'Υέτιος, Jupiter pluvius. Also of Bacchus: prob. as the god of fertilising moisture: hence his mother Semelé was called 'Υη, and the nymphs who reared him 'Υάδες:' Ldd.

'Υθλος, idle talk, nonsense: also 'Υσλος.—R. ὕδω, ὕθην, ὕσαι, to talk of, to sing: Sing-song. In 'Υδέω. (2) 'Hebr. hiithul, derisio:' Mrt.

Υῖς, Υῖεύς, Υῖς, a son.—R. ὕω, φῶς:' Dnn. See in 'Υλη. 'Ο φῶς is a 'son' in Eur. Ph.—But perhaps ὕω in its own sense, much as Ἀρόω and Σπείρω are used 'de generandis hominibus.' Υῖς would thus answer much to the same use of Σπόρος or Σπέρμα: An efflux. (2) R. φῶς, φυῖς, υῖς, as Γαῖα, Αἶα, and Φεῦ, Heu.

Υῖανός, a grandson: R. υῖς, as Οἶος, Οἰωνός.

'Υάω, Ὑλακτέω, to HOWL, YELL, ululo, bark, bark at. Icel. gla, Germ. heulen, Hebr. helil. All from the sound.

'Υλη, ἱδύα, Sylva, or Silva, wood, a wood, under-wood, wood cut down for fuel, fire-wood:—the raw unwrought material, whether wood, stone, metal, &c.—matter, of which a thing is made—subject-matter, matter treated of.—'R. ὕω in the sense of φῶς: A place where trees or plants grow:' Dnn. As Γαῖα, Αἶα:

φεῦ, *Heu*: φέρω, *Herba*. — Or *σω* in *its own* sense, as from this *Dnn*. elsewhere derives "ΤΑΛ, 'from the intimate connection between moisture and growth.' So Greg. 'from *σω*, as timbers require much rain [or moisture].'

"ΤΑΙΩ, to cleanse, strain, filter. — Schleusn. from *δαλ*, 'thick matter, sediment.' See "ΤΑΛ, 'matter.' So *Dnn*. Also, who adds: 'From *δαις* for *ιδαις* accord. to the old Gramm.'

"Τμέβαιος, *hymenaeus*, wedding song, marriage: also *Hymen*, "Τμήν, the god of marriage. "Τμήν δ' "Τμέβαιε. Eurip. — "Τμήν, *ύμένος* is in this sense gen. derived from *ύμένος* which produced "Τμνος, *hymnus*: The marriage song. (2) A sequenti *ύμην*, ut dictum puta de *virginē membrāda*.

"Τμήν, a skin, membrane. 'By "Τμέβαις physicians meant the thin skins, covering the eyes, from their moisture, for they were always moist except in sleep.' Valck. That is, from *σω*, *ύμαι*, to wet. (2) Some from *ύφω* to weave. A web.

"Τμνος, *hymnus*, a song, hymn. — For *ύδόμενος* or pf. *ύμένος*, sung. Compare *Σεμνός*.

"ΤΝ, *IN*, a *hin*, a *Hebrew* measure.

"Τνις, "Τνις, a plough-share. — Plutarch from *δς*, acc. *δν*, from the hog's nozzling and rooting.' Ldd.

"Τνιος, the same as "Τνιος.

"Τσο-κύαμος, 'strictly Hog-bean, answering to our Hen-bane, which causes giddiness and madness: "Τσο-κυμάδος, to be raving-mad.' Ldd.

"Τπαρ, a real visible appearance, opposed to "Οναρ; whence Homer's *Οὐκ "ΟΝΑΡ ἄλλ' "ΤΤΙΑΡ*. — Scaliger from *ῥέπω*, *ὑπ-εμ*, as "Τπό-στασις, 'a real existence,' 'substance.' In form as *Εἶδαρ*.

"Τπατος, for *ύπέρτατος*, most above, highest, from *ύπερ*. Much as *Inferissimus*, *Infinus*: *Optatiasimus*, *Optimus*.

"ΤΠΕΡ, *super*, Ang. Sax. *ofer*, our *over*, above; — *over*, across, beyond; — like *super*, on or about, concerning; — over, so as to defend, in defence of; — on behalf of, in the room of. 'Mæd. Goth. *ufar*, Scotch *uvar*': *Dunb*. (2) R. *ῥύπτω*, *ἄπτω*, to join, connect. Compare "Τπδ and "Επί.

"Τπέρα, the UPPER rope, i.e. the brace attaching the sailyards to the mast. — R. *ύπερ*. Properly *Supera*.

"Τπερος, -ov, a pestle. — Prob. as simply being used *ύπερ* over the mortar. See "Τπέρα, "Τπερφα.

"Τπερφίαιλος, 'most huge, exceeding in power; — overbearing, arrogant. — 1. *βία*, *ύπερ-βιος*, *ὑπερβίαιος*; — 2. Changed from "Τπερ-φυής, from *φυή*, growth, stature; — 3. Running over the *φιδλης* cup's brim: This is very far-fetched; — Breaker of truces made by libations from [over] *φίλαι* cups: This is hardly worth notice.' Ldd. Or *ύπερ-φίαιλος*, i.e. *ύπερ-ιών*, trans-grediens, transgressing.

"Τπέρφευ, 'like "Τπερ-φύωδ': Ldd. Nearer, for "Τπερφύεα neut. pl. of "Τπερφύης.

"Τπερφα, the UPPER part of the mouth, palate;

— "Τπερφον, the UPPER part of the house. — R. "Τπέρ.

"Τπήνη, 'the UNDER part of the face on which the beard grows, hence the beard.' Ldd. — Clearly from *ύπδ*, under, as *Εἰρήνη*. (2) *Dnn*. 'from *ύπδ*, *τήνη*, *ήνιον*, the part of a bridle in a horse's mouth: the part under this is "Τπήνη.' (3) Some say that which is both under and above, i.e. *ύπδ* and *άνδ*.

"Τπήνήτης, a young man with his first beard. — Above. Homer: *Πρώτον ὑπήνήτης*.

"Τπήρέτης, an under-rower, inferior servant, helper, &c. — R. *ύπ*, *έρέτης*, a rower.

"Τπος, sleep. — *Supinus* is allied; and both are from *ύπδ*, from under, *up*: 'A lying on the back,' says Liddell: i.e. so as to look *upwards*. See "Τπτιος. (2) For "Τποινος from *ύπο-πνέω*: A breathing gently.

"ΤΠΙΟ, "Τπαι, under, close under; — near; — under the power of; — near such a time. — 'Uf Moss. Goth.' *Dunb*. — Perhaps "Τπτιος was used *Æolice* like "Απτιος, to join, connect. See "Τπέρ and "Τφάω. "Τπδ and "Τπέρ seem allied not only in sound, but in the sense of junction or connexion of one thing with another.

"Τπο-, in an underhand manner, secretly, insensibly; — from under, *up*, *ύπ*. So *Sub-spicio*, *Suspicio*, is to look 'from under,' *up*.'

"Τπόγυος, -γυιος, close under or by the hand, near, like "Εγγύς, *Μεσηγύς*, which see: — near in point of time, recent, late.

"Τπόδρα, casting an under look, so as to look suspiciously or grimly. — Short, as *Δάμα*, *Δά*, for "Τπο-δρακὼν from *ύπο-δέρκομαι*. Nicander has "Τποδράξ. (2) R. *ύπδ*, *δράω*: Acting in an underhand manner. (3) Some from *ύπδ*, *δράω*: D, as *proDest*, *proDit*, and somewhat as *Θ* in *ἰφΘίμος*.

"Τπόνομον ἔλκος, a sore feeding under the surface: *νέμω*, *νένομα*. Hence the sense of "Τπόνομος, an underground passage, mine, water-pipe.

"Τπόσχεσις, a promise. — R. *έχω*, *ῥσχέω*: A holding oneself under an engagement.

"Τπτιος, flat on one's back, with the face UP. — As *Sub* is 'from under, UP', in *Suspicio*, so "Τπτιος from *ύπδ*, *ύπ*, like *Supinus* from *Sub*: Ldd. and *Dnn*.

"Τραξ, a shrew-mouse. — R. *δς*, *ύδς*, from the snout resembling the swine's. For "Τεραξ from a form *ύερός*, as "Ιερός, "Ιεραξ.

"Τράξ, confusedly, — thought = *ῥζωράξ*, from *σύρω*, as *Σύρμα* and *Συρφετός*, are things dragged, thrown, or swept together. So "Τς and *Σύς*.

"Τρβίσκος, "Τρβίχος, a basket, *έρβίχος*. — An *Æolic* form, as it seems, from *είρω*, *δρα*, to weave, whence "Ορβίς, "Τρβίς, as *γνήν*, *βτιός*, "Υσος. See "Τρχή. (2) *Æol*. for "Αρβίχος.

"Τρχή, a pickle-jar, *urceus*, *orca*: allied to "Ορκάνη and "Ερκος, an inclosure generally. See in "Τρβίσκος.

"Τς, the same as *Σύς*.

"Τσγίνον, 'a vegetable dye-stuff, made from the insect on a tree or shrub called "ΤΣΓΗ': *Dnn*.

Ἰσδοξ, ἔολ. of Ὀσδοξ, Ὀξος.

Ἰσμίην, a conflict, battle.—Prob. ἔολic for Ἰσμίην from ἔσμις, 'a crowd, multitude', (Dnn.) Compare Ἰσρίσκος and Ἰσρχή. See Ἰσσός.

Ἰσπληξ, ἡγξ, a rope drawn across the bounds in a race-course. It seems clear that it must have meant orig. a whip or lash to drive swine with, or a whip of swine's hair to scourge with: from ἴς, πλῆσσω, ξω, like Βουπληξ. It then seems to have meant the whip to give the start with at the games: and, when a rope became used for this purpose, as let down at the starting, the old word was still retained: much as Transenna, the cross-barred starting-place, was used also for the rope, by which it was let down. Dnn. says: 'Prop. a rope serving as a bar.'—Also a rope or noose used by bird-catchers.—It meant also the catch in a trap which FALLS when touched, perhaps from the FALLING of the rope in the course, of which Lucian says ΕΠΕΣΕΝ ἡ ἰσπληξ.

Ἰσσάκος, Ἰσσάξ, = τὰ αἰδοῖα γυναικεῖα. Ab ἴς, ut Porcus et Porca apud Varro nem et Catonem: et sic Χοῖρος. Forsan ultima pars -σάκος = σάκανδρος, ut vult Ldd.

Ἰσσός, a javelin.—Much like Ἰσμίην. Probably ἔολ. for Ἰσσός, formed as Ἐσσην and Ἐσμός: What is sent or thrown, as Jacio, Jaculum. (2) R. ἴω, ἴσω, metaph. as Gray's 'arrowy shower', and Pope's 'showers

of stones.' (3) From the sound of its *HISS* or *WHIZ* through the air.

Ἰστέρα, the womb.—R. Ἰστερος: 'As the lowest of the viscera.' Dnn.

Ἰστερῶν, am Ἰστερος too late.

Ἰστερος, later, the latter:—too late: Ἰστατος, the last.—R. ὑπὸ, ὑπέστερος, ὑστερος, as Ἰπέρτατος, Ἰπτατος. More under, more after.

Ἰστριξ, Ἰσθριξ, hedge-hog.—R. ἴς, θρίξ: Hog's bristles.

Ἰφάω, Ἰφάινω, to weave.—Ldd. thinks ἴφ-, (Wυφ.) Weave allied. So Woof. The Su. Goth. *waefwa*. (2) Perhaps an ἔολic word for Ἀφάω from ἄπτω, to join, connect: To insert one part within another. And so perhaps is Ἰφεαρ the mistletoe. Compare Ἰπέρ, Ἰπό. And Ἰ as εἴτω, γῆνῃ, στῆθός. (3) Mrt. from Hebr. *aphah*, to cover.?

Ἰφεαρ: in Ἰφάω.

Ἰψηλός, high: from

Ἰψη, Ἰψού, on high.—All compare Ἰψη or Ἰψοι with Ἰπ, ὑψ, as in Ἰπ-εἶδομαι to look ὑψ, —and also with Ἰπέρ, above. Compare Ἀψ and Ἀπό.

Ἰω, to wet, water: Ἰεῖ, it rains; Ἰετός, rain.—The same as Ἰέω, ἴω, to send down. Thus compare Ἰδρώς and Ἰδωρ. (2) For Χύω, as Γαῖα, Ἀἷα. And much as Φεῦ, Heu. We say, How it is *pouring* down!

Ἰάδης, swinish: R. ἴς, ἴδς.

## Φ.

Φάαντατος, most bright.—As Φάανθεν, from φαῖνω, ἴφαῖνω.

Φάγαινα, Φαγέδαινα, an eating ulcer: from

Φαγεῖν, Φάγομαι, to eat.—Allied to Πάομαι, Πατέομαι, to feed on. Γ as in τμήτω, τεταγών. (2) R. ἴφάω, findo: Lenn. As in Ἀρη-φατος, Σφάξω, &c. (3) 'Hebr. *phéh*, the mouth; or Chald. *phaga*, the jaw': Mrt.

Φαέω, to shine. And

Φαιρός, Φαίδιμος, Φαιδρός, bright, gay, illustrious.—R. φάος.

Φαῖκος, 'explained by Hesych. Φαῖδρος, λαμπρός. So from φάω, φαῖνω: ' Ldd.—And Φαῖκός, -άσιον, certain white shoes.

Φαινυδὰ παλεῖν, to play at ball so that, when you φαῖνῃ seem to be going to throw it to one person, you throw it to another.

Φανόλης, a thick upper garment, *penula*. 'According to some, R. φαῖνω, ὄλος: ' Dnn. 'As appearing whole: as it is the outermost vest: ' Greg.—See on Φελόνης.

Φαῖνω, to show.—R. φάω, as ἴφάω, Βαῖνω.

Φαῖς, grayish, dusky, dun;—dull.—For Ἰπό-φατος, somewhat shiny, something between light and dark.

So by Φαλός Hemsterh. understands Sub-albus, shiny. Dnn. explains Φαῖς: 'resembling the dawning of day.' R. φάω.

Φάκελος, -λλος: in Σφάκελλος.

ΦΑΚΟΣ, 'the lentil;—lentil-shaped vessel: lentil-spot: Φάκ-οψις, freckle on the face: ' Ldd.—Q.?

Φάλαγξ, a *phalanx*, line of troops, battle-array;—the three joints of a finger, disposed in a line; a spider, from the long joints of its legs;—anything long, as a log, pole, beam of a balance, lever, roller under ships.—R. φάλος, bright. Φάλαγγες, the shining ranks, glittering with armor. Κεκορυθμένος ἀθροῖς χαλκῷ, Hom. (2) Aspir. for ἴφάλαγξ from πάλω, to wield a spear. See Πήληξ. (3) 'Hebr. *phaley*, to divide: ' Wr.

Φαλακρός, bald-headed.—R. φάλός: As having a white appearance. Some add τὸ ἄκρον, the top.

Φάλαρα, 'from φάλος: parts of the helmet, prob. the cheek-pieces:—later, the cheek-pieces of horses and mules, adorned with embossed straps, Lat. *phaleræ*: ' Ldd.

Φαλαρίω, to imitate *Phalaris*, tyrant of Agrigentum, in cruelty.

Φαλαρίς, a coot, from its white bald head: and Φαλάρος, having a patch of white.—R. φάλός.

Φαλῆς, Φαλλός, penis coriaceus seu ligneus. Comparatur à Lidd. cum Lat. *pallus*, i, et Angl. *pale*, *pole*. Comparat Dnn. cum 'Φάλος 2., prominens aliquid.' (2) Jablonski makes it *Egyptian*.

Φαλλός: in Φαλῆς.

Φαλός, bright, shining, shiny. — R. Φάω.

Φάλος, 'a part of the helmet, but what it was, is very hard to say.' Lidd. The metal ridge, says Buttm., in which the plume was fixed. Prob. from φαλός, bright, as Homer has Κόρυμβος λαμπροῖσι φάλοισι. Dnn. says: 'Φάλος, a stud, a projecting knob in the front of a helmet: the same word as φαλός, bright, with the additional sense of something prominent or projecting.' Dnn.

Φανερός, clear, manifest. — R. φαίνω, φανῶ.

Φάνος, bright: Φανή, a torch: Φαναί, torch-processions. — R. Φάω.

Φάνης, the sun, Apollo: — the first principle of all things. — Above.

Φαντάζομαι, to show oneself; place before one's mind; — Φαντασία, appearance, image in the mind, *fancy*. — R. φαίνω, πέφανται.

Φάος, φῶς, light: τὰ φάεα, the lights of the body, the eyes. — R. Φάω.

Φάραγξ, a chasm, ravine, valley, precipice — R. Φάρω, to split, sever, which verb is acknowledged by Schneider and Lidd., 'of which the affinity with Πέρω is very probable.' See in Φάρος. (2) R. φέρω, φαρέω as in Φαρέτρα, ans. to Κατω-φέρης, prone, steep. (3) 'Hebr. *pherek*, to break: Wr.

Φαράω, to plough. — R. Φάρω, to cleave. See above. (Rare.)

Φαρέτρα, *pharetra*, a quiver. — R. φέρω, ἔφερον: Arrow-bearer. So ἰσο-Φαρίζω.

Φαρκίς, a wrinkle, fold. I.e. having clefts, as Φάραγξ. — 'R. Φάρω, πέφαρκα, to split:' Dnn. (Very rare.)

Φαρμάσσω, to dye, color, adulterate, poison, bewitch with drugs. Φάρμακον, (as Φυλάσσω, Φυλακή,) a drug, medicine, poison. — 'Reimer from φάρω or φύρω, to mix. — Others prefer μύσσω:' Dnn. If the latter, then for Μαρμύσσω, as Μαρμαίρω: M and Φ, as Μύρμηκα and Formica. But Dnn. explains Φάρω, 'to cut, divide', and thence it could well mean 'to mix, adulterate', as Κεράω from Κείρω. We may add that Homer has πεπαρμένους from πείρω, and from πείραμαι could be ἡ Παρμύσσω (as Ἀλλάσσω) and for euphony Φαρμύσσω: To penetrate, then (as Δένω), to soak, steep.

Φάρος, Φάρος, 'an ample robe of state, mantle, large veil, linen covering for a corpse, sail-cloth:' Dnn. — 'Hebr. *PAR*, an ornament:' says Mr. But better in this way from φάω, ἡ φαερὸς, as φαεινός, φαιδρός. — Greg. from φέρω, φορέω, to wear, as dress. A, as in Φαρέτρα, ἰσο-Φαρίζω.

ΦΑΡΟΣ, a light-house: 'from *Pharos*, orig. an island near Alexandria, (connected aft. with the continent,) celebrated for its lighthouse.' Dnn.

Φάρος, the same as Φάραγξ.

Φάρσος, a part, piece. — R. Φάρω, πέφαρσαι. Allied to Πεπαρμένους in Homer, and Lat. *PARS*. (2) 'Hebr. *pheres*, to divide:' Wr.

Φάρυγξ, the gullet, swallow, throat. — 'Of the same origin as Φάραγξ:' Dnn.

Φάρω: in Φάραγξ.

Φάσγανον, a sword, knife. — R. σφάζω, ἔσφαγον, to kill: for Σφάγανον. 'Slaughter-weapon,' Ezek. 9. 2.

Φάσχαλος, a canoe: from the shape of the ΦΑΣΣΗΑΟΣ, kidney-bean.

Φασιάνης, a *pheasant*, from PHASIS in Colchis.

Φάσις, appearance, phase: R. Φάω, φαίνω. — Saying, rumor: R. Φάω, φημί.

Φάσκαλος, Φάσκωλος, a wallet, sack, coffer. — Transp. from Σφάκελλος, a bundle, much as Φάσγανον for Σφάγανον. — (Very rare.)

Φάσμα, a spectre, Φάντασμα: — R. Φάω, πέφασμαι, φαίνω.

Φάτνη, a manger, crib. — 'The common form was Πάθνη,' Lidd. And Πάθνη from πάωμαι, ἐπάθην, to feed. 'R. πατέομαι:' Dnn. (2) Φαγεῖν, φαγεδάνη, ἡ φάδνη, φάτνη, as ἔτνος, ἀτμήν.

Φατνώω, to hollow out like a φάτνη: Φατνώματα, panels, compartments in a ceiling, like stalls in a stable.

Φατρία, = Φατρία.

Φαύζω, Φάζω, Φάγω, to roast, toast. — R. φάος, φῶς, a fire, in Callim. See Φαύσργξ. 'R. φαύω, φάω:' Dnn.

Φαῦλος, bad, worthless, *vilis*, *vile*, mean, common, trifling: — light, as To bear φαῦλως lightly. — Probably Φλαυρός (which see), was transp. to Φραυλός, then softly Φαυλός. (2) The Etym. M. from φάω, φαύω, φαῦσις: Of mere outside show.

Φαῦρος, 'same sense and origin as Φαῦλος:' Dnn.

Φαῦσργξ, blister from burning. — R. φαῦζω, σφ.

Φαῦσις, light, splendor. — R. Φάω, φάσις.

Φάψ, g. φαῖός, allied to Φέσος, fear: A fearful wild dove or pigeon, as Τρήρων from Τρέω. So Φάδα is 'fear' in Hesych., whence Lat. *faba*, a bean, the object of superstitious fear. Some from Φάψ deduce ΦΑΣΣΑ, a larger kind of dove. Thus Φαῖός, Φάδασσα, (as μέλιςΣΑ.) Φάσσα.

ΦΑΩ, ἡ ΦΕΩ, whence Φέγγος, Φένω, ἡ ΦΙΩ, Lat. *fio*, ἡ ΦΟΩ, whence Φώσκω, Φωστήρ, ΦΥΩ, seem original words, prim. meaning to open or bring out, make to appear, show, produce, shine forth: — make an opening, stab, kill: — open one's mind or thoughts, speak out, unless this came from the sense 'show', as ἡ Δείκω, Δεικνύω produced the Latin *Dico*. — Φάω may be nevertheless aspirated from the obsolete ΠΑΩ, which see. Mr. derives Φάω, to shine, from Chald. *ophā*, to shine: and Φάω, to speak, from Hebr. *phēh*, the mouth.

Φέβομαι, to be terrified: ἡ Φέβω, Φοβέω, to terrify, put to flight. — Allied by Dnn. to Φεύγω. Allied also to σφεδανός, σΠεύδω, σΠερχω. Φέβω as Σέβω, Τρίβω.

Φέγγος, light, splendor. — R. Φάω, φαίνω. 'The ancients said ἡ Φέω, ἡ Φένω, ἡ Φένυγος, [or ἡ Φέναγος as



Τέναγος,] *Φέγγος*: 'Hemst. So †Γάω, †Γένω. So the *φένω* in actual use. And *φθέγγομαι*.

*Φειδομαι*, to restrain, abstain, spare. — *ΦΕΙΔΟΜΑΙ* is allied to *Φιμάω*, and without the Aspirate to *Πιέω*, *Πιλέω*, &c. (2) Allied to *ΦΕΘΟΜΑΙ*, to flee from, *ΦΕΘΩ*, &c.

*Φελλός*, the cork-tree, bark. — The whole tree is 'bark'; *Φελλός* therefore is allied to *Πέλλα*, a hide, Lat. *pellis*. So *Φολλίς* is a skin. (2) Voss from *φηλῶ*, *fello*, *Æol.* of *δηλῶ*, to suck up. (3) Our *fell* in *fell-monger*. Shakspeare has 'Flesh and *fell*.' Sax. *fell*, Celt. *pil*.

*Φελλός*, *Φελός*, stone, rock. — *Φέλος* is transp. from †*Λεφός*, (see *Φολίς*), as *Σφάγανον*, *Φάγανον*, *Μορφά*, *Λεφά*: ans. to *Λεπός*, a rock. (2) Our *fell*. The *fell*s in Northumberland. 'Flood and *fell*': Byron. *Fels* Germ. *Fiaell* Su. Goth., a ridge of mountains.

*Φελόντης*, *Φενόλης*, *Φαιλόνης*, 'a covering, in general: — from *φελός*, the bark of a tree: a cloak or frock, the Lat. *penula*.' Dnn. *Φενόλης* may belong to *Φανόλης*; see that word.

*Φενάκη*, false hair, wig. — R. *φέναι*, *ακος*. (2) The same as *Πηνήκη*.

*Φέναξ*, *άκος*, an impostor. — R. *φαίνω*, *φανῶ*, and †*φενῶ* as in *Φεγγος*; *φαίνομαι*, to appear: Who has all show. So *βαλλω*, *ΒΕΛΟΣ*.

†*φένω*, to kill, from †*φάω*, as in 'Ἀρηι-φάτος. So †*Γάω*, †*Γένω*.

*Φέρβω*, to feed, nourish. — R. *φέρω*, to bear, produce, as fruits. B, much as *διδάσκω*, *μέλειπω*, syllva.

*Φέρετρον*, a bier, *feretrum*. — R. *φέρω*, *fero*. As Bier from Bear.

*Φέριστος*, *φέρτατος*, best, as being most bearing or productive; — or as most enduring, strong or brave, as *F'ortis* is from *φέρω*; or *φέρω* = *προ-φέρω*: *προ-φερέστατος*.

*Φερνή*, what is brought by the wife, as *Dos*, a dowry, from *Do*. — R. *φέρω*, *fero*.

*Φερρφαττα*, *Περσφαττα*, *Περσεφόνη*, *Persephone*, *Proserpine*. 'R. *πέρθω*, *πέρσω*, *φόνος*. She is death itself who wastes all with slaughter. Ov. Epist.: *Persephone nostras pulsat acerba fores*.' Forcell. and Steph. — Then *-φαττα* formed as in 'Ἀρηι-φάτος.

*Φέρω*, *fero*, to bear, bring, carry, carry off. — Aspir. from *Πείρω*, *περῶ*, to make to pass on. (2) Our *bear*, *beran* Sax., *bairan* Goth., *fahren* Germ. *Pherees* Hebr., &c. *Φεῦ*, *heu*, alas! — 'From the sound.' Lenn. (2) For *Φεύγω*, *Φεύγ*, like 'Ἀν-αγε, *Apage*! So *Δῶ* for *Δῶμα*, *Mā* for *Māter*.

*Φεύγω*, *fugio*, to flee, run away; — flee one's country for a crime committed, go into exile; — to be prosecuted, accused, 'for voluntary exile was permitted, before the final sentence was pronounced.' Dnn. — 'Akin to *ΦΕΘΟΜΑΙ*.' Dnn. And *σφεδανός*, *σπεύδω*, *σπερχω*. As *τμήγω*.

*Φεύζω*, to cry *Φεῦ*, alas!

*Φέφαλος*, a spark. 'Ψάω, to rub; †*φάλος*, redupl.

†*φέφαλος*, softly *φέφαλος*: From the sparks emitted from iron while forged: 'Damm: Rubbed off. *Φεφαλῶ*, to consume by producing smoke and sparks.

*Φήγος*, 'a kind of oak: not the Lat. *fagus*, (*Æ. Φάγος*), our beech, though the names are identical: 'Ldd. 'Having a round *ESCULENT* nut: from *φάγω*.' Dnn.

*Φήγος*, = *πέος*. 'Nam pars quædam ejus dicitur *βάλωνος* glans: 'Scap. Vid. sup.

*Φήληξ*, a wild fig which seems ripe when it is not so. — From

*Φήλω*, deceitful: *φηλῶ*, to deceive: allied to *Σφάλλω*, *fallo*, *εσφηλα*.

*Φήμη*, *ἔ. φάμα*, *fama*, saying, report, *fame*, oracular voice, &c.: from

*φημι*, *φάσκω*, (as †*βῆμι*, *βάσκω*) to say, affirm; and *φάσκω* to say to oneself, think. — Allied to *φάω*, *φαίνω*, to show, as *Πιπράσκω* is both to show and to tell; and *Δίω*, to tell, is †*Δείκω*, *Δεικνύμι*, to show.

*Φήνη*, the osprey or bone-breaker. — Scheide well from †*φένω*, to kill.

*Φήρ*, *fera*, a wildbeast, *Æol.* for *Θήρ*: — a Centaur: — a Satyr.

*Φήρεα*, swelling of the parotid glands, as giving the face the appearance of that of Satyrs. — Above.

*Φήτρι*, *φάτρα*, = *φράτρα*.

†*φθάω*, *φθάω*, †*φθῆμι*, used often with *πριν*, to get before others, do before others, anticipate, 'præ-venio, prevent; — do or come quickly, with a participle, as *λέγε φθάσας*, Speak quickly. — R. †*πτάω*, †*πτάμαι*, *πταμαι*, to fly, get fast to, *πριν*, before, &c. See †*φθέω*. (2) R. *ἄπτομαι*, *ἄπθην*, *τάφθω*, *φθάω*: To touch, reach, tango, attingo, contingo, *πριν*, before &c.

*Φθέγγομαι*, to utter a clear sound, speak loud, shout, &c. — As *χθαμαλός*, *πτόλεμος*. R. †*φάω*, *φημι*; like *φθέγγω* from †*φάω*, to shine.

*Φθειρ*, a small shell-fish which fixes upon and *φθειρεί* consumes the bodies of other fish. Also, a louse, of such kind perhaps orig. as I have seen in myriads devouring the inside of a yet living stag-beetle. The lousy disease is called *φθειριάσις*.

*Φθειρώ*: in †*φθέω*.

†*φθέω*, †*φθείω*, *φθίνω*, *φθινύθω*, to cause to decay, ruin, destroy. — †*φθέω* (acknowledged by Matthiæ) is aspir. for *πτέω*, *πτετέω*, *πτένω*, *πίπτω*: To fall off. Thus Dnn. explains *φθίνω* 'to fall, fall away'. So *ἀγείρω*, *ιμείρω*. (2) As *χθαμαλός* and *φθέγγομαι*. R. †*φῆμι*, *φένω*, to kill. (3) Dnn. allies *φθειρώ* to *Τείρω*. *φ*, as *φρίσσω* and *Frango*?

*Φθογγή*, the voice: *φθέγγομαι*.

*Φθόη*, consumption: †*φθέω*, †*φθόω*.

*Φθόις*, *φθοίς*, a cake; — pastil. — R. *ἐφθέος*, cooked: or †*ἐφθέω*, †*ἐφθόω*: compare *φθόη*. So *Πόσανον* from *Πέστω*.

*Φθόνος*, envy. — R. †*φθέω*, †*εφθόω*, *φθείω*: As pining and wasting away. 'Envy is the rottenness of the bones.' Prov. 14. 30. 'Suffer them *φθινύθην*,' Hom.: 'tabescere,' Cla.: 'view with envy.' Pope. So Epigr.: —

Ο φθόνος.. τήκει φθορεῶν ὄμματα καὶ κραδίην. And our Poet: 'Or jealousy That inly gnaws the secret heart.' Φθύζω, in 'Ἐπι-φθύζω, from πτύω, †φθύνω: To spit upon.

Φιάλη, an urn, bowl: Φιαλῖς, small bowl, *phiale*, *vial*. — 'R. [πίω,] πίνω, as in Athen. p. 501:' Dnn.

Φιαρός, shining: aspir. for Πιαρός, fat, like Πίων.

Φισαλέοι, a kind of early fig. — 'Said to be called from *Phisalis*, a district of Attica;' Ldd.

Φιλέω, to kiss, to love. Φίλημα, a kiss. — Allied to Πιλέω, to squeeze, to press, Πιέζω to squeeze, Φιμόω to muzzle. The I is long in *φιλάτω*, φίλε Il. 5. 359. (2) Damm from πῖω, πίνω, to drink (with the lips).

Φιλήτης, 'a thief: same sense and R. as Φηλήτης,' Dnn. i.e. from φηλῶ to deceive. (2) Allied to Πιάζω, to seize, to Πιλόω, to squeeze tight, Φιμόω, &c. Compare Lat. *pilo*, *com-pilo*, our *comple*.

Φιλομήλα, *philomela*, *philomel*, a nightingale. — Prob. from φιλῶ, μέλος.

Φίλος, dear, a friend. — R. φιλέω.

Φίλατος, dearest. — R. φίλος, †φιλότατος.

Φίλτρον, love-potion, charm. — R. φιλέω, †φίλητρον.

Φιμός, 'a band, or anything which constricts or binds, — thus, a muzzle, — a goblet used in dice-playing, [with some *restrictive* arrangement, suppose, like the reticulated cover of ballot-boxes, (another sense of Φιμός), so arranged, says Steph., 'ne immissa suffragia dilaberentur,'] the nose-band of a bridle:' Dnn. — Allied to Πιέζω, Σφίγγω, Πίλος, &c. through obs. πῖω or πῖω, to squeeze: for †πιμός. See †ΠΑΩ.

Φιτρός, a trunk, log. — Allied to Φιτύνω. 'For from it spring the branches:' Damm.

Φῖτον, a shoot, branch, offspring. — From

Φιτύνω, to sow, plant; pass. am begotten. — Allied to Lat. *fo*, φύω, Φυτεύω. Dnn. from φύω. But evidently there was an obs. †φῖω, = φύω. We find φλιδῶν and φλιτῶν.

Φλάζω, am rent in pieces: from φλάω = θλάω, as Φῆρ = Θῆρ. (2) Allied to the next word.

Φλάζω, to boil up, swell; — hence storm, stutter, speak unintelligibly. And hence Παφλάζω. Allied to φλέω, φλύω, to gush out, teem.

Φλαττο|θραττο|φλαττο|θράτ, 'formed to ridicule a pompous phraseology:' Dnn.

Φλαῦρος, trivial, bad, evil, foul. — 'R. φλύᾶρος:' Mrt. (2) R. φλάω: Easy to crush, fragile.

Φλάω, as θλάω, to bruise, crush: 'to break with a kind of crack:' Bp. Blomf.

Φλάω, 'to bruise with the teeth, eat up, swallow greedily:' Ldd. — Above.

Φλεγύας, fiery, red-brown: epith. of the eagle. — From Φλέγω, 'to burn up, scorch.' — R. φλέω: To make wood or other things to swell out and burst with fire. See Φλοιδάω. (2) R. φαλός, shining, 'for †φαλέγω,' Mrt. Much as δλεκῶ.

Φλέωον, an idle talker. — R. φλέω, Hesych., to overflow with talk, φλύω.

Φλέψ, -έδς, a vein. — R. φλέω, to teem, swell: Swollen with blood.

Φλέω, to teem, gush, overflow. So φλύω. Allied to Βλύω, to bubble out, and to †Βλέω, to throw out. Thus Βρέμω, Fremo.

Φλέως, φλοῦς, a marsh or water plant. — R. φλέω. 'Growing in a moist place:' Dnn.

Φλήνη, to talk idly: Φληνᾶφος, idle talk. — R. φλέω, whence Φλέδων, an idle talker.

Φλιδ, a door-post, — vestibule. — 'R. φλάω, θλάω:' Mrt. Allied to Φλίβω. Homer says, 'Ὅς πολλῶσι ΦΑΙΗΞΙ παρα-στὰς ΦΑΙΥΕΤΑΙ ὄμους. And Horace:

'*Postes et heu Limina dura quibus lumbos et IN-FREGI latus.*' 'The vestibule,' says Greg., 'from its being often knocked and thumped.' Some add 'the threshold,' which would still better agree with φλάω, but this sense seems unsupported.

Φλίβω, = θλίβω. As Θῆρ, Φῆρ.

Φλιδῶν, as Φλυδῶν from φλύω, 'to overflow with moisture or fat; hence to putrefy:' Ldd. *Flow* away, *dissipate*. Thus Φιτύνω, Φῖτρεῖω.

Φλοῖα, epith. of Proserpine. — 'Prob. from φλόος: Verdant, blooming:' Ldd.

Φλοιδάω, to make to swell, ferment. R. φλέω, ἐφλοα. Also, to scorch, burn. So Φλέγω, to burn, is allied to φλέω.

Φλοῖος, peel, bark, rind of trees. Φλοῖζω, to strip off the bark, flay. — 'Another form of φλόος:' Dnn. 'R. φλέω:' Ldd. Thus Blomf. says: 'From φλέω came a large family of words having the notion of lightness or emptiness or tumor'. And so Φλοῖος is metaph. 'empty pride'. And Φλοιδῆς is 'sprung, puffed out.' Just as Persius: 'Nonne hoc *spumorum* et cortice pingui?' (2) R. φολῖς, a scale: φολῖς.

Φλοῖσθος, murmur, din. — From the *flow* and dash of waters: φλέω, ἐφλοα, φλύω, *fluo*, βλύω. See 'A-φλοισμός. And

Φλοῖω, as φλέω, to teem.

Φλόξ, g. φλογός, a flame. — R. φλέγω.

Φλόος, 'the bloom, the blooming, healthy state of a plant, Lat. *flor*:' Ldd. From φλέω, ἐφλοα, to teem. Also 'Φλόος is said for Φλοῖος:' Steph.

Φλυᾶρος, an idle or silly talker; — silly talk, FLUM. — R. φλύω.

Φλυδῶν, to over-flow with moisture, to be soft or flabby. — R. φλύω.

Φλύκταινα, φλυκτῖς, a blister, pustule. — R. φλύω, φλύζω, πέφυκεται, to swell. So Φλύσις is a breaking out, eruption.

Φλύω, like φλέω, φλάζω, to swell over, teem, bubble: over-flow with words, talk idly, talk FLUM. — R. βλύω, as Βρέμω, Fremo.

Φνεί, 'Comic imitation of the snuffing nasal sound, *phne*:' Lnn.

Φόδη, locks, mane, hair; — foliage, as Lat. *coma*. — Pindar has *δρακόντων φόδαι*, whence Damm from *φοδῶν*. Used spec. of grisly locks inspiring awe or terror.

'Long hair was thought to strike terror in battle:' Ormst.

Φόβος, fear. — R. *φόβομαι*.

Φοιδάω, to cleanse, purify: Below.—To inspire by Φοιδός, *Phobus*: and Φοιδάς was his priestess or prophethess.

Φοιδός, bright, pure: whence *Phabus* is called by Homer Φοιδός Ἀπόλλων: 'not in the character of the sun, but of the purity and radiant beauty of youth;' Ldd. — R. *φῶς*, *φῶς*.

Φοίνη, for Φοίνη, as Θήρ, Θήρ.

Φοινίκις, a red cloak, &c.—From

Φοίνις, *ikos*, a purple red, 'from the *Phenicians* who were celebrated for dyeing purple-red.' Hemst. (2) R. *φόνος*: *φόνος*, blood-red.

Φοινίς, the palm-tree, the date, branch of palm.—Bland ('Lat. *Hexain*.) makes *Phenicia* 'the land of palms.' See above.

Φοινίς, 'a musical instrument of *Phenician* invention.' Dnn.

Φοινίσσω, to make red: *φοινίξ* 1.

Φοῖτος, a frequent coming or going, roving about, rambling, rambling in mind.—As Φοῖτος from Φοῖς, R. *οἶω*, *†φοῖω*, *φοῖται*, (as in *Οἶτος*;) to carry oneself about, as *†π-άγω*, &c.

Φοῖς, a scale of a reptile, 'often interchanged with *Λοῖς*': Dnn.: and thus perh. transp. for *Λοῖς*, whence *Δοῖς*: — but gen. thought allied to Φλοῖς. *Φελλός*, *pellis*, a skin, has also its claim.

Φοῖς, a scale, is also a fleck or spot on the skin.—Above.

Φορκός, with distorted eyes. — R. *ἔλκα*, *δλκα*, *δλκα*, *Φορκός*. Buttm. makes it bandy-legged. (2) R. *ἐφ-ορκός*. (3) Some from *φάη*, the eyes, and *δλκα*.

Φόλλις: the Lat. *foliis*. And

ΦΟΛΛΙΣ, a piece of money: — like the Lat. *folliis*, which was not only a purse, but a coin. 'Centum *folles* aris:' Lamprid. See Φόλλις.

Φόνος, murder. — R. *†φένω*.

Φοῖς, pointed, peaked.—R. *ῥέος*, *Φοῖς*. (2) Buttm. for *φωῖς*, from *φάγω*: Warped by burning.

Φορά, a bringing or bearing; — a being carried; — that which is borne or produced; — vast produce.—R. *φέρω*, *πέφορα*.

Φοράς, *fœmina prœgnans*. As above. Lat. *Forda*, from acc. *φορᾶδα*.

Φορέη, pasture: — *φέρβω*.

Φορέϊα, 'a feeding-string, by which a horse is tied to the manger; mouth-band put like a halter round the lips and cheeks of fiers to soften the voice:' Ldd.—Above.

Φορέϊα, dung.—R. *φορός*, bearing downwards; whence *φορὰ γαστρός* is diarrhoea. Hence *φορός* is *Podex*; *Forio* is *Caco*; *Foricæ* is the Public jakes.

Φορέϊον, a sedan. — R. *φέρω*.

Φορέω, = *φέρω*.

ΦΟΡΙΝΗ, hide of swine, thick hide; — want of feeling. — Very rare.—Q. from *φορέω*: What swine wear?

ΦΟΡΚΟΣ, *Orcus*, Erebus. Q. for *φόρκος*, 'Ορκος, as being sworn by. 'It was a great matter of conscience to swear by Pluto and by Styx:' Forcell. *Orcus* is allied by Riddle to 'Ερκος.—Also white, gray, whence *Phorcus* an old sea-god, and his daughters *Φορκίδες*. (Rare). — Q.?

Φόρμιγξ, 'the portable lyre carried on the shoulders by a belt:' Ldd. — R. *φέρω*, *πέφορμαι*.

Φορμός, a basket: some say, a hand-basket, as carried in the hand, from *φέρω* as *φόρμιγξ*. So a bundle, fagot, 'tied up so as to be conveniently carried:' Ldd. (2) Some derive it as *φορμός* 3.

Φορμός, a corn-measure: perhaps as much as would fill a basket. — Above.

Φορμός, a mat. I.e. *φορμός* (as *φορκός*;) from *είρω*, *δρμαι*, to weave: A woven mat.—And a sailor's dress, of wicker-work. 'Φορμολ' is transl. *vitilia* by Pliny:' Dnn.

Φόρος, tribute, as brought in by foreigners. *Φόρον* *φέρει*, Herod.: and *Φόρον* *ἀπ-αγωγή*.

Φορτικός, burdensome, troublesome, unpleasant, vulgar, low, coarse.—And

Φορτίς, a ship of burden. — From

Φόρτος, a burden, freight. — R. *φέρω*, *πέφορται*. 'Onus quod fertur,' Ov.

Φορῶσσω, *φορῶναι*, *φορῶναι*, to mix up, stir together, knead: to adulterate, defile, spoil.—'R. *φώρα*:' Dnn. and Mrt. Yet rather *φέρω* from *φορῶναι*. *ΦΟΡῶσσω* seems allied to *ΦΑΡῶσσω*. Compare 'Αγω, 'Οργμος: 'Αγκος, 'Οργκος: 'Ακρις, 'Οκρις, &c. (2) *Æol.* of *Μορύσσω*, as *Μόρμηκα*, *Formica*.

Φορτίος, 'whatever the wind (*φορεῖ* or *φέρει*) carries along, rubbish, sweepings, refuse, chaff, chips; — mish-mash:' Ldd.

Φοργέλιον, the Latin *Flagellum*.

Φραγμός, a hedge. — R. *φράσσω*, *πέφραγμα*.

Φραδής, shrewd, cunning. — R. *φράζομαι*, *ἐφραδον*, to ponder, perceive.

Φράζω, to tell, speak, give to know or understand, point out, show. *Φράζομαι*, to talk to oneself, soliloquize, consider, ponder, come to know, perceive.—From *†φά-ρέω*, *†φράω*, *φέρω*, as in *φάρετρα*, *ισο-φάριζω*: To carry a message, as *ΦΕΡΩ* *μύθον* Il. o. 202. So *Re-fero*, to *Re-late*, *Re-porto*, to *Re-port*. (2) 'Hebr. *pheres*, to explain:' Wr.

Φράσσω, to fill quite full, block up, hedge close in, enclose, secure.—As *ἔμ-φορτος* is loaded, full of, and *ἔμ-φορέομαι* to overcharge oneself, so *φράσσω* is from *†φάρέω*, *†φράω*, *φέρω*: See in *φράζω*. Thus *Con-fero*, *Con-gero*, *Ag-gero*, *Con-geries*, *Con-gestion*, &c. The compound is often omitted, as in 'Ιτυς, *Βήμα*, 'Οχα, &c.

Φάτραι, *φάτρη*, *φάτρια*, *φάτρια*, *φάτρη*, Dor. *Πά-τρα*, 'orig. the descendants of the same father, a band of persons of the same race: — a sub-division of a tribe, grounded on certain degrees of consanguinity: — assembly of a family at a religious festival. R. *πατήρ*:' Dnn. (2) 'R. *φπάρα*, *φπάτας*, a well, which the ward used

in common: Scal. (3) Allied to Lat. *frater*, Sanskr. *bhrātara*, Pers. *broder*, our *brother*.

Φεᾶρ, a cistern, reservoir; — large oil-vessel; — also a spring or well, hence referred to *πρό-εαρ* from *πρό*, *ἔω* = *ἔμμ*: As sending forward water. Much as Fons, Fontis, & Fundendo. Compare *φρούδος* from *πρό* *δόδος*. (2) R. *Φλέω*: P for Λ. Thus we have *Βρώω*, *φλῶω*. (3) 'Hebr. *beer*, a well' Dahler.

Φρενίτις, fever of the brain, *frenzy*: *φρήν*.

Φρέω, *φρήμι*: for *φορέω*.

Φρήν, g. *φρενός*, the mid-riff, *diaphragm*, heart, seat of life, the soul, mind. — As we find *εὐ-φράλινω*, Passow is justified in deriv. from *φράω*, *φράσσω*, whence *Διδ-φραγμα*, the *diaphragm*, a partition dividing the heart and lungs from the liver and spleen. †*φραίνω* supposes †*φράω*, then *φρενός* much as *Μένος*, *Γένος*, &c. (2) R. *φράζομαι*, to reflect. ?

Φρίκη, rustling, shivering. — R. *φρίσσω*.

Φριμάσσομαι, to snort and jump about, wanton. — Allied to *Βρέμω*, *Βριμάσσομαι*, Lat. *fremo*. (2) Allied to *φρίσσω*, *φρίκη*, thrilling with delight.

Φρίζ, much as *φρίκη*.

Φρίσσω, *ἔω*, am rough and bristly; bristle, rustle, bristle up, stand on end; — am in a shiver or chill when the hairs stand on end, shudder with fear and fright; — thrill with delight. — An imitative word. (2) Allied to *Φρίξ*, Æolic *Φρίξ*: i. e. to be hairy, bristly. (3) Some think *φρίξ* not original, and compare our *rise*, Belg. *rijzen*: Gr. *ρίγος*, *rigeo*. 'Hebr. *rigo*, to be stiff' Wr.

Φροίμιον, for *Προ-οίμιον*, prelude. — R. *οίμη*.

Φρονέω, to have or exercise *φρένας*, have good heart or sound mind, to be high-minded or spirited, reflective or prudent and wise, to ponder, think. — Allied to *Φρήν*, *-ενός*.

Φρονίτις, thought, reflection, care, &c. — Above.

Φρούδος, vanished, gone: prop. gone on one's way, from *πρό*, *δόδος*. Homer: 'When they were gone and *πρό* *δοδὺ* ἐγένοντο.' (2) R. *πρό* *οδοῦ*, Before the threshold. As *Φροίμιον*.

Φρουρός, a guard, watcher. — R. *πρό*, *δρῶω*, *δρῶ* to observe; or *πρό*, *εὐρος* a watcher, as *Φροίμιον*.

Φρούσσομαι, to snort and prance, to be wanton or arrogant. — As *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*: R. *βρώω*, to burst forth, i. e. with spirit and high bearing, exult, be proud. Or R. *φλύω*, to overflow, as f Lagellum into *φραγγέλιον*. See on *φρύγω*.

Φρύγανον, dried sticks for burning. — R. *φρύγω*. As *Cremo*, *Cremia*.

Φρύγω, *frigo*, to broil, roast, toast, fry. — Ldd. says of *βρώω*, to swell, burst forth, 'allied to *βλῶω*, *φλύω*.' So *βρώω* may be also †*φρώω* and *φρύγω* (as *τηγνῶ*), prop. to make the juice of meat burst forth. (2) 'To fry, Lat. *frigo*, Welsh *frio*, Erse *friock*': Dr. J.

Φρυκτός, roasted, dried; — a burning torch, firebrand; — signal fire, beacon; — toasted bean, roting counter. — R. *φρύγω*, *πέφρυκται*.

Φούνη, *φύνος*, 'a toad; — a nickname of many

Athenian courtesans, from their (bloated) complexion.' Ldd. — From *φούνω*, says Mrt., to pollute, defile. 'Et uncta turpis ova rana sanguine.' Hor.

Φῦ, 'a word of grief or of discontent: the same as *Φεῦ*.' Dnn. See *Φεῦ*. — Or agreeing with our *Faugh*.

Φυγγάω, = *Φεύγω*.

Φυγή, *φύξις*, *fuga*, flight. — R. *φεύγω*.

Φυή, the natural form or disposition. — R. *φύω*.

Φύκης, a fish living in sea-weed. — From

Φύκος, *fucus*, sea-weed; — paint prepared from a red sort of it. — Like *φύτον*, a plant. From *φύω*, *πέφυκα*.

(2) 'Hebr. *phuc*, antimony.' Dahler.

Φυλάσσω, to watch, guard. — Aspir. from *φύλη*, for *φυλάσσω*, as *Ἀλλάσσω*: Am at a door, watch. Πύλας *φυλάσσετε*, Eurip. We say a Porter from *Porta*. Φ, as *φύλη* from *φύλω*, *Πύλω*.

Φυλή, a tribe or clan. R. *φύω*: As being born or growing up together in the same town or country. So *φύλον* is a race, people, nation, as *Nation* from *Natus*, and *Genus* from *Gigno*, *Genui*. (2) 'Hebr. *bel*, to mix.' Wr. ?

Φύλλον, *folium*, a leaf; — also a plant, 'esp. like *folium*, of savoury herbs.' Ldd. — R. *φύω*. The product of trees. Homer has, ΦΥΛΛΑ δ' ἄλ' ΦΥΕΙ.

Φύλοπις, battle-cry. — R. *φύλον*, *ὅψις*: Confused shout of tribes or nations meeting in battle.

Φύμα, a growth; and, as *φύτον*, a grown or growing swelling or boil, as *Cresco*, *Excrescence*. — R. *φύω*.

Φύρω, *φύρωω*, to mix, to mix and knead: — adulterate, defile; — put into disorder. — As *Πτύρω*, *Εὔρω* from *Εὔω*. Aspir. from *φύω*, *Πυκάζω*, *βύω*, *μύω*, allied to *φύω*, *μάσσω*. So *Im-buo*, from *ἔμ-βύω*, is to steep one thing with another. (2) Shortened from *Πορφύρω*.

(3) Contr. from *Φορύω*, *Φορύσσω*. — Some ally it to *ΦΑΡμάσσω*, as *περάω*, *φράω* whence *διαφύσσω*: &c.

Φυσάλις, a pipe, as blown upon: *φυσάω*. 'Calamos inflare leves' Virg.

Φύσαλος, a toad; as puffing itself out. 'The swelling toad.' Dryd. — Above. — Also, a whale, like *Φυστήρ*.

Φυσάω, to blow, puff; — blow through the nose, snort, snuff. *Φύσαι*, bellows. — Prob. from the sound. Compare our *fizz*: 'Icel. *fis*, a puff.' Todd. (2) Allied to *Βυκάνη*, a trumpet, from *βύω*, as filling the mouth. So *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*.

Φυστήρ, a whale. — Above: As puffing and blowing. Forcell. from its throwing out water from pipes placed in its neck. See *Φυσάλις*.

Φυστή, prop. a bladder, but used for 'the outer inflated coat of garlic.' Dnn. — R. *φυσάω*.

Φυσικός, natural, &c. Οἱ φυσικοί, magicians who pretended to special knowledge of Nature: *φυσικά φάρμακα*, magical remedies: — *physic*. — From

Φύσις, from *φύω*, *φύωω*, as *Natura* from *Natus*: Nature, as producing all things; — the particular nature, disposition, form, kind, &c.

φύσκη, a blister, bladder :—the stomach and large intestine;—a black pudding stuffed in it. — R. φυσάω.

φυστή, a barley-cake, of which the dough was lightly mixed. — Ldd. and Dnn. from φύρω, to mix; but this would be φυρτή. Rather from φυσάω, φυσήγη, φυστή: Puffed. φυστήν μᾶζαν, Aristoph.

φυνδν, a grown plant or tree;—growth in the body, tumor, as φύμα. — From

φύω, to bring forth, produce: pass. am born, am formed by nature. And Φύμι, to be born; and, for Συμ-φύω, to grow to as an excrescence, to stick to.—Allied to φάω, φαίνω, to bring to light, bring forth. Other forms existed, φάω, φάω: as appears from Φίο, Φίτυ, Φιτίω, *Fetus, Fecundus*. Hence *Fuo, Fui*.

φάγω, φάω, to roast, toast, parch.—'Akin to φάω, φῶς, φαύω, φάσκω:' Dnn. In form as τμήγω.

φωίδες, φῶδες, a burn, blister caused by a burn.—Allied to φάω, φέφωδον: (as χαράδρα from χαράσσω, ξω,) from φῶω, φωίζω, like φαύσιγγ, a blister, from φάω, φάος.

φώκη, a sea-calf or seal. Φάκαινα, a whale. — R. βῶξ, βωκός, a sea-calf.

φωλεός, a den, lair :—a school.—'Akin to Γωλεός,' says Dnn. But Φ and Γ? Better the old deriv., from φάος ὀλέω, ὀλωλα: Where the light perishes: φα-ολεός. —But Φωλάς is lurking in a den. Perhaps then φάωλος, φάωλος, from φάω, whence σφάζω, as Σφάζω was a chasm of the earth (Steph. 8918.) And note 'Αρηι-φατος, killed i.e. cleft in battle.

φωνή, sound, voice. — R. φάω, φασνή, φωνή, φημι. Φῶρ, g. φῶρς, *fūr, fūria*, a thief.—R. φέρω, πέφορα, to carry off.

Φωρῶς, to search after a φῶρα thief, trace;—detect, discover.

Φωριαμός, chest, coffer.—Eratosthenes: 'They called it Φωριαμόν, because it contained Φώριον ἔργον furtive prey.' Damm from φέρω, πέφορα, to bear, carry, contain.—Some read Χωριαμός from Χωρέω, to contain.

φῶς, g. φωτός, light, for φάος.

φῶς, a man. — R. φάω, φῶφ, φημι, to speak.

ΦΩΣΣΩΝ, Φῶσαν, a coarse linen cloth; a coarse sail. — Pollux makes it an *Egyptian* word.

## X.

Χάζω, Χάζομαι, to give way, draw back, decline, refuse. — Prop. make a χάσμα chasm or vacuum, retire, from τχάω, χαίνω.

Χαίνω, to open the mouth, gape :—gape at, greedily desire, 'in-hio:' in Lat. *cano*, to sing.—As Βαίνω from φβῶω, so Χαίνω from τχάω, κέχασμαι, χάσμα, a chasm or opening. So χάνος is an aperture.

Χαίον, a shepherd's crook. Hesych. explains it, a bent stick, i.e. *crooked*: and so allied to Κάμπτω, Γάμπτω, Γανσός, Γύαλον, Κοίλος, Γυρός, &c.

Χάιος, good, honest. And Χάος the same, —also illustrious. —As Γενναίος, noble, is from γέννα, γένεω, and Generous from Genus, so τχάιος from τχάω, γέγαα. Then Χάιος, as Χαίρω allied to Γαίω. (2) Allied to 'Α-γαυός, 'Αγαθός, &c.

Χαίρω, to rejoice. —Allied to Γαίω, to exult in, and Γηθῶω. (2) Our cheer.

Χαίτη, flowing hair, long mane. —Hesych. explains Χαίται by κεχυμένοι τρίχες, and thus nearly all derive from χέω or χύω: nearer the obs. τχάω, whence χαλῶω, laxo, which see. Κυτή χαίτη, Nicand. 'Εφυσά jubá,' Ov.

Χάλαζα, hail. —'R. χαλῶω: That which is let fall:' Ldd.: χαλασθεῖσα, Greg.

Χαλαρός, slack. — R. χαλῶω.

Χαλαστραῖον, a mineral alkali found at *Chalastra* in Macedonia.

Χαλῶω, to make loose or slack, loosen, let go. —As

Ψάω, Ψαλίσσω, so Χαλῶω from τχάω, χάζω, χέω, χύω. 'Χαλῶω from χάζω': Schneid. and Herm.

ΧΑΛΒΑΝΗ, *galbanum*, a resinous gum. —'Hebr. *chelbanah*.' Mrt.

Χαλεπαῖνω, to be χαλεπός hard-tempered, morose, severe, angry. And, as Χαλέπτω is also, to make angry, vex, &c. See the next.

Χαλεπός, hard, hard to bear, hard to bear with, hard to do;—hard to deal with or be dealt with, morose, severe, cruel, &c. So some: but Ormston arranges the senses thus: 'Pernicious, injurious;—dangerous, perilous;—arduous, difficult;—awful, terrible;—hard, grievous;—troublesome;—fierce, harsh, angry, hard to please. From χαλέπτω, to hurt.' And Χαλέπτω from χαλῶω, to loose, dissolve, undo, &c.

Χάλιμος, drunken, frantic: R. χάλις.

Χαλινός, bridle, bit. —All from χαλῶω to loose. Xen. χαλαρός χαλινός, a loose bit: Ov. 'frænaque laxa.' Virg. 'laxas habénas.' But much better, with Damm: 'As it relaxes the mouth of the horse.'—Or as it slackens its pace: the verb being 'opposed to ἐπι-τείνεισθαι,' Ldd.: intendere. —Or as causing the horse χαλῶν 'to yield to, give way to' (Dnn.) the driver.

Χάλις, calx, pebble, flint-stone, lime-stone. —'Akin to Κάχληξ, Κάχλις, Κόχλαξ:' Dnn.

Χάλις, sheer wine. —'As Ἀναίος, Bacchus, is from λῶω, so Χάλις from χαλῶω, to dissolve the mind or the body:' Ldd. and Dnn.

Χαλκεὺς, a brazier: χαλκεός.

Χάλκη, = κάλη.

Χάλκις, a black mountain-bird.—R. χαλκός. 'Some from its copper color: others from its clear-ringing voice:' Ldd. — A female slave, 'as purchased by brass or money, or as brought from *Chalcis*:' Dnn.

Χάλκος, copper, brass. — 'Prob. from χαλᾶς, (κε-χαλᾶς,) for the ductibility of metal was first observed in copper, and that in a very high degree:' Ldd.

Χάλυψ, υῖος, steel. — 'From ΧΑΛΥΒΕΣ, a people of Pontus, through whom the Greeks became acquainted with it:' Dnn.

Χαμαί, on the ground. Χαμόθεν, from the earth. Χαμαλός and Χθαλαμός, low, as Humi, Humilis. — As 'from χᾶς, to contain, comes Χόρος, Χῶρος', (Dnn.) so from χᾶς, κέχαμαι, is †Χαμᾶ and †Χαμός. (2) If Θ in Χθαμαλός is original, then χαμαί or †Χθαμαί might be allied to Χθών.

Χαμηλός, low, dwarfish: — χαμαί.

Χανδῶνα, †Χαδέω, to hold, contain, receive. — R. χᾶς, ἔχαδον, from †χᾶς, whence *cavus*, hollow. N, as ἀνδῶνα. (2) Goth. *henda*, to lay hold of, with the hand.

Χανδών, gaping: χάλνω, χανῶ.

Χᾶος, chaos, *chaos*, Χάσμα; — the vast abyss or void of elements floating in infinite space. — See †Χᾶς.

Χᾶός: the same as Χάϊος.

Χαρά, joy. — R. χαίρω, χάρῶ.

Χαράδρα, a furrow, channel, bed of a torrent, ravine. — R. χαράσσω.

Χαραδρῖος, some bird inhabiting the χαράδρας ravines. Χαράς, akos, a pointed stake, palisade. — From

Χαράσσω, ἔω, to make sharp or pointed; — exasperate, as this from *Asper*; — to scratch, furrow, grave. Χαρακτήρ, impression: *character*. — The first sense seems to be 'to make a notch, groove or hole', (Dnn.) and so from χᾶς, *caVo*, as Σπᾶς, Σπαράσσω. Then to make fit for making such incision, to sharpen. (2) 'Chald. *charath*, sculpo:' Mrt.

Χαρίζομαι, to confer a Χάρις favor, to pardon, give.

Χάρις, delight, satisfaction, pleasure, *Charē*; — what gives satisfaction, as a kindness, favor, gift, praise, fame; — a charm, attraction, loveliness: — thanks for favors. (Κατὰ) χάριν, for the satisfaction or sake of.

Χάρμα, joy, delight. — R. χαίρω, κέχαρμαι.

Χαρμή, conflict, fight: i.e. χάρμα joy of battle: 'The stern joy that warriors feel,' quoted by Ldd. from Scott.

Χάρτης, charta, paper. — R. χαράσσω, or †Χᾶς, like Φᾶρ. Note χαράδρα. 'To be scratched or graved with a pen, ex-arandus' comp. χαρακτήρ, impression. See Γράφω.

Χάρυβδις, the celebrated whirlpool *Charybdis*. — 'Passow from ροιβδῶ:' Dnn. Better Mrt. from χᾶς, ροιβδῶ. But best allied to Χαράδρα, a torrent.

Χάρων, an eagle and a lion: from χαρά, whence Χαρ-οὐδς, 'glad-eyed, bright-eyed, light-blue or grayish:' Ldd.

Χαρῶνιον, a gate through which culprits passed to execution, — and a deep pit for them. — As leading to *Charon* in Hell.

Χαρωνίτης, 'coming from *Charon* or the nether world: — used also to translate Lat. *orcini*, the low persons whom *Cæsar* brought into the Senate:' Ldd.

Χάσσω, to gape; from †χᾶς, χάλνω, as †βᾶς, βᾶσκω. Χάσμα, a gaping, *chaasm*. Above.

Χατέω, Χατίω, to want. — As Χάσμα, a gaping or *chaasm*, from †χᾶς, χάλνω. 'No craving void left aching in the breast:' Pope.

Χαυλι-δών, with outstanding teeth: i.e. with open teeth, as *Anacr.* has Χάσμ' ὀδόντων in regard to lions. — From a word †Χαῦλος, formed like Χᾶνος, slack, loose, flabby, hollow, empty, puffed up, proud. — Allied to Χάλνω, Χᾶος.

Χαύνωσις, a making useless, deceiving. — Above.

†Χᾶς, Χάσμα: See in †ΓΑΩ.

Χεδροπᾶ, pulse plucked with the hand, as *Legumina* from *Lego*. — For *Χερλ-δρoπa*, (Compare ὀλέκρᾶνον,) from δρῶμα, δέδρoπa and *χερλ* dat. of χεῖρ.

Χέω, κέχεκα, *caco*. — R. χέω, fundo.

Χεῖα, a hole, cave. — Allied to Lat. *Hio*, and from †χέω, χεῖσομαι, to contain, as in *Χεῖρ*. — Ewing from †χᾶς, *cavus*: see *Valck*. in the next.

Χεῖλος, a lip. — *Bos* thinks it transp. for †λεῖχος, (as *Μορφᾶ*, *Forma*), from λείχω to lick. — But better from †χέω, χεῖσομαι, to hold, as *Labrum* and *Labium* from λαβεῖν to lay hold of. — *Valck.* from †χέω, †χᾶς, to gape, open.

Χεῖμα, a tempest, and so Χεῖμῶν: — the winter. — R. χέω, χέω, κέχειμαι, to pour down: A pouring storm of rain, and the pouring season. *Orms.*: 'Downpour of rain or snow.' *Homer*: 'When *Jupiter* χεῖ pours violent rain.' *Amos* 9. 6.

Χεῖμαζω, to agitate by a χεῖμα, tempest.

Χεῖμαρος, a plug in a ship's bottom. 'Hesiod so calls it facetiously, as thence flows the bilge-water as through a *Χεῖμαρρος*, drain, conduit:' *Steph.* And *Χεῖμαρρος* from χεῖμα, βέω: What flows down by a tempest.

Χεῖμερλον, Χίμ-, chilblain in Χεῖμα winter.

Χεῖμῶν, a tempest, Χεῖμα.

Χεῖρ, the hand, Lat. *hir*. — R. †χέω, χεῖσομαι, χανδῶνα, to contain.

Χεῖρᾶς, a chap in the χεῖρες hands.

Χεῖρῶ, to take in χεῖρῃ hand.

Χεῖρῖς, glove for the χεῖρ.

Χεῖρόμοι, to reduce under one's χεῖρες hands.

Χεῖρων, Χερελών, worse: Χεῖριστος, worst. — R. χεῖρ. One who works at handicraft trades, low, inferior. (2) Ldd. from χῆπος, deprived of.

Χεῖρᾶναξ, 'one who is ἀναξ τῶν χειρῶν master of his hands, an artisan:' Ldd.

Χεῖρωνῖς, a medical book. — From Χεῖρων, *Chiron*, the Centaur.

Χεῖσομαι, fut. of †χέω, †χᾶς, χᾶζω and χανδῶνα.

Χελιδών, 'the frog in the hollow of a horse's or a dog's foot, being forked like the tail of the ΧΕΛΑΙΔΩΝ swallow: the hollow above the bend of the elbow:' Ldd.

Κελύνη, a lip, Χέλος.  
Κελώνιον, the jaw-bone. — Like Χέλυς, the arched breast.

Χέλυς, a tortoise; — a lyre, 'as Mercury made the first lyre by stretching strings on the shell of a tortoise serving as a sounding-board: — the arched breast, from its likeness to the back of a tortoise: ' Ldd. — ' Prob. from obs. †χέω allied to χάω, cavo: ' Dnn. From its concavity or convexity. See Χέλος, Χείδ.

Χελώνια, sheathing to cover the keel of a ship, like a χέλυς.

Χελύσσω, to expectorate. — R. χέλυς, pectus.

Χελών, a fish with a long snout. So Lat. labeo from 'labium' = χέλος or χελώνη.

Χελώνη, a tortoise; — shields of soldiers held together to make a covering, as 'Subter densā testudine,' Virg.: — 'a frame or cradle on which heavy weights were moved by means of rollers underneath; — also a stool, foot-stool: ' Ldd.: 'a joint-stool: ' Dnn. And a coin with the impress of a tortoise. — R. χέλυς.

Χελώνιον, arch of the back, — spherical mirror: χελώνη.

Χέρως, gravel, shingle. — 'Allied to Χέρβος, dry, hard: ' Ldd. (2) 'Χερμός is a stone which fills the χέρα hand; Χέρως is somewhat less: ' Bp. Blomf.

Χέρνης, who lives by the labor χερὸς of his hand, laborer, poor.

Χέρνης, worse, as Χείρων, Χερείων. Ldd. makes it = ὑπο-χείριος, under another's power, inferior.

Χέρως, Χέρβος, dry land as opposed to water; — firm, hard, sterile, barren. — 'Akin to Ξερὸς, Ξήρος, Ξερὸς, Ξερὸς: ' Dnn.

Χέω, Χύω, Χεύω, Χόω, to pour, pour out; — pour earth on earth, heap up. — We have seen Χέω allied in sense to †Χάω, Χαίνω or Χάζω, in Χείσσομαι, Χείδ, Χείλος, Χέλυς; — so here Χέω is allied to Χάω, whence χαλάω, 'to let down, free from tension, slacken, free, open: ' (Dnn.) Compare also χαίτη.

Χηλή, a cloven foot, claw, hoof; — a forceps; — cleft notch of an arrow; — needle, divided or cleft in two points for making nets and mats; — semicircular pile with arms extended into the sea like crabs' claws, mole, pier. — R. †χάω, †χασελή, χηλή, χαίνω, to open wide. So Χηλός, a chest. — 'R. χάω, [χάζω,] χανδάνω, to contain: ' Dnn. †Χαελός, Χηλός. See above.

Χηλώω, to net, to bind together. — R. χηλή, a needle for making nets.

Χήμη, 'a yawning; — the cockle, from its gaping double shell; — a measure of about the size of such shell: ' Ldd. — Origin like Χηλή. So χυλός and χυμός.

Χήν, gander, gansa, hansa Sanskr., goose. — R. χαίνω, χήνων: From its wide gaping mouth. Παρά τὸ ΧΑΝΔΩΝ ἐσθίων: Eustath.

Χήρ, g. χήρως, Her Heris, a hedge-hog. — So Eres, Ericiaus, Erinaceus. — 'Χήρ, Χοίρος, Σχίρος seem allied: ' Dnn. And Σκίρος, hardness. (2) For †Εχθήρ,

(ending as Αἰθήρ), allied to Ἐχυρὸς, secure. (3) For †Αχθήρ, allied to Ἄκτις, a thorn.

Χηραμός, a gap, hole, cleft. — R. †χάω, †χαερὸς, χήρος, χηραμός: allied to Χείδ, Χήμη, a yawning, and Χηλή.

Χήραψ, g. χήραβος, = κάραβος, a small crab.

Χήρος, bereft, destitute. — R. †χάω, †χαερὸς, χήρος, allied to Χατέω to want, and Χητεύω.

Χηρωστής, an heir-at-law in default of issue. — Above. Χητεύω, like Χατέω, to want; Χήτος, want.

Χθαμάλδς, for Χαμάλδς, as πτόλεμος for πόλεμος: Low χαμάλ on the ground. So Humi, Humilis.

Χθές, for Ἐχθές, yesterday. And Χθιζά.

Χθών, g. χθονός, earth, ground, region. — The Etym. M. for Χών, capiens, from χῶ, capio. Just as Χώρος. Θ, as in χθουαμάλδς, and T in πτόλις, πτόλεμος. (2) Lenn. for †έχθων from έχω, έχθην, to hold. (3) For Κτῶν, R. κτῶμαι: A possession, territory, as Regio from Rex.

Χιδάω, to mark anything as spurious in the form Χ, chi; to place transversely; — to imitate the Chians.

ΧΙΔΡΑ, ὠν, a dish made of unripe groats of wheat toasted. But Hesych. makes it also meal of pulse, as we say bean-meal, &c.: so that Χιδρα may perh. be a corruption of Χέδροπα, pulse. — Mrt. allies it to Χόνδρος. ?

Χίλιοι, Χείλιοι, Χέλλιοι, a thousand. — As χεῖδ, χιτῶν and χλῶν are referred to Χέω, Χίω, Χέω, so Χείλιοι: Χέω, Χέω, viewed either as fundo, and so Χείλιοι agreeing with Μυριοι from Μύρω to flow, — or as carpio, this number being, says Damin well, 'capacis-simus.' See Δέκα.

Χίλος, fodder, forage. — Perh. for †σχίλδς, from σχίζω, to cut. As Τέγως and Στέγω, Fallo and Σφάλλω.

Χίμαρος, 'a young male goat: Χίμαιρα, a female yearling goat. R. χεῖμα, (as χίμετρον,) i. e. born [or dropt] in winter: ' Dnn. and Mrt.

Χίμετρον, = χεῖμετρον.

Χίος, an unlucky throw of the dice, taken from the proverb Χίωι κακοί, the Chians are bad. In Aristoph. is Οὐ Χίος ἀλλὰ Κίος or Κείος: where Brunck thinks there is no allusion to dice, but that it is an attack on versatile minds who are always changing to the most advantageous side. 'It is a contrast between the dishonest Chians and the honest Ceians: ' Ldd.

Χίρδς, the same as Χείρδς.

ΧΙΤΩΝ, a woollen shirt or smock; — any covering, coat, coat of mail. — 'It may be from χέω, to contain, χείσσομαι: ' Dnn. So Χίλιοι. 'Capacious'. Plut. uses κολπωτός of it; Philo has κόλπους χιτώνων. (2) 'Hebr. cetoneth, tunica. Chald. kethan, linteum: ' Mrt. 'Our cotton: ' Gesen.

Χιών, snow. — Allied to χέωω to pour. 'Χεῖν is, said of snowing, Il. 12. 281: ' Ldd. And Euripides has Βορέας χιόνα χεῖει, pours down snow. Thus also: ' Dnn. See above.

†Χλάζω, Κεχλάδω, to gush, bubble, sound with a gurgling noise; — gush out, teem, am full of. Allied to

Καχλάζω, to murmur, splash. In Pindar κεχλάδως is said of a song 'sung': and allied by Heyne to Κλάζω, (Κλαγγή), and Κράζω.

Χλαῖνα, *lenu*, 'an outer garment, gen. of a thick woolly texture for winter.—Hemst. rejects the old deriv. from χλαῖνω [χλαῖνα, χλαῖνα,]: A more prob. one is from λᾶνος, λήνος, wool. Γ and Χ are prefixed to Λ, as Γάληνη, &c.: Dnn. See Χλαρόν.

Χλαμύς, *chlamys*, a cloak, mantle, chiefly military.—'Of the same orig. with Χλαῖνα' Hemst., Ldd. and Dnn. And Χλανίς. (2) Better R. χαλάω, †χλάω, to let fall. (3) 'R. [χλιδάω,] χλαῖνω': Mrt.

Χλανίς, 'an upper-garment of wool, like the Χλαῖνα, but of finer make': Ldd. 'Of the same orig. as Χλαῖνα': Dnn.

Χλαρόν γελᾶν, 'only in Pind. Py. 9. 65:—acc. to Hermann the Dor. for Χλαρόν: To laugh fresh and loud: but some for Λαρόν': Ldd. Πρώτος is said for Πρώτος. See Χλαῖνα. (2) R. χαλαρόν, loosely. Or χλιδάω.

Χλευή, joke, ridicule.—'†Χέλος, Χείλος, †Χελευή, Χλευή: Moving the lips in ridicule, as Ἐπι-ιλλίζω to roll the eyes in ridicule': Valck. So Χελυνάζω, says Ldd., from χελυνή a lip.

Χλῆδος, sand and slime rolled by a torrent.—R. χλιδάω, κέχληδα, to gush.

Χλιδή, delicacy, luxury; Χλιδών, ornament, from Χλιδω, to become warm, dissolve;—to be delicate or luxurious;—Χλαῖνω, to warm, melt;—Χλιαρός, warm.—Ruhnken: 'Χαλάω, †Χαλλίω, Χλίω.'

Χλόα, Χλόη, Χλοή, a young green shoot or verdure.—Lenn. from χαλάω, which Dnn. allies to χλιδω, χλαῖνω, to warm. Thus Θάλλω from Θάλλω, allied to Θάλλω, to warm. As Ruhnken joins: Χαλάω, †Χαλλίω, Χλίω, so we may join 'Χαλάω, †Χαλλίω, †Χλόω.'

Χλοῦνης, epithet of a wild boar,—some say as sleeping or having its εὐνή bed in the χλόα grass: †Χλο-εὐνης, as Χαμαυ-εὐνης;—others say, as living εὐνης bereaved i.e. solitary in the χλόα grass. Some understand εὐνης here spec. 'castratus,' εὐνης (ὀρχέων).

Χλωρός, pale-green, light-green, fresh and blooming,—also pale.—R. χλόα, χλοερός, χλωρός. Called from young shoots.

Χναῖρος, dainty: i.e. nibbling.—From

Χναῖν, 'strictly = κνάω, to scrape; [which see:] γναω, γναω off, γναω at, nibble': Ldd. Χναῖμα, a tit-bit, piece cut off.

Χνόη, prop. that which makes a scraping noise, 'from κνάω, κνώ, (as χναῖν,) to scrape:—the iron box of a wheel in which the axle turns, the nave;—hence the axle:—Χνόαι ποδῶν, the joints on which the feet play, as the wheels on the axle': Ldd. Κνόη Bp. Blomf. thinks would be more correct.

Χνόος, Χνούς, prop. that which can be scraped off, as in νόη: small dust, down, bloom, foam, froth.

Χανός, -νον, crucible, furnace. R. χέω, κέχσο, to pour out, melt. 'A funnel: by which anything is poured in': Hemst.

Χοή, libation to the dead; Χόος, earth heaped up or thrown together, bank, mound;—also a liquid and corn measure: οἱ Χόες, 'the Pitcher-feast,' Ldd.—Above.

Χοῖνιξ, a dry measure. For Χοῖνιξ, like Χόος a corn-measure. 'And, from the likeness of shape, the box or nave of a wheel: and a kind of shackle or stocks for fastening the legs': Ldd.

Χοῖράς, the scrofula.—From Χοῖρος. Swine being subject to it. So Scrofula from Scrofa.

Χοῖράς, a rock just rising from the sea, like a hog's back. So Lat. porca. The 'back' is like Virgil's 'Dorsum immane mari.'—R. χοῖρος.

Χοῖριν, a muscle-shell.—Q. as sticking to the rocks, from χοῖράς.

Χοῖρος, a hog, pig.—Some ally it to Χῆρ χηρός, a hedge-hog, and to Σχῆρος the same. But perh. from the sound Κοφ Κοφ of little pigs in Aristoph. Χοῖρος, says Ldd., is prop. a young swine.—Hippônax says, Χοῖροι are what are still 'tender and humid', whence Scheide from χέω, ἔχσο, fundo: As but lately dropt.

Χοῖρος, pudenda muliebria. Sie et Porcus et Porca dicitur. 'Quia,' ait Varro, 'initio nuptiarum antiqui reges ac sublimes viri, novus maritus et nova nuptia, Porcum immolant.'—Supra.

Χολάδες, the bowels.—'Perh. allied to Κοῖλος, hollow': Dnn.

Χολερά, the cholera: derived by Alex. Trall. from Χολερά, the gutter of a roof, down which the rain is discharged. So the contents of the body, by purging. From χέω, ἔχσο, to pour.—But gen. derived from

Χολή, Χόλος, gall, bile;—anger, cholera.—Damm allies Χόλος to Κυλλός, juice.—But Dnn. and others refer Χολή to Χόω, Χώω, to cause anger or displeasure, Χάσσομαι to be angry; so that Χολή should be thus explained: 'anger, and then the seat of anger, bile, gall.' (2) 'Hebr. γοί, to loathe': Wr.

Χόλικες, the bowels of oxen, tripe: as Χολάδες.

Χόνδρος, 'the cartilage of the breast-bone, and cartilage generally;—groats of wheat or spelt, porridge; prob. from the form of groats, a grain, any small grumous concretion, a pill, &c. Groats, macerated in water, are soft on the outside, but harder in the middle: hence the other senses': Dnn.—'Cartilage: from the white viscous appearance of gristle, which is something like groats when washed': Ldd.—For χόνδρος, (N as ἰσθλά-λομαι,) as Μυό-χοδον from χέω, κέχσο: prop. 'dung,' hence any round or grumous substance.

Χόος, χοῦς, a heap of earth thrown up, bank: χέω. Dust; κόνη χειμάρ, Hom. A certain measure, from χέω, χείω, χέισσομαι, to receive, contain. Or even from things being poured into it.

Χορδεύω, to make χορδὰς sausages;—chop up.

Χορδή, a gut;—string or chord of a lyre;—bow-string;—sausage. Dr. J. defines Gut 'a long pipe with many convolutions.' So that Χορδή is allied to Χορδός, Κέρας, Κορυνός, Κυρτός, Γυρός.



*Χορείος, Χόριος*, a foot marked —  $\cup$ , 'and so called as verses composed of it were fitted for *Χοροὶ* dances; the foot being also called *Τροχαῖος* from *τρέχω*.' Steph.

*Χόριον*, 'a skin, leather; but espec. the membrane which wraps the fetus in the womb. *Χόρια*, a preparation of milk and honey, Theocr. 9. 19; but some interpret it entrails. R. from *χάω, χάζω*, to contain;' Dnn. Rather, from the curve or round, as in *Χορὸς, Κέρας, Κορυνὸς, Κυρτός, Τυρός*.

*Χορὸς*, 'dance in a ring, round dance; — a dance with song, a *choral* dance; — a *chorus, choir*, band of dancers and singers; — gen. a troop, band;' Ldd. Allied to *Κορώνη, Κορώνη, Κορυνὸς, Κέρας, Κόραξ, Κυρτός, Τυρός*: 'from the circular movement;' Dnn. See *Χόριον*. (2) Wr. from the Hebr. *kor*.

*Χορδίζω*, to feed with *χόρτος* provender; — feed so as to satisfy, — simply, satisfy, as Matth. 5. 6.

*Χόρτος*, 'strictly an enclosed place, but always as a feeding-place, straw-yard; — met. the expanse of heaven: — then food, fodder, provender. Allied to *Hortus*, and our *Court*;' Ldd. 'Akin to, or from *Χορὸς*;' Dnn. I.e. a round place. And compare *Κυρτός*. Or even from 'containing', as compared with *Χελρ, χερὸς, &c.* (2) But the order of the senses from 'an enclosed place' to 'fodder' seems unnatural: — rather first fodder, hay, straw, then a place for it, straw-yard, inclosed place. For *Κορὸς* from *κείρω, κέκορται*, to shear, clip. So *δέκομαι, δέκα*.

*Χράνω*, to touch lightly, — hence to smear, daub, stain, anoint, — allied to *Χράω*, and to *Χρίω* to anoint.

*Χραιομέω*, to be of use to, allied to *Χρδομαι*, to use; — to help, defend; — help by driving off a foe, as '*Ἀρκέω* has both these senses.

*Χρδομαι*, to make use of, i.e. apply the *χέρα* hand to: for  $\dagger$ *Χερδομαι*.

*Χρδομαι*, to have intercourse with friends, have to do with, as Utor: 'Nihil te UTOR,' Plant. And to negotiate, transact business with.—Above.

*Χρδομαι*, to need, want. I.e. to put out my *Χέρα* hand for:  $\dagger$ *Χερδομαι*. See *Χρδομαι* 1.

*Χρδομαι*, to consult an oracle, i.e. to use, as Tacitus: 'Apollinis oraculo UTI': and Herod. 1. 47, *χρήσθαι χρηστηρίοις*. — Or from wanting and needing the aid of the oracle: Above.

*Χράω*, for  $\dagger$ *Χερδω*, to touch or brush *χερὶ* with the hand, scrape, GRAZE, which Ldd. thinks allied: — also, in a further sense, to lay the *χέρας* hands on, 'to lay violent hands on, attack,' Dnn., harm, hurt, harass: as Eurip. has *ἐν τέκνοις βαλεῖν ΧΕΡΑ*: and Nehem. 13. 21, 'I will lay hands on you.' (2) In the sense of scraping, from  $\dagger$ *Χράω, χαράσσω*, to grave.

*Χράω, Χρείω*, to give an answer or oracle, simply, to put *χερὶ* in the hand. Thus Mando is Manui do. So

*Χράω*, to lend, i.e. to give *χερὶ* with or to the hand

in loan. As above. (2) Prop. to be of use to, allied to *Χρεία*.

*Χρεία*, use, usefulness, utility, service, benefit. Allied to *Χρδομαι*, to use. As Ovid: 'Malo fuit USUS in illo.' — Also, the having use or necessity for, the need or want of. — Also, a request for service or help, as dictated by the want of it. — Also, any necessary business or employment, matter, affair, as *Χρέος* is used and *Χρήμα*.

*Χρεμέθω, Χρεμερίζω*, to neigh, i.e. to spit out from the nose. — Allied to

*Χρέμπτωμαι*, to hawk and spit. — 'From the hoarse tremulous sound accompanying coughing;' Dnn. Perhaps orig. with  $\chi$ ,  $\dagger$ *Χχρέμπτωμαι*, as the Latin *SCREO*, so that  $\chi\chi\chi$  is the leading sound.

*Χρέος*, as *Χρεία*, necessity, want, need; — necessary business, office, charge, affair.

*Χρέος*, a debt, i.e. 'what one must needs pay,' Ldd. Above. — Also a debt of service, — debt of death, as in Horace: 'DEBEMUR morti nos nostraque.'

*Χρέος*, use, profit, as *Χρεία*.

*Χρεών*, what one must needs come to, fate: — the debt of death we must all pay, as *Χρέος*; — what is needful or expedient, as *Χρέος, Χρεία*.

*Χρή*, need, necessity, *Χρέος, Χρεία*. And *Χρή*, it is needful, necessary, behoving, it behoves.

*Χρήζω, Χρηίζω*, from *χρεία*: I need, lack; — long for, desire; — beg, ask for. — *Μή τηχρηζες θανάτῳ!* O that thou hadst not died! properly, Didst thou need to die? Shouldst thou have died?

*Χρήμα*, anything that one *χρηται* uses or that one needs; — anything fit for use, and generally, anything; — necessary business, occupation. *Χρήματα*, necessities of life, effects, goods, property. We find *Χρημασι χρησθαι*.

*Χρήμα*, oracular answer.—R. *χράω*, to give an oracle.

*Χρημαρίζω*, to carry on a *χρήμα* business, traffic; — make *χρήματα* money; — carry on business with the gods, consult them and get an answer; or at once from *χρδομαι, κέχρημαι*, as before.

*Χρηματίζω*, to be called, as 'It came to pass that the disciples *χρηματίσται Χριστιανοίς*,' Acts 11. 26, were called Christians. Erasmus says from *χρήματα* business or professions. 'To assume a denomination;' Dnn. To have a name given to a *χρήμα* thing.

*Χρήσιμος*, much as *Χρηστός*.

*Χρηστέω*, an oracular answer. — R. *χράω*, to give an answer, or *χρδομαι* to consult the gods.

*Χρηστής*, a debtor, and a creditor. R. *χράω* to lend, or rather *χρηίζω, χρηίζω*. — And a prophet: from *χράω*, to give an oracle.

*Χρηστός*, useful, serviceable, good and useful; — much used, &c. — R. *χρδομαι, κέχρησται*, to use, as above. So *Utilis* from *Utor*.

*Χρίπτω, Χρίμπτω*, like *Χράω* and *Χρίω*, is to pass or skim lightly over, graze, scratch; — nearly touch, come near to, approach, keep closely along the coast.

**Χριστός, ὁ, The Anointed (King), Jesus CHRIST:** from

**Χρίω**, like **Χρῶμαι**. — **Ρ.** **χερός, †χερίω, χρίω**, to touch with the hand. So from **Τείρω, Τερέω**, is **†Τερίω, †Τρίω, Τρίω, Τρίω**. '**Χράω, Χρίω, Χρόω** have a comm. origin:' Dnn.

**Χροῖα, Χρόα, Χρώμα**, the surface, as **Χράω** and **Χρίω** are to graze the surface: — hue or color or complexion on the surface: made by Ldd. the original sense, and then the 'surface' as 'the seat of color,' as **Χρίω** is to color.

**Χροῖζω**, to give a **χρόα** color to: — and like **Χράω, Χρίω**, to touch, and so to be in contact with, lie or sleep with.

**Χρόμαδος**, a grating, jarring noise. — 'Formed from the sound:' Ldd. (2) Allied to **†Κρόα, Κέκρομαι, Κρότος**, a noise: (3) Allied to **Χρόμος**, neighing of horses, through **Χρεμέτω**, to neigh, **Χρέμπτομαι**, to hawk and spit.

**Χρόμιος**, a sea-fish: allied to **Χρόμαδος**: 'Said to utter a jarring sound:' Ldd.

**Χρονίζω**, to spend a long **χρόνος** time on, loiter.

**Χρόνος**, time. — Forcellini defines Tempus 'an interval in which anything is done:' so that **Χρόνος** is not ill allied by Dnn. and Ewing to **Κρῶνω**, to accomplish. It takes time to do everything, and time accomplishes all. 'There is a time to every purpose under the Heaven.' Napoleon said: '*Time enters into every thing: it is the element of which all things are composed.*' Enc. Brit. x. 157. Note the K in **Κρόνος**. (2) As **Κάω, Κλόνος; Θράω, Θρόνος; Φάω, Φόνος**, so have been proposed 1. **Χράω, Χρόνος**, Time laying its hand on everything; 2. **Χρόμαι, Χρόνος**. Time being given to be used. '*Utendum est aetate.*'

**Χρυσαλλίς**, the **chrysalis** or Aurelia, as this from Aurum. — From

**Χρυσός**, gold. — As **Χράω, (Χρῶμαι,) Χρίω, Χρόω**, so also **†Χρίω**, to color, whence **Χρυσός**, THE color, gold. **Τ**, as **†Ψω, †Ψύω, †Ψύω**. (2) Bochart from the Hebrew: '*cheroots, gold*', (Wr.)

**Χρώζω**, = **χρῶζω**.

**Χρώμα**: in **Χροῖα**.

**Χρώς**, g. **χρωτός**, like **Χροῖα, Χροῖα**, the surface; — skin: — body.

**Χυδαίος**, common. — **Ρ.** **χύω, χύδην**: 'Poured out in streams or masses, abundant:' Ldd. 'Overflowing: Dnn. 'Fusè et copiosè,' Cic.

**Χυλός**, 'juice, moisture, drawn out by infusion, from **χύω, χέω**, fundo: — juice by digestion, **chyle**; — the flavor, taste of anything, as this lies in the juices:' Ldd

**Χύμα**, a fluid, stream, flood: **χύνω**.

**Χυμός**, like **Χυλός**, juice, **chyme**: — taste.

**Χυτός**, poured, shed; — melted, fluid. — **Ρ.** **χύνω**.

**Χύτρα**, a pot into which liquids, &c. are poured. — Above.

**Χύνω**: in **Χέω**.

**Χωλός**, lame. — The same as **Κόλος**, mutilated. And **Κωλλός**. (2) '**Χάω, hisco, Χωλός, Χωλός**:' Lenn. '**Ρ.** **χάω, hisco, deficio**:' Valck. — And Dnn. compares **Χαδών**.

**Χωννύω**, to melt, smelt. — **Ρ.** **χέω, κέχωα**.

**Χώμαι**, am angry. — Hesych. explains **Χώσασθαι** by '**συγ-ΧΥθηναι, ὀργισθηναι, λυπηθηναι**.' I.e. from **χύνω, συγ-χύνω, χέω, fundo, fusum**: To be con-fused, agitated, con-founded: or to be suf-fused with anger, suf-fundor rubore.

**Χώρα, Χῶρος**, space, room: allied to **Χάζω** to contain, through **†Χάω, †Χαδρά**.

**Χωρέω**, to make **χώραν** place, give way, go: — have room for, contain, hold. See above.

**Χωρίζω**, to part **χωρίς** asunder.

**Χωρίς**, asunder, apart, separately, differently. — Allied to **Χωρέω** to give way, retire.

**Χωρίτης**, inhabiting the **χώρα** country, used in opp. to the town: a rustic.

**Χῶρος**, the N.W. wind, Acts 27. 12. — '**Ρ.** **χωρεῖν**, explained by Suidas **πορεύεσθαι, ὀρυζῶν**: As violent and stormy:' Schleusn. (2) 'Acc. to others, **Χῶρος**, from **καίω, [καύω]**, to burn' [i.e. to nip,]: Schrev. **Caurus** is Virgil's word. (3) 'From Hebr. **KR**, cold:' Pkh.

**Χωστρίς**, 'that is fit for or used in making mounds or entrenchments. **Ρ.** **χέω, (κέχωσται)**:' Ewing.

## Ψ.

**ΨΑΓΓΑΝ**, an Egyptian ointment. — Jabl. says it is *Egyptian*; but Schrevel. from **Ψάω**, to rub (on the face). Like **Ἄπο-ΜΑΓΓΑΛΙΑ** in form.

**Ψαθύρς**, friable, crumbling, loose. — **Ρ.** **ψάω, ἐψάθη**.

**Ψαθύρος**, good for nothing, vile, false. — **Ρ.** **ψάω, †ψάινω**, as **Ψάω, Ψάινω**: Prop. (like **Ψαθύρς**,) easily friable, light, &c. Or as **Ψεύδω**. — Only in Lycophr.

**Ψάρω**, as in **Ψάω**, (as **†Ψάω, Δαίρω**,) to graze or touch gently: — also a dialectic form of **Ψαίρω, Πισαίρω**.

**Ψαιστὰ, ὦν**, cakes of ground barley, mixed with honey and oil. — **Ρ.** **ψάω, ψάω**.

**Ψάκαλον**, a new-born animal: 'from **Ψακὰς**, a drop, as **Ἐρσαι** and **Δρόσοι** were also used:' Dnn.

**Ψακὰς, Ψεκὰς, Ψιάς**, a small piece rubbed off, crumb; — small drop. — **Ρ.** **ψάω, ἐψάκα, ψάω, ψία**.

**Ψαλόσσω**, = **ψάλλω**.

**Ψάλιον, Ψέλιον, Ψέλλιον**, 'a bridle; but prop. the curb of a bridle, or a nose-band to which a rope was fastened, of the kind used in training horses: — **Ψάλια**,

bands, chains, armlets: Dnn. — 'R. *ψάω*: As rubbing the mouth of the horse: Steph. See *Ψάλις*.

*Ψάλις*, a razor, shears, scissors,—and, from the semi-circular form of the handle of the shears, an arch or bow. — Ldd. from *ψάω*, to graze, scrape off.

*Ψάλλω*, to touch, feel, move, twitch, pluck; — twang with the fingers the bow-string, strike a harp, or sing to it. — R. *ψάω*, as *ψάω*, *ψάλλω*.

*Ψάματος*, a psalm sung to a harp. — Above.

*Ψάματος*, *Ψάματος*, sand. — R. *ψάω*, *ψάμαι*: As rubbed by the sea.

*Ψάρ*, *Ψήρ*, a starling: — hence *Ψαρὶς*, spotted like a starling, and also rapid, just as *Βαλὶς* has both senses. — Dnn. identifies *Ψήρ*, g. *ψήρως*, with *αἰΨΗΡΟΣ*, *λαΨΗΡΟΣ*, rapid, 'from *ψαίρω*, to touch gently, graze.'

*Ψάω*, to touch, feel, handle, either lightly or heavily. — R. *ψάω*.

*Ψαπαρός*, like *Ψαθυρός*, friable, crumbling, loose; — dry, as easily friable; — sandy, dusty, i.e. rubbed, crumbled, as *Ψάματος* is sand; — *ἡ ψαπαρὰ*, the shore. — R. *ψάω*, *ψάπτω*, *ψάφα*, much as *Ψήφος*.

*Ψάω*. Valckenaër says: 'Every Greek word, beginning with *Ψ*, springs from one of these five forms *Ψάω*, *Ψέω*, *Ψίω*, *Ψάω*, *Ψύω*: Primarily, to scrape, then rub, attenuate, — make warm.' Bp. Blomfield: 'I would translate *Ψάω* to scrape; *Ψάω* to touch; *Ψαίρω* to graze or raze.' The first meaning however is to *touch*; so Ewing, 'to touch, touch lightly, stroke, wipe, graze', &c. And *Ψάω* is for *Ἀψάω*, from *ἄπτωμαι*, *ἄψωμαι*, to touch.

*Ψέγω*, from *ψέω*, *ψάω*, (as *Λάω*, *Λέγω*): prop. to make smaller by rubbing, — to lessen, disparage by evil report, censure, as Hor. 'laudes de-terere', 'urbem de-fricuit'; Pers., 'radere mores': So *Ψίδος* is De-traction (de-traho). — Note *τμήΓΩ*.

*Ψεδός*, rubbed off, bare, bare of hair, &c. So *Ψηνός* and *Ψιλός*. — R. *ψέω*.

*Ψευρός*, = *ψιθυρός*: Dnn.

*Ψεκάς*, = *ψακάς*.

*Ψέλιον*, = *ψάλιον*.

*Ψελλός*, speaking imperfectly or obscurely, stammering, &c. — 'R. *ψέω*. I.e. frittering away syllables or words, as *Τραυλός* from *τραύω*: Ldd. Much as we say, Clipping the Queen's English.

*Ψεύδω*, to cheat; *Ψεύδος*, a lie; *Ψευδής*, false. — As *Σπέω*, *Σπειδω*, so *Ψεύδω* from *ψάω*, *ψάω*, to lessen, curtail, i.e. clip the truth; or lessen by fraud. 'Curtailed of this fair proportion, Cheated of feature': Shaks. 'Nothing extenuate', &c.: Id. Compare *Ψαίνυθος*, *Ψίδος*, *Ψύθος*. — Or even from *ψέω*, to smooth, and so gloss over.

*Ψέφος*, *Ψέφας*, darkness, vapor, gloom. *Ψέφος*, smoke, in Hesych. Now Hesych. explains *Ψέφω* by *λυπῶ*, so *Ψέφος* is what distresses and annoys: Scheide referring *Ψέφω* to *Ψάω*, to graze, &c. And *Ψάω* is 'to touch as an enemy, lay hands on', (Ldd.) (2) Allied to *Ζέφος*, *Ζέφυρος*. Or *Ψέω*, 'to make warm', Vlk.

*Ψήγμα*, scrapings, chips, gold-dust. Prop., rubbings off. — And

*Ψήκτρα*, a scraper, currycomb. — R. *ψήχω*.

*Ψηλαφάω*, a rare instance [as *Δνοπαλίζω*] of one verb compounded of two: *ψάω*, (*ψαελός*, *ψηλός*), *ἄφω*: Prop. to feel or grope in the dark: Valck. 'Prop. to touch by scraping, as we do horses; — then to feel one's way as the blind: Lenn.—But some from *ψάω*, *ψάλλω*, *ψαλπύω*, &c. Ending as *Εἰλνυφάω*.

*Ψήν*, the gall-insect living on the fruit of the wild-fig. — R. *ψάω*, *ψαίνω*, *ψέψω*, to scrape, rasp.

*Ψηνός*, like *Ψεδός*.

*Ψήφος*, a small round worn stone, pebble; — pebble used in draughts and voting, a counter. — R. *ψάω*, *ψήπτω*, *ψήψω*. So *Ψάματος*. See *ψαπαρός*.

*Ψήχω*, to rub down, smooth down a horse. — R. *ψέω*, as *Νέω*, *Νήχω*.

*Ψιά*, a pebble, as *Ψήφος*, from *ψία*, *ψάω*, *ψέω*: Rubbed by the sea on the shore. — And 'a pebble used by children in certain juvenile games, play, sport': Dnn.

*Ψιατός*, a rush-mat. — As *Ψάματος*. R. *ψία*, *ψάω*: As that we rub our feet upon. See *Ψιά*.

*Ψιάς*, the same as *Ψακάς*, *Ψεκάς*.

*Ψίθυρος*, whispering, — slanderous; — *Ψιθυρίζω*, to whisper. — Valck. from the sound *ψιθ*. (2) R. *ψία*, *ψίθηρ*, allied to *Ψαίρω*, to whisper as the wind among the leaves. — Or as compared with *Μινυτός* and *Μινυρός*. (3) R. *ψίθος*, detraction, slander, which from *ψία*, as in *Ψέγω*.

*Ψιλός*, rubbed bare, made bare, — stripped of feathers, — bare of clothes, said of light troops; — bare, mere, alone. R. *ψία*, *ψέω*, as *Ψεδός*, *Ψηνός*. *Ψιλός* meant also bare of or without the aspirate, i.e. having only the soft breathing. 'The letter *υ* is called *υ ψιλόν*, *υσιλον*, to distinguish it from *υ* serving instead of the Æolic *Ϝ* Digamma, or *υ* used to denote aspiration: Dnn.

*Ψιμυθος*, *Ψιμύθιον*, *Ψιμίθιον*, 'white lead, used to whiten the skin, and used even for the hair: Ldd. — Much as 'Ορμαθός, *Ψάματος* in form: R. *ψία*, *ψίμαι*: As rubbed on the skin and hair. So 'Εν-τριμμα. — Or as made of *very thin filings* of lead.

*Ψίνομαι*, to shed the fruit before ripening. — Perh. akin to *Ψθίνομαι*: Ldd. (2) Or from *ψίω*, as *Ψιλός*, bare.

*Ψίξ*, g. *ψιχός*, a crumb, morsel. — R. *ψία*, *ψίμα*, to rub to pieces.

*Ψίττα*, like *Σίττα*.

*ΨΙΤΤΑΚΟΣ*, *psittacus*, a parrot. — An Indian word, thinks Voss.

*Ψό*, 'our *psaw*: Ldd. From the sound.

*Ψόαι*, the muscles of the loins, the loins. 'Ψόαι, the loins. Some from *ψάω*, *ψάω*: Dnn. 'R. *ψάω*, mulceo. As animals are fond of rubbing that part: Mrt.

*Ψόγος*, blame. — R. *ψέγω*, *ψογα*.

*Ψόλος*, soot, smoke, fire. 'Ψόθος, blackness, filth, foulness, may be from *Ψοδός*, *Ψοδός*. *Ψόλος* and *Ψόθος*

seem akin, and may be compared with *Ψάα*. Photius says that *Ψδ* was an exclam. of disgust at anything filthy: 'Dnn. See *Ψάα*.—In form as *Θόλος*: and perhaps, through *Ψάω* and *Ψέω*, allied to *Ψέφος*, smoke.

*Ψόφος*, 'any inarticulate sound, noise.—Akin to *Ψόδος*, *Ψόθος*, *Ψίθος*:' Ldd. And to *Ψίθυρος*, whispering.—Or, as *Ψήφος* from *ψάω*, so *Ψόφος* from *ψάω*: Noise of things rubbed, much as *Κρύπος* from *τύπτω*, *Κόμπος* from *κόπτω*. See *Ψαίρω* in *Ψύχω*.

*Ψόραξ*, 'a white blister on the tip of the tongue, prop. a lie-blister:' Ldd.—From *Ψυδρός*, lying: allied to *Ψεύδος* a lie. So *Ψύθος* is a lie.

*Ψυκτήρ*, a wine-cooler.—R. *ψύχω*.

*Ψύλλα*, -os, a flea.—R. *ψύω*, *ψάω*: Radens, scratching the skin.

*Ψυχή*, breath, life;—the breath of the soul, the soul, (as *Anima*, *Animus*):—a butterfly, a beautiful emblem of the immortal soul by its apparent death in the chrysalis.—R. *ψύχω*, to breathe.

*Ψύχος*, eos, cold.—From

*Ψύχω*, to breathe, blow;—blow upon, cool, dry, refresh.—R. *ψύω*, (as *ψάλλα*), *ψάω*, *ψαίρω*: Said here of the wind grazing or sweeping any surface. Thus *Ψαίρω* is 'to emit a sound as the whispering or murmur of wind among the leaves of trees', (Dnn.) Compare *Ψίθυρος*.

*Ψάα*: 'from *Ψδ*, *ψήαω*! putrid stench, rottenness:' Ldd. and Dnn. See on *Ψόλος*.

*Ψάθιον*, a small *Ψωμός*.

*Ψαλή*, the prepuce, 'pars circumcisa.'—From *Ψαλός*, circumcised.—*Ψάω*, *ψαλός*, *ψαλός*. 'Derasus,' Hemst.

*Ψωμίζω*, to feed, prop. infants by putting *ψωμούς* into their mouths:—also to distribute food, &c., to give it away in bits and scraps.

*Ψωμός*, a crumb, bit.—R. *ψάω*, *ψάω*, or *ψάω*, to rub into bits.

*Ψώρα*, the itch, scurvy.—*Ψάω*, *ψάρα*, *ψώρα*: As causing the rubbing of the skin.

*Ψάχω*, to rub in pieces, crumble: from

*Ψάω*, like *Ψάω*.

## Ω.

*Ω*, *ω*, *ὦ*, *ὦ*! From the sound.

*Ωα*, for *ὦα* from *ὦς*, *ὦς*:—a sheepskin with its wool;—wallet;—edge of a garment, 'prob. as edged with sheepskin:' Ldd.

*Ωας*, = *ὄας*, *ὄς*.

*Ωδῆ*, a subdivision of the three Spartan clans, 'distributed according to certain *ὄας* = *ὄμας* districts:' Dnn. I.e., *ὄα*, *ὄα*, *ὄα*, *ὄα*, *ὄα*, *ὄα*: as *ὄδον*, *ὄδον*, *ὄδον*, *ὄδον*, *ὄδον*, *ὄδον*. (2) 'Others for *ὄα*, the political unit:' Ldd.

*Ωγενός*, like *Ωκεανός*, which see.

*Ωγγίος*, of the times of *Oggies*, an ancient king of Attica and Boeotia: primeval.

*Ωδε*, in this way, in this place.—R. *δ-δε*, the proper dative *φ-δε*.

*Ωδῆ*, a song, *ὠδὴ*, *Ἀοιδῆ*. So *Ωδός*, a singer.

*Ωδῆς*, g. *ὠδῶν*, pains of childbirth: and other pains: allied to *Ὀδύνη* pain. And *Ωδίνω* to be in pain.

*Ωδίνων* *ὀδύνῃσι*, Hom.

*Ωέ*, *ὠέ*, *ὠέ*! Like *Ω*.

*Ωῶω*, to cry *ὦ* *ὦ*! to lament. As *Ὠῶω*, or *Ὠῶω*.

*Ὠή*, *ὦή* there, holla! as *Ὠέ*.

*Ὠέω*, *ψάω*, fut. *ὦσω*, to thrust, push, drive, push away.—R. *ψάω*, *ὦσω*, *ψάω*, *ψάω*, as in *Ὠστρος*, impulse. So *Φέρομαι*, is 'to be hurried along or impelled', (Dnn.)

*Ωκεανός*, the ocean.—Usu. derived from *ὠκός*, *ὠκός*, rapid. As *ὠρᾶν* *ΑΝΟΞ*. Some say *ὠκία* *νῶ*, to flow rapidly. (2) 'From the oriental *OG*, circuit: whence *Ὠγγήν* the most ancient word for ocean': Ormiston and Bochart. See *Ωγενός*.

*Ὠκός*, quick, swift, sharp. Lat. *ocyor*.—R. *ὠθέω*, fut. *ὦσω*, *ψάω*, to push on. (2) Some compare *Ὠξός* and *Ἀκμή*.

*Ὠλαξ*, *Ὠλαξ*: in *Ἀδλαξ*.

*Ὠλένη*, the elbow, arm, armful. *ψάω*, *Ὠλα*, *Ὠλα*: Sax. *elb*, our *ell*.—R. *Ὠλα*, *Ὠλα*, pf. of *ἐλαω*, *ἐλάσω*, to turn or bend round.

*Ὠλέκρᾶνον*, for *Ὠλενθ-κράνον*, point of the elbow. As *Idolo-latry*, *Idolatry*. Above.

*Ὠμίλλα*, a game in which different persons put nuts, birds, &c., within a circle, and each endeavoured to strike out from the circle the stake of one of the others.—As *Ἀμα*, *Ἀμίλλα*, a contest, so *Ὠμά*, *ψάω*, *Ὠμίλλα*, *Ὠμίλλα*. So *Ὠμίλος*.

*Ὠμος*, the shoulder.—R. *ψάω*, to carry, *Ὠμαι* or *ψμαι*, as Isocr.: *φέρειν ἐπὶ τὸν ὦμον*. Aristot., *βασιλεύων ἐπὶ τὸν ὦμον*. 'I shall bear upon my shoulder', Ezek. 12. 7.

*Ὠμός*, unripe, raw, undressed;—cruel, as *Crudus*, *Crudellus*.—Lenn. from *ψάω*, *Ὠμαι*, as said of fruit which the tree must yet bear. See *Ὠμος*. (2) But perh. from *ὦσω*, *Ὠμαι*: 'What makes us *ὦσειν*?' Mrt.: i.e. raw. So *Nasturtium* for *Nasi tortium*, *Μυττωτῶν*, *Κρόμμον*.

*Ων*, Ion. for *Ὠν*, therefore.

*Ωνος*, a buying;—payment, price, value:—things for sale, and the place.—*Ψνέτομαι*, to buy.—The price and value of a thing as depending on its *Ὠνήσις*, utility or advantage. (2) R. *νέω*, to heap; *ψάω*, (as *Ὠ-κέλλω*), whence *Ὠνός*: As *Auction* from *Augeo*, *Auctum*; prices at it being increased at each bidding.—The

Etym. M. very curiously, though absurdly: 'As from *Ἀπες* is *Ἀρρυσθαι*, and from *Πῶλοι* is *Πῶλέω*, so *Ἄντομαι*, from the sale of *ὄνοι* asses.'

*Ὀν*, an egg: — poet. a bald head. — Mrt. 'would derive this from *αἶω* to shine, as white and shining: i.e. *αἶων* neut. particip. As *τρωμα*, *ῶλας*, cOda, cOdex, cOlla, sOdes. (2) The Et. M. says it should be written *φόν* or *ῶν*, that is *Ὀλον*, as it is always dropt single. But Turton derives *Unio*, a pearl, from *Unus*, 'As there is never more than one found in the same shell: and there is only one embryo in the egg. (3) Scheide from *τοῖω*, *τολον*, bearing, i.e. a chicken in it, as Webster explains Egg, 'containing an embryo.'

*Ὀν*, a word used in encouraging rowers or sailors. — From the sound. Schrevel. compares our *ho up*.

*Ὀνις*: in *Ὀνις*.

*Ὀρ*: for *Ὀαρ*.

*Ὀρα*, allied to *Ὀπος* and *Ὀρος* a bound: 'a season fixed by the laws of Nature or the customs of man: — any one of the four seasons; — time of meals, as breakfast, &c.: — an *hour* of the day, *hora*: — the season of youth, as limited; — beauty: Lenn. And the particular age of any one. (2) 'Hebr. *aur*, light: Time, &c.: Wr. *Ὀρα*, care, attention. — R. *ὀράω*, to look to. — 'Akin to *Ὀρος*: Dnn. (2) R. *ῶ*. Anxiety. (3) 'Hebr. *or*, to raise [rouse]: Wr.

*Ὀραῖος*, in season, ripe: — beautiful, &c. — R. *ῶρα*. *Ὀ-*, or *Ὀρακίδα*, to faint, swoon away i.e. from *ῶρα* anxiety. Eustath. says it means also *φροντίζω*. We must suppose a word *ῶραω*, *ῶρακα*.

*Ὀρειον*, a barn for the fruits of the *ῶρα* season, *horreum*.

*Ὀρος*, time, — a year. — As *Ὀρα*.

*Ὀρος*, for *Ἄωρος*.

*ὈΡΙΩΝ*, the constellation *Orion*. — From the giant so called, who, the Fable says, sprang from the *Ὀύρον* of

Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. Hence Ovid says: 'Perdidit antiquum *littera prima* sonum.' As *Orion* should be *Uron*.

*Ὀρίω*, to howl, roar. — Lenn. and Pkh. from the sound. — But as we find *Ὀρυγμός* and *Ἐρυγμός*, *Ὀρυγή* and *Ἐρυγή*, *Ὀρύω* is well allied by others to *Ἐρεβ-γω*, *ἔρευγα*, *ἔρευγα*, whence a bull is *Ἐρυγμαλός*, vomiting forth, roaring.

*Ὀς*, for *Ὀς*, *Ὀις*: by what means or ways, quibus modis, how: — also, at what times or seasons, when: — how that, that, as He said how that or that . . . — Also, how I wish that. — By which means it may, i.e. so that, in order that. — And 'as,' i.e. 'He did so in the way in which I did.'

*Ὀς τὸν ποταμὸν*, for *Ὀς (πρὸς) τὸν π.* Thus: 'He went as towards the river.'

*Ὀς*: in *Ὀδῶς*.

*ὈΞΑΝΝΑ*, Hosanna: Made up of *Hebrew* words meaning 'Save, I beseech Thee.'

*Ὀσία*, as *Ὀύσία*.

*Ὀσις*, impulse. — R. *ὀθέω*, *ἔσω*. So *Ὀστίζομαι*, to push.

*Ὀ τῶν*: in *τῶν*.

*Ὀτειλή*, a wound. — R. *ὀτράω*, to wound. *Ὀτραμένη* *ὀτειλήν*, Hom.

*Ὀτλις*, a bustard with long ear-feathers. — R. *ὄς*, *ὀτός*.

*Ὀφελέω*, I help: *ὀφέλλω*.

*Ὀφελον*, I wish that! Prop., how I ought to have done so! *Ὀφελε*, how it ought to have been so! — From *ὀφείλω*.

*Ὀχρα*, yellow ochre: from

*Ὀχρός*, wan, pale, yellow. — R. *ὀζω*, *ὀχα*, to wail (2) R. *ὠοῦ χροῖα*, the color of egg.

*Ὀψ*, *γ. ὀπός*, the eye, face, countenance. — R. *†δ-πτομαι*, *†ῶπα*, *ἔωπα*, to see.

FINIS.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

*Ἀερός.* Add *βλαδίτω, ἑλαβον.*  
*Ἀερονόζω.* 'Misled night-wanderers:' Shaksp.  
*ἈΒΤΡΤΑΚΗ.* Add the *Æolic* *Βανὰ* for *Γυνή.*  
*Ἀγχω.* (2) *R. ἄγχι.* To move near and close.  
*Ἀκανθίς.* For 'flour' read 'seeds.'  
*Βαμδαίνο.* For 'N as *μανθάνω*' it ought to be 'M as *λαμδάνω*.'  
*Βραχός.* We say, I'll do it in a *crack*.  
*Γρόνθον.* Perhaps better allied to *Κροαίνω* in the sense of *beating the time.* See *Κρουτέσαι.*  
*Διδέσμαι.* At the end add 'as in *Δι-φάσιος, Δι-αυλος, &c.*'  
*Εναίρας.* (3) *R. ἔνω = φένω,* as *γερΑΙΡΩ.* See *Ενω.*

*ἘΝ 2.* We say 'I have never BEEN TO such a place.'  
*Καινός.* (2) *R. καίω.* 'He was a *καίόμενος* burning and a shining light,' John 5. 35.  
*Μιμέομαι.* 'Less than the reality.' Thus Pliny says: 'Quem imitati sumt multi, arguavit nemo.'  
*Πέντε.* Thus *Πεμπάζω* is to count on the FIVE fingers.  
*Σάθη.* (2) Ut *Σάχω* pro *Ψάχω*, sic *Σάθη* pro *Ψάθη* à *Ψάω*, frico.  
*Στοδ.* (2) *Σ* as *Σμικρός.* From *†Τώω* to stretch out, as in *Ἐπ-έτοσσε, Τόξω, Τόπος.* Like Latin Tentorium from Tendo, Tentum.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LATIN ETYMOLOGY.

*Acipenser.* 'As *osPray* for *osFray*, *ossiFrag.*  
*Anus,* an old woman. (3) *R. ἄ-νους.* *Γραωδεῖς μύθους* 1 Tim. 4. 7: silly.  
*Arbor.* (3) *R. ἀερο-θάσα, ἀεροθῶσ', ἀεροθάρ,* as *honoS,* *honoR.* 'Ἀν-έθησαν, of the seeds, Mark 4. 7.  
*Aruspez.* Riddle 'from *ἱεροσκόπος,* for the Italian Greeks said *ἱαρός* for *ἱερός.*' Transp. as *sPeCio* from *σΚεΠιω.*  
*Buteo.* For *Βου-ωτέων.*  
*Corritus.* (3) *Cerebrum, cerebritus,* as *Entété.*  
*Cruz.* (4) *R. χάραξ.*  
*Dammum.* Ldd. has *δαμία* Cretan for *ζήμα.*  
*Ergá.* (3) *R. ὄρεγνία.*  
*Filius.* In (2) add *Φίλε τέκνον,* Hom.  
*Flos.* Ldd. from *φλόος.* Bailey from *θάλος* *Æol.* *φάλος.*  
*Focus.* In (2) add *φοχέδς,* a holder.  
*Frequens.* Observe vice versâ *aigle* from *aQUila.*  
*Globus.* (3) *R. κόλπος, κλόπος, globus.* (4) An old Dict. says 'Γήλοφος, γλόφος, globus.'  
*Gradius.* Add 'Or *gradiens Divus,* μακρὰ βεθηκός.

*Hariculus.* As in French Hors from Foris. — James Bailey brings it from *ἱαρός* as in *Aruspez* above: then *ἀρός, hariculus.*  
*Hispidus.* From *ἕς,* as *HISTrix.* Much as *Σῶς, So-spitis,* in termination.  
*Inchoo.* From *χοή* say *ἐγ-χοῶω, ἐγγχοῶ.*  
*Inde.* (3) For *im-de:* *im* acc. of *is.* As vice versâ *Ad-ed,* abl. after *Ad.* See *Unde.*  
*Infit.* As *φατῖ* was an *Æol.* 3d person, suppose *ἔμ-φατῖ, ἔμφατῖ.* As *ἐν-έπω.*  
*Is.* Liddell has the Greek word 'Is in this sense.  
*Locus.* The Rev. P. French refers it to *τλέσχα, λέλογχα, φλαχέω, λαγχάνω:* That which is allotted or assigned to us.  
*Malus.* Old Dict. from *μάχλος,* as *Χλαῖνα, Læna.*  
*Masturbó.* Voss.: 'SUI IPSIUS leno esse'. As we say 'Felo DE SE'. Still the 'DE SE' is sadly wanting.  
*Menda.* Job 31. 7. We say, That *spot* will ever remain.  
*Mantia,* line 1. Vice versâ, cReperus from *κΝέφας, ocioB* from *ὠκίωN.*

# ADDITIONS TO THE LATIN ETYMOLOGY.

*Mollis.* (2) R. μῶλυσ.  
*Muginor.* In (3) compare *Miv* and *Niv*.  
*Mulier.* In (1) compare *Odyss.* 7. 104 : 20. 105.  
 Matth. 24. 41. *Exod.* 11. 5. *Isa.* 47. 1, 2.  
*Necto.* (3) R. νάσσω, νένεκται.  
*Nuntius, Nuncius.* Riddle for *novum-cius*, from *novus*,  
*cio, cieo.*  
*Obba.* R. ὄββα, †δῆβα.  
*Olla.* Ὀλλιξ is in Liddell.  
*Parma.* Liddell has Πάμμη.  
*Patagium.* Steph. and Ldd. have Παταγέιον.  
*Posthumus.* For *posthumātus*, as *Servātus*, *Servus*.  
*Rabulus.* Compare Παράλῳ in Ldd.  
*Re-pudio.* Mr. St. John Parry compares *tri-pudium*,  
 and derives both from ποῦς, ποδός. *Re-pudio*, to  
 push back with the feet : ἀπο-πυδίζω.  
*Rivālis.* See *Gen.* 26. 20, 21.  
*Sape.* In (1) compare ἡσαν ἱσαι πως, *Eur. Hec.* 130.  
 A friend wrote to me unconsciously in a letter :  
 'Thus is it with me *ALMOST EVER*'.  
*Saltem.* In (1) compare our '*SAVE* that . . .'  
*Salvus.* In (2) add : Yet *Virgil* has '*Salvibus* in  
*VACUIS*'. See the meanings of *Némos*.  
*Scateo.* (2) R. σκεδάω, *dispergo*.  
*Sectūris.* (2) *Se* for *semi*, *curis*, a spear.

*Sella.* For *Sedēla*, as *Tutēla*.  
*Semis.* '*Semi-as*', says *Bp. Colenso*.  
*Si.* In (1). '*Be it that I have erred*', *Job* 19. 4.  
*Sibitus.* Add : Or σιπάλος, ugly, deformed.  
*Sitis.* Add to (3) *Ovid*, '*arida facta situ*'.  
*Sodālis.* '*Perh. from sodes, amicus*' : *Ridd.*  
*Sonus.* Add to (1) : So *Ξεύτλον*, *Τεύτλον*.  
*Tempora.* Mr. Hensley of Bath says, because age  
 first shows itself on the temples by the hair be-  
 coming grey there first.  
*Testis.* We say, Further than this the *DE-PONENT*  
 sayeth not.  
*Trans.* A Latin Grammar says, for *Trahens*.  
*Ventus.* '*Aénres* is said of the winds, *Il.* 5. 526.—Add  
 to the second part, *ἐλθὼν ἄνεμος* *Iph. T.* 1394.  
*Ζέφυρος ἐλθὼν Il.* 2. 147. *Νότος ἐλθὼν* 2. 395.  
*Vergo.* (3) *φορῶ, φόργω.* As *vOster, vEster*.  
*Vestigium.* (4) *Vestigo : ve, στείχω?*  
*Vigeo.* *Lytleton* from *φυγῆς, φυγίεω*.  
*Vinco, vici,* from *fixo*, to come down upon, *Lat. ico*.  
*Vita.* (2) *βιοτά, βιτά.*  
*Vitium.* *Ὀδδὲν ἐδρίσκει AITION, Luke* 23. 4.  
*Vulgus.* Key says : *Volvo, volvicus, volcus* : Circular  
 assemblage.  
*Uxor.* In (1) compare particularly 1 *Sam.* 25. 40, 41.

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